

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62,79

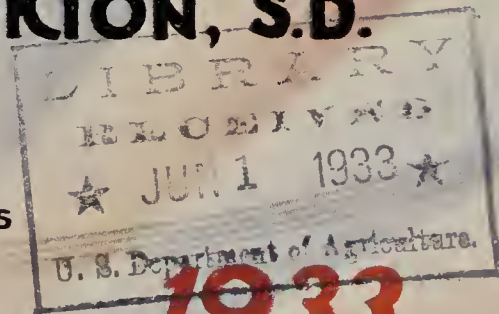
The HOUSE of GURNEY *INC.*

YANKTON, S.D.



D.B. GURNEY, *President*

TUNE IN ON
W.N.A.X.
570 KILOCYCLES
526 METERS



1933 FAIR PRICE CATALOG

WNAX
GAS

WNAX
100% PURE
PENNSYLVANIA
OIL
PERMIT No 336

Beta Grape: Each, 15c; 10, \$1.25; 50, \$5.50; 100, \$9.00. See Page 65.
Mastodon Strawberry: Per 12, 40c; 25, 60c; 50, \$1.00; 100, \$1.50; 500, \$7.00; 1,000, \$12.00; 5,000, \$50.00. See Page 64.
Waneta Plum: 3-4 ft., each 35c; 10, \$2.50; 50, \$9.00; 4-6 ft., each, 40c; 10, \$3.25; 50, \$14.00. See Page 61.

Mendel Pear: 3-4 ft., each, 35c; 10, \$2.75; 25, \$6.50; 4-6 ft., 45c; 10, \$3.90; 25, \$9.00. See Page 60.
Dolga Crab: 3-4 ft., each, 35c; 10, \$2.60; 50, \$10.00; 4-6 ft., each, 40c; 10, \$3.25; 50, \$13.50. See Page 58.

SEEDS AND TREES THAT GROW AND SATISFY

SIX FAVORITES

for your
**VEGETABLE
GARDEN**



HEARTS OF GOLD MUSKMELON

Prices: Pkt., 8c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 30c;
1/2 lb., 50c; 1 lb., 80c; 5 lbs., \$3.25.

*See Complete Description
on Page 15.*



SWEET SPANISH ONION

Prices: Pkt., 8c; oz., 30c; 1/4 lb., 80c;
1 lb., \$2.50; 5 lbs., \$10.00.

*See Complete Description
on Page 19.*



GOLDEN SUNSHINE SWEET CORN

Prices: 1/4 pt., 15c; 1 lb.,
30c; 5 lbs., 95c; 10 lbs., \$1.70;
25 lbs., \$3.75; 50 lbs.,
\$7.00; 100 lbs., \$13.50.

*See Complete Description
on Page 12.*



NEW EVERBEARING CUCUMBER

Prices: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c;
1/4 lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c;
5 lbs., \$3.00.

*See Complete Description
on Page 11.*



DANISH BALL HEAD CABBAGE

(Disease Resistant)

Price: Pkt., 8c; 1/2 oz., 15c; oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.25

See Complete Description on Page 10.

EARLIBELL TOMATO

Prices: Pkt.,
10c; 1/2 oz.,
20c; 1 oz.,
30c; 1/4 lb.,
75c; 1 lb.,
\$1.90; 5
lbs., \$7.85.

*See Complete
Description on
Page 24.*



Hello

Folks!



CHARLES H. GURNEY
Vice President



D. B. GURNEY, President



J. C. GURNEY
Secretary and Treasurer

THE Gurney Organization starts this 67th year with more customers and friends than at any time in its history, and for the benefit of these many thousands of new friends and customers, I am going to give you the history of this organization, starting back with my grandfather, Alonza Gurney, who was one of the first nurserymen.

My father, Chas. W. Gurney, founder of the present Gurney Organization, received his early training on that small nursery near Cumington. However in the middle of the 19th century, prior to the Civil War, Chas. W. Gurney decided to follow the Westward Movement and traveled westward and eventually chose the town of Decorah, Iowa, as his future residence, but remained there only a short time; as the first call for 75,000 volunteers found him walking to the enlisting offices at McGregor, Iowa, where he enlisted in the Union Army as a private, served throughout the Civil War, and at its close was Lieutenant-Colonel in command of the consolidated Second and Third Iowa Infantry.

Returning to Iowa, he established his residence at Monticello, where he laid the foundation of the present Gurney Organization by starting in the nursery business, which grew into a fairly large and prosperous business, and it was in Monticello, Iowa, that I was born in 1870.

In 1882, we moved to Dixon County, Nebraska where the Gurney nursery was established on a far larger scale than the Iowa nursery, and in 1890, I was sent to Yankton to establish a South Dakota outlet for the large crop of trees and shrubs produced in the Dixon County nursery. My operations here in Yankton were so successful that it was only a few years until our entire nursery had been moved to this town. In addition to the nursery business, we added the seed business; so in 1906, we formed the Gurney Seed & Nursery Company, with Lt. Col. Chas. W. Gurney as president, E. R. Gurney as vice-president, and myself as secretary and treasurer.

From 1906 to 1926, we furnished the people of the Northwest Territory with *seeds and trees that grow and satisfy*, and our customers grew by the thousands every year, sales continued to increase, and in 1926, we purchased

*This is our 67th catalog of
seeds and trees that
grow and satisfy.*

the franchise for the local Radio Station WNAX and found ourselves in a position to furnish our customers not only with seeds and trees, but with entertainment, news, educational programs—in fact, services that today none of us could get along without.

We have dedicated WNAX to the people of the Northwest and are lending every possible assistance and giving every possible service wherever needed—The Butter Is Better Club, a club that won in a war against butter substitutes; then the relief campaign for Arkansas and Southwestern Kentucky. Then in June, 1930, I found that the petroleum prices were so out of line with the prices we received for our produce that I investigated the margins of profits and the distribution of petroleum products; such as gasoline, kerosene, fuel oils, and motor oils. Needless to say, I found these profits were unreasonable, taking millions of dollars every year from this territory, and when I asked the petroleum distributors to lower their prices to a fair basis, one company sent back word “to tell Gurney to go to h—, he’s only bluffing.”

My next step was to establish a complete modern station here in Yankton and reduced the price of gasoline to 17 cents per gallon, a cut of nearly five cents, and today we have over 500 retail outlets distributing Fair Price Petroleum Products to thousands of users in this territory.

Patronize your WNAX Station and help keep the prices of petroleum products at a fair level.

In 1929, I decided that it was necessary for me to ask my friends and customers to join with me in making this a bigger and better organization. In making it possible for me to secure additional partners, it was necessary to again re-organize the Gurney Seed & Nursery Company into The House of Gurney, Inc. This plan was carried through, and today I have several thousand preferred partners associated with me in this business.

Last year, and I mean the winter of 1931

and '32 WNAX was responsible for hundreds of carloads of feed that were distributed to over 20,000 farmers in the State of South Dakota alone, helping them to save their starving cattle, horses, sheep, and poultry.

CONDITIONS today are similar to those of 1921. Today, the tightening of the money market and the almost discontinuance of business make us realize how much we actually depend on what we produce in the actual reduction in the cost of our living, and I believe today just as I believed in 1921 that every family, whether living in town or on a farm, should produce all of the foodstuff they need, and they should have a garden that should produce enough vegetables, not only for immediate use but to can and put in their cellars for a winter's supply; such as potatoes, carrots, tomatoes, corn, in fact every vegetable that has any food value and that can be kept either in a raw state or cooked.

The same rule should apply to fruit. Every town lot owner and every farmer should plant gooseberries, currants, rhubarb, asparagus, apples, cherries, plums, and pears: all can be produced even in North Dakota to the Canadian line.

I am urging that every one follow my advice. The prices in this 67th catalog are the lowest that we have quoted at any time in the past fifty years. You cannot afford to be without a garden or an orchard.



If I have been of any benefit to this Northwest Territory and to you, I hope you will send your orders to The House of Gurney, Inc. for the *seeds and trees that grow and satisfy*; for the Gurney Organization offers you 24-hour service, courteous treatment, and a money-back guarantee.

Wishing you and yours a happy and prosperous 1933, I am

Sincerely yours,

D. B. Gurney Pres.

P.S.—I would like an additional thousand partners to join with me in 1933. Write for further information. D. B.

 **WNAX** 

HELLO FOLKS

*"We must hang together
or we hang separately"*

Ben Franklin knew what he was talking about. And it's just as true today as it was in 1774. The problem of fair prices on petroleum products was solved by WNAX in 1930, and with the cooperation of over 600 men of vision, it has accomplished its end.

Hundreds of thousands of folks in the middle northwest have profited by lower prices on gasoline, oil, tires, grease, etc. Millions have been saved.

Get WNAX Universal Coupon Books at Your Nearest WNAX Fair Price Station, or The House of Gurney, Inc., Yankton, S. D.

\$10.00 worth of coupons for \$10.00

Good at All WNAX Fair Price Stations

Now,—what would happen if we do not all "hang together" for continued fair prices? That's easy. We will all hang separately, because prices on petroleum products will "whoop 'er up" in no time.

Moral—Everybody continue to patronize your local WNAX FAIR PRICED STATION. Play fair with him and he will play fair with you. He gives you a fair price and takes a fair profit. The price you pay is always in fair proportion to his cost. That's fair to all.

 **WNAX** 

The House of Gurney, Inc.

Yankton, South Dakota

Date.....1933

Gentlemen: Please send me the following goods by.....

Name.....

Post Office..... R. F. D. No.....

Shipping Point.....
(Name of R. R. Town)

Name of R. R.....

County..... State.....

Is there an Agent at your R. R. Station?.....

I live.....Miles from R. R. Station. Amount Enclosed.....

[illegible]

Price List Field Seeds

These prices are in effect at time of writing the catalog, but on account of the uncertainty of prices at that time they are **subject to change without notice**. You will find full descriptions and prices in larger and smaller quantities in the Field Seed section of this catalog. If there are any changes in prices at time of mailing catalog we will enclose a **pink price list** with prices in effect at that time.

These prices are for the highest grade of seed, bags, boxes or containers free.

ALFALFA

	100 lbs.
Dakota 12.....	\$14.50
Grimms.....	18.50
Cossack.....	20.50

SOY BEANS

Ito San.....	\$ 2.70
Manchu.....	2.70

BARLEY

Blue Hulls, 240 lbs....	\$ 3.30
Velvet, 480 lbs.....	6.00
Wisconsin Pedigree, 480 lbs.....	5.70
Glabron, 480 lbs.....	6.35

BUCKWHEAT

Silver Hull, 100 lbs.....	\$ 2.45
Japanese, 100 lbs.....	2.45

EMMER OR SPELTZ

Speltz, 500 lbs.....\$ 5.25

FLAX

Wilt Resistant, 560 lbs..\$19.75
Argentine Flax, 560 lbs.. 21.00
Bison, 560 lbs..... 21.00

OATS

Kherson, 320 lbs.....	\$ 3.90
Iowar, 320 lbs.....	3.90
Swedish Select, 320 lbs. .	5.00
Gopher, 320 lbs.....	3.90
Loggold, 320 lbs.....	4.25

RYE

Winter or Fall, 560 lbs..	\$ 6.40
Spring, 560 lbs.....	6.75
Rosen, 560 lbs.....	7.10

MILLETS AND PROSO

	100 lbs.
Early Fortune.....	\$ 2.45
German or Liberty.....	2.55
Siberian.....	2.75
Kursk.....	2.80
Japanese.....	3.70
Hog Millet.....	2.45
White Proso.....	2.50
White Wonder.....	2.35

WHEAT

Marquis, 60 lbs.....	\$ 0.90
Burbank, Quality, 60 lbs.	.95
Ceres, 60 lbs.....	1.10

MISCELLANEOUS

	100 lbs.
.Grahoma.....	\$ 3.50
Cane, northern grown...	2.65
Cane, southern grown...	2.15
Milo Maize.....	2.15
Feterita.....	2.60
Darso.....	2.25
Kafir Corn.....	2.15
Sudan.....	3.00
Winter Vetch.....	10.35
Canadian Field Peas...	5.00
Rape.....	4.90

PASTURE MIXTURE

Hog Pasture Perennial..	\$13.00
Upland Pasture Mixture.	12.00
Lowland Pasture	
Mixture.....	13.00



	Bu.	Lbs.	Oz.	Pkt.	No.	Name of Goods Ordered	Size	\$	Cts.
LAWN MIXTURE									
Capitol, 10 lbs.....						Carried Forward			
For shady places, 10 lbs..									
CLOVERS									
100 lbs.									
Sweet Clover White									
Blossom.....									
Grundy County Dwarf..									
Yellow Blossom.....									
Hubam-Annual.....									
Medium Red.....									
Mammoth Red.....									
Alsike.....									
White Dutch.....									
Alsike and Timothy									
Mixed.....									
SEED CORN									
Per Bushel									
Standard Varieties Dent..									
Standard Varieties Flint..									
POPCORN									
100 lbs.									
White Rice.....									
Japanese Hulless.....									
South American									
Mammoth.....									
GRASS SEEDS									
100 lbs.									
Bromus Inermis.									
Meadow Fescue.....									
Orchard Grass.....									
Kentucky Blue Grass...									
Canadian Blue Grass...									
Red Top.....									
English Rye, Perennial..									
Timothy.....									
POTATOES									
60 lbs.									
Bliss Triumph.....									
Green Mountain.....									
Irish Cobbler.....									
Six Weeks.....									
Early Ohio.....									
Rural New Yorkers.....									
Gurney's Bugless.....									
Gurney's White Harvest..									
Sweet Potatoes, 40 lbs....									
TIRES—Postpaid									
29x4.40— 4 Ply, 2 for..									
30x4.50— 4 Ply, 2 for..									
28x4.75— 4 Ply, 2 for..									
32x6.00— 6 Ply, 2 for..									
30x5 — 8 Ply, 2 for..									
32x6 — 10 Ply, 2 for..									
30x3½ — 2 for.....									
SUNSHINE COFFEE									
5 lbs., Postpaid.....									
10 lbs., Postpaid.....									
20 lbs., Postpaid.....									
WNAX									
"B" BATTERIES									
2 Heavy Duty, Postpaid.									
3 Heavy Duty, Postpaid.									
WNAX INCUBATORS									
300 Egg Size.....									
450 Egg Size.....									
WNAX BROODERS									
500-chick Blue Flame..									
1000-chick Blue Flame..									
400-chick Drum.....									
1000-chick Drum.....									
1000-chick No Canopy..									
NURSERY DEPARTMENT									
3 Roses, Everblooming, two-									
year, strong, your selection,									
\$1.00. See Rose pages.									
Chinese Elm. Northern									
Siberian type. Compare our									
prices with others; see Nur-									
sery pages.									



THE VEGETABLE GARDEN FOR 1933

We Pay Transportation Charges on All Vegetable and Flower Seeds in Pkts., Ounces, 1/3-Pints and Pounds. Something Special Will Be Packed with Each Order

IN the following pages we are offering you only seeds that would be satisfactory for our own planting. We are offering them at very reasonable prices as low as good seeds can be produced and delivered, and leave a small margin of profit that we may continue to serve you. All of the varieties offered in the Garden Seed Department have been tested in the Trial Ground and open culture from two to three, or many years, and

have been selected as the varieties that will give you the best returns from the space used.

The vegetable garden, though it may only be a few feet square, will add much to the joy of living and materially reduce expenses. Many have not planted and produced vegetables for the reason that through lack of knowledge of the many delicious ways of preparing them, have failed to get that pleasure and profit experienced by the neighbor garden grower.

Ground Almond

Is a very interesting novelty as one nut will produce as many as 125 to 150 in a hill. They should be sown in good mellow ground, they have a very fine almond flavor. The nuts are about three-quarters of an inch in length, having a thin brown skin and snow white meat that becomes sweeter after the nuts have been harvested and dried for a time. Our seed of these nuts is graded and will make an excellent crop. The nuts are formed near the surface and will mature in the fall after the first frost. Pkt., 5c; 1/4 lb., 15c; 1 lb., 45c. Postpaid.



Asparagus

Asparagus

Sow in early spring in drills two inches deep and one foot apart between rows. After the plants are one or two years old transplant them into permanent beds. Set them 15 inches apart each way and cover four inches deep. Manure plentifully each fall, to be forked in very early in the spring, after which sow on a good dressing of salt, one oz. to 50 ft. of drill.

Mary Washington—The result of careful breeding. It grows large straight shoots, dark green in color with heavy overtone. The tips are tight and firm and do not open out or begin to branch until well out of the ground, making the finest kind of green Asparagus both for home use and market. It is nearer to being rust-proof than any other variety and the large luscious stalks will be greatly appreciated.

A special selection from Pedigreed Washington, being earlier and larger, and the stalks slightly oval in form. Produces large healthy seedlings, impervious to rust. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 30c; 1 lb., 80c.

Summer Asparagus Squash—Known as "Cut and Come Again." This most delicious vegetable is worth a place in all gardens. The plant makes a strong growth, like summer crook-neck squash. The fruit should be cut at four to six inches long and should not allow any fruit to mature, as it stops the formation of new fruit. Cook it just the same as asparagus. Yields wonderfully. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 40c. Postpaid.

Mott, N. D., Feb., 1932

House of Gurney
Yankton, S. D.

Dear Sirs:

Received my order of seeds, and many thanks for the extra seed you sent me.

I always seem to have better luck with Gurney seed than any other firm's.

Have used your seed for many years with good success in all of them.

Yours very truly,
Mrs. J. S. Worick



Gurney's Everbearing Wax Beans

Wax Beans

Gurney's Everbearing Wax Rust-Proof Bush Bean

(50 days to maturity.) The great campaign carried on by the government for the canning of vegetables applied especially to fresh beans, the wax and green podded beans in the pod. This created a very heavy demand for beans suitable for canning purposes. We planted a larger acreage than usual and have a fine crop, and you will find this not only the very best for canning purposes, but the best for using fresh as string or snap beans. As its name implies, it is an everbearing bean, or a continuous bearer, over a period of six weeks; it is also rust-proof and practically immune from all other bean diseases, producing always a large crop. This bean is especially valuable to the home gardener for all of the reasons named above. It produces the most beautiful pod of any of the beans, generally of very even length, of a beautiful shiny wax, very brittle and free from fiber, being absolutely stringless until ripe. 1/3 pt., 15c; 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.15; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 30 lbs., \$5.00; 60 lbs., \$9.25.

Pencil Pod Black Wax—(50 days to maturity.) A most delicious rich dark yellow snap bean, being so tender and brittle that by taking it at either end and bending it, it will fly into several pieces. Abundant bearer. Practically rust-proof and even in the dry season just past, made a good crop of delicious beans. Seed black when ripe. 1/3 pt., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.75; 30 lbs., \$4.50; 60 lbs., \$8.50.

Send for Our
Free Trappers' Guide

Beans—Garden Varieties

Garden varieties of beans consist of Wax, Green, Podded Dwarf, String Beans, Pole and Lima beans. All of these yield enormous crops and require only a small space sufficient for a large family. The Green Podded, Wax Podded and the Pole Beans are especially good used as a green or snap bean. After they have matured the dried beans of these and the Limas are excellent cooked as described in any new cook book. Young bean plants are easily damaged or killed by freezing so planting should be delayed until danger of frosts is past. Plant in rows about 2 feet apart 5 or 6 inches apart in the rows. Keep well cultivated but do not cultivate when the plants are wet as it will cause many varieties to rust and injure the crop.

For a succession of this delicious vegetable plant every two weeks until the middle of August; a pound of seed for 100-foot row. 60 lbs. will plant an acre.

Davis White Wax—(40 days to maturity). This bean has taken the place of practically all others. It has out-yielded all other varieties of wax beans under adverse conditions and given crops where other varieties have failed. The plant is exceptionally healthy, compact, upright growth, carrying its pods in the center and well up from the ground. It seems to stand wet and dry weather better than other beans and always gives a large yield of handsome pods, long, flat, clear and waxy white. 1/3 pt., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.75; 30 lbs., \$4.50; 60 lbs., \$8.50.

Davis's Farliest Brittle Wax—(40 days to maturity). This remarkably early clear white bean, delicious in quality, stringless in all stages of its growth, combined with its extreme earliness, makes it one of the most desirable for the garden, and as its name implies, it is of that degree of brittleness that makes it extra desirable for cooking purposes in its golden waxy stage. 1/3 pt., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.75; 30 lbs., \$4.50; 60 lbs., \$8.50.

Golden Wax—(40 days to maturity). The Golden Wax is probably the earliest, and we believe the most generally planted and satisfactory of any of the old varieties. Pods are a bright, waxy yellow, good length, a little flatter than round, entirely stringless, and of a fine buttery flavor. It is excellent for cooking when the pods are just formed. Again, when the beans are nearly ripe, as a shelled bean. An excellent sort for canning or pickling. A very heavy bearer, and withstands adverse conditions. The seed is white, mottled, red and purple. 1/3 pt., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.75; 30 lbs., \$4.50; 60 lbs., \$8.50.

Holyoke, Colo., April 2, 1932

House of Gurney
Yankton, S. Dak.

Dear Sirs:

As we are one of your old customers of some time back, we would like very much to have one of your seed, tree, shrub, and flower books if you please. We were living in Williamsburg, Iowa where we sent you a large order of garden seeds. We were well pleased with all of the seeds. I am still using your cook book which I received then. Like it very much.

Yours very truly, Mrs. M. Greenfield



BEANS—(Continued)

POLE OR CLIMBING
BEANS

Kentucky Wonder

(70 days to maturity.) (Old Homestead.) This climbing variety is very vigorous and productive and bears its pods in large clusters. The pods are green, very long, often being nine or ten inches, nearly round, stringless and very crisp when young, and so fleshy that they are greater in width than breadth. The seed is long, oval, dun-colored. This is one of the very best early Pole Snap Beans for the home garden or market. The supply of seed is limited and purchases should be made early. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 15c; 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.15; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 30 lbs., \$5.00; 60 lbs., \$9.25.

Chinese Yard Long Asparagus Pole Beans—Pods are nearly up to name, reaching a length of 30 to 36 inches, usually 18 to 42 inches. Your friends will wonder at and admire your plants and they are of excellent table quality, with a rich asparagus flavor. Do not be without this valuable curiosity. It is a pole bean of quick growth, with neat foliage, not attacked by insects. 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

Golden Cluster Wax Pole—The flat pods are 7 to 8 inches long. Of a rich golden yellow, stringless and excellent in flavor. White-seeded. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 15c; 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.15; 10 lbs., \$1.85; 30 lbs., \$5.10; 60 lbs., \$9.50.

CITY GARDEN
COLLECTION

The varieties for this garden collection were selected by Donald Gurney, manager of our seed department. Everything will please you and make a garden you can be proud of. Order our city garden collection and get \$1.36 worth of the best garden seed for only \$1.00.

$\frac{1}{3}$ Pt. Beans, Gurney's Earliest Brittle Wax.....	\$0.10
$\frac{1}{3}$ Pt. Beans, Stringless Green Pod..	.10
1 Oz. Beets, Gurney's Early Model Globe.....	.15
1 Pkt. Beets, Swiss Chard.....	.05
1 Pkt. Carrot, Gurney's Coreless...	.08
1 Pkt. Cabbage, Copenhagen Market.....	.05
1 Pkt. Cucumber, New Everbearing	.05
1 Pkt. Kohl-Rabi, Early White Vienna.....	.05
1 Pkt. Lettuce, Grand Rapids.....	.05
1 Pkt. Onion, He-Shi-Ko Japanese Bunching.....	.08
$\frac{1}{3}$ Pt. Peas, Alaska.....	.10
$\frac{1}{3}$ Pt. Peas, Laxtonian.....	.10
1 Oz. Radish, Early Scarlet Turnip White Tip.....	.10
1 Pkt. Radish, White Icicle.....	.05
1 Pkt. Salsify, Mammoth Sandwich Island.....	.05
1 Pkt. Spinach, King of Denmark...	.05
1 Pkt. Tomato, New Earlibell.....	.10
1 Pkt. Turnip, Extra Early White Milan.....	.05

Value.....\$1.36

BARGAIN PRICE POSTPAID—

ONLY \$1.00



Fordhook Bush Lima Beans

LIMA BEANS
Bush Lima

Fordhook Bush Lima—(75 days to maturity). The very best large-seeded variety. The plant is vigorous, erect-growing, bearing well above the ground. The pods, which are produced in large clusters, are medium green, about four and three-fourths inches long, each containing three to five large beans of exceptionally fine quality. Don't fail to plant some of these in your garden this spring. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 20c; 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75; 30 lbs., \$7.50; 60 lbs., \$14.00.

Improved Henderson Bush Lima—(70 days to maturity). This is the very early Sieva or Butter Bean of the South. The pods are ready for use a week earlier than those of Burpee's Bush Lima and the plants are immensely productive. When gathered young the beans are of excellent flavor. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 15c; 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.15; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 30 lbs., \$5.00; 60 lbs., \$9.25.

Pole Lima

Gurney's Extra Early Giant Podded Pole Lima—Earliest of the large seeded pole Limas, being ready for use in 80 days. It is equally suitable for home use and canning and is a heavy yielding variety with a long bearing period. Pods are large, 6 inches long, slightly curved and moderately plump. The beans are large, broad and flat and in the green-shell stage are tender and succulent. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 15c; 1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25.

Navy Beans

A great many people grow what they suppose is the Navy Bean, but is generally a mixed, uneven bean that cooks uneven and lacks quality. Our Navy Beans are absolutely pure and hand picked. You will not find a bad bean in a bushel. 1 lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 70c; 10 lbs., \$1.20; 30 lbs., \$2.70; 60 lbs., \$4.80.

It always pays to raise quality crops. Quality always commands better prices. Increase prices by increasing quality. Using quality seeds is half the problem. Gurney seeds spell Quality.



Stringless Green Pod Beans

GREEN POD BEANS

Burpee's Green Pod Stringless—A very desirable dwarf green podded snap sort for the home garden and largely grown for the market. The plants are large, spreading and productive. The pods are medium green, five to six inches long, cylindrical, larger than those of Red Valentine but are quite as fleshy, of equally high quality, and remain crisp and tender longer. They mature a little later. Seed of medium size and length, yellowish brown. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.75; 30 lbs., \$4.50; 60 lbs., \$8.50.

Full Measure—attractive, long straight pods—(45 days). This magnificent round podded bush bean bears long, round, dark green pods in 45 days; always solid, stringless and exceedingly prolific. The pods are of an attractive green color, 5 inches long, firm and tender, remaining fit for use many days after maturing. The plant is of a handsome, stiffly erect growth, very prolific and practically blight proof. Seed medium size, brown mottled with light yellowish drab. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.75; 30 lbs., \$4.50; 60 lbs., \$8.50.

Shell Beans

Dwarf Horticultural—One of the best dwarf sorts for green shell beans for the home garden and market and can be used early as a green podded snap bean. The plants are very productive, compact and upright with large leaves. The mature pods are about five to five and one-half inches in length, broad and thick, curved, with splashes of bright red on a yellowish ground. They become fit for use as green shelled beans early and in this condition the beans are very large, easily shelled and are about equal to the Lima in quality. Seed large, oval, plump, pale buff splashed with deep red. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.75; 30 lbs., \$4.50; 60 lbs., \$8.50.

The House of Gurney, Inc., Terril, Iowa
Yankton, S. D. March 4, 1932
Dear Mr. Gurney:

I can't help but write you a few lines. I was so well pleased with that big order of seeds I ordered from you last year. You sent me some pumpkin seed as a premium—they sure were good—as hot and dry as it was. So I am sending for all my seeds from you again this year.

Truly,
Mrs. Julius Cook



BEETS AND MANGELS

FROSTS or light freezing do not hurt the young beet plants—you can sow as early in the spring as ground can be properly cultivated. These may be grown in rows as close as 18 inches. Plant the seed 2 inches deep in the drill

and make several plantings. Plant the first of July for the supply that goes into the cellar for winter. 1 oz. of seed will plant a 50-foot row, 7 lbs., to the acre.



Detroit — Eclipse — Improved Early Egyptian — Gurney's Globe — Crosby

TABLE BEETS

Gurney's Early Model Globe

The Model Globe Beet is medium early, always even in size, color and shape. A number of newer varieties have been offered since we offered the Model Globe, but they have never equalled this beet in the trial grounds or in the field. One of the most satisfactory uses of the Model Globe Beet is for pickling purposes, using them when they are about 1½ inches through. They retain their color and are of excellent quality. Pkt., 8c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; ½ lb., 45c; 1 lb., 75c.

Improved Early Egyptian—We consider this the best first early beet of all the standard varieties. Best for forcing, best for first out door planting, roots very dark red, rounded on top, flat underneath. Small tops, which allow close planting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; ½ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 60c.

Crosby's Egyptian

This very desirable table beet does not closely resemble the original Egyptian except in its extreme earliness. The tops are small. The roots are flattened, globe shaped and very smooth. The exterior color of the root is bright red. The flesh of our strain is bright vermilion-red, zoned with a lighter shade, very sweet, tender and of excellent quality. This is one of the best for early planting outdoors and is much used for bunching. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; ½ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 60c.

Detroit Dark Red Turnip—A grand beet for bunching for market; tops are exceedingly small and uniformly upright; roots are perfect turnip shape, with small tap roots. The principal fault with most Turnip Beets is the occasional appearance of white rings, and this will be found has been overcome by careful selection of the deepest red beets. Quality is the very best; sweet and tender. Gardeners can safely plant it largely. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; ½ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 60c.

Extra Early Eclipse—An excellent sort; about as early as the Egyptian but we consider it better because it is larger and of much finer quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; ½ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 60c.

Edmand's Early Blood Turnip—The very best sort for general crop. In quality one of the finest; exceedingly dark; shape globular, having one tap root. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; ½ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 60c.

Swiss Chard

For the leaves alone this variety is grown. This gathered young should be cooked as spinach, or later the midribs may be cooked and served the same as asparagus. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; ½ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 60c.

Sugar Beets and Mangels For Winter Feed

The food value in root crops is high. The conditioning of your live stock is worth more and everyone should plant a sufficient acreage so that the hogs and chickens could have a supply every day until they can get on to the green pastures next spring. It is not unusual to produce 25 ton of mangels or carrots to the acre. An ordinary yield under fair conditions would be 15 to 17 tons. Plant a sufficient quantity so that the milch cows can get their share and you will increase the flow 25%. Plant 7 lbs. seed per acre.

MANGELS

Danish Sludstrup

This most wonderful Mangel has been awarded a first class certificate several times by the Danish Government, which is the highest honor attained in Agricultural circles in Denmark.

Sludstrup is a long reddish yellow root, but not so long as the Mammoth long red. It grows more above the ground and is very easily harvested. The size of the roots, like all other varieties, depends entirely upon circumstances. They are frequently grown to a size weighing from 15 to 20 pounds each. The Danish farmers prefer to grown them smaller, viz., 6 to 10 pounds each, which is accomplished by not allowing so much space in and between the rows. The smaller roots contain a higher percentage of dry matter, consequently, the crop is more valuable than if large roots are grown. 1 oz., 7c; ½ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

Mammoth Long Red

The roots are very large, uniformly straight and well formed and comparatively thicker than

the common sort. The flesh is white tinged with rose. This strain under careful culture is enormously productive. Our stock will produce the largest and finest roots which can be grown for feeding stock and is vastly superior to many strains offered under other names, such as Norbitan Giant, Colossal, Monarch, etc. 1 oz., 7c; ½ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

Giant Half Sugar Rose—As its name implies, this is a half sugar beet. Roots of much greater nutritive value than mangels. Yield nearly as large as the best of the mangels. Roots grow about one-half out of the ground, and are conveniently harvested. 1 oz., 7c; ½ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

Mixed Table Sugar Beets and Mangels

We have just a few pounds of beet seed that has become mixed in handling. The germination is very high, all fresh seeds, and for stock purposes they will be equal to the best named varieties, but will not be all of one type. ½ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

SUGAR BEETS

White Klein Wanzelben Sugar Beet—This variety has proved to be a very valuable sort, not only in foreign countries, but as well in Colorado and other sections of this country, where it has been thoroughly tested. It has a rather long, slender root, very rich in sugar, and grows deeply sunk in the ground and it is claimed to yield under average conditions about sixteen tons to the acre, containing 12 to 13 per cent of sugar. 1 oz., 7c; ½ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

Vilmorin Sugar Beet—It unites capacity for a large yield with an exceedingly rich flesh, making it the best for cattle feeding. Tops medium sized; roots above medium size, long top-shaped, growing slightly above the surface; white, washed with red at top; flesh fine grained and very sweet. 1 oz., 7c; ½ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$1.50.



Long Red Mangel. The largest mangel in the picture weighs over 10 pounds.



Borecole or Kale



Dwarf Green Curled Kale

Sow the seed from early spring until the middle of August. The early sowings give fully grown plants, whereas the later sowings will furnish excellent small tender leaves. The flavor of the plants improves after they have been touched by frost. One ounce sows 500 feet of drill.

Dwarf Green Curled Kale—Hardier than Cabbage. Leaves curly as Parsley, tender and very fine flavor. Immense quantities produced in South find ready sales in the North. Vaughan's Extra Selected Stock. Fine strain. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

Tall Kale—One of the very best plants for greens, well known and much planted by German-Americans, but little used by others. It is much hardier than cabbage and a good frost improves its quality. The leaves are very early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

Brussels Sprouts

Cultivated for the small heads that grow in considerable number on the main stem. It is a delicacy much esteemed by some. Sow in seed bed middle of spring and transplant and manage as Winter Cabbage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.45.

Broccoli—Winter Cauliflower

St. Valentine—This is the standard variety of Broccoli grown extensively in the Northwest for shipping to the eastern markets when the home-grown Cauliflower is exhausted. St. Valentine is a large-headed variety of good appearance and excellent quality. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 20c; 1 oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.25.

Sprouting Broccoli

Calabrese—Italian Green

We have a very remarkable strain of this choice Italian vegetable which has only recently become a favorite in American markets. Plants do not make solid heads but produce an abundance of light green, tender sprouts with loose flower-heads at the end. It is cooked like Spinach or Brussels Sprouts. Sow in May, harvest in August. Very delicious and tasty. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c; 1 oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 90c.

Parkers Prairie, Minn.
March 29, 1932

The House of Gurney, Inc.
Yankton, So. Dak.
Gentlemen:

Inclosed please find four dollars (\$4.00) for the garden seeds I have ordered from you. We have had seeds from you before and we are satisfied with them. We can not get seeds like yours in our town. We have always had a lot of everything when we use your seeds.

Yours truly,
Mrs. Estella P. Smith

Celery

For a vegetable that is so easily grown, celery seems to be an unknown commodity in most gardens. This is especially true in the northwest where the highest quality celery is produced. Northwestern celery does not look so nice as the Michigan or California grown, but the plants are so crisp and have such a delicious nut-like flavor, that you are missing really the best part of the garden if you leave out this vegetable.

For the first supply, sow very early in April, transplant the plants when 2 or 3 inches high to about 6 or 8 inches apart in the row. Feed them well with plenty of well-rotted manure. Draw the soil up to the plants as they grow and blanch as per instructions in the celery bulletin, which we furnish free. For the winter supply, plants should be taken from the cold frame in June and cared for just as you did for the early plants.



Golden Plume Celery

A vegetable garden always pays not only in food but in pleasure, health and education. Try it this year when prices are down.

Golden Plume is the last word in Self-Blanching Celery. It is a week earlier, blanches more easily, and is far more resistant to blight and crown-rot than Golden Self-Blanching. It has a beautiful golden color, is crisp, free from strings and has that rich nutty flavor so much desired by lovers of fine celery. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 20c; 1 oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.10; 1 lb., \$3.50.

White Plume—Out in the State of California they produce and ship thousands of earloads of White Plume celery each year. We have received letters from some of the largest of the California celery growers, telling of the wonderful results from our White Plume Seed, and we know that it will give you better results, as it has them. Celery is one of the most delicious of the vegetables, can be grown easily in any small garden, and if you ask for it in placing your order a celery leaflet, giving full instructions, will be placed in your package. This is also true of practically all of the vegetables. We have bulletins on all of them for your special benefit. Pkt., 8c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 70c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

Golden Self-Blanching Celery—Like the White Plume, this celery requires very little earthing up, and in many other respects it is similar to that favorite sort, differing, however, in color, which is yellowish, the heart being large and solid and of a beautiful golden hue. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.60.

Giant Pascal—Grown about two feet high, the stalks are very broad, thick and crisp, and entirely stringless; the width and thickness of the stalks are distinctive features of this variety. It bleaches with but slight "earthing up," and very quickly, usually in five or six days. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

Cress

Curled or Pepper Grass—The leaves of this small salad are much frilled or curled, and are used for garnishing. It is also desirable with lettuce, to the flavor of which its warm, pungent taste makes a most agreeable addition. The plant is of rapid growth, about one foot high. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

True Water Cress—This is a distinct variety of cress with small, oval leaves. It thrives best when its roots and stems are submerged in water. A fair growth may be obtained in soil which is kept wet but does best when grown along moist banks or in tubs in water-covered soil. It is one of the most delicious of small salads and should be planted wherever a suitable place can be found. Pkt., 8c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.65.

Celeriac

A variety of celery having turnip-shaped roots, which, when cooked and sliced in vinegar, make a most excellent salad.

Large Smooth Prague—This is the largest and best variety grown, and grows to a large size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.45.

Cauliflower

For spring crops only the extra early dwarf varieties should be selected and seed sown in hot beds early in February, transplanting the young plants to the garden early in April, when the trees are starting out in leaf. For main or fall crop, seed should be sown about June 1st, and young plants set out during the latter part of July.



Gurney's Earliest Market Cauliflower

Gurney's Earliest Market Cauliflower—Cauliflower may be grown anywhere, and Gurney's Early Market Cauliflower is the easiest to grow. This wonderful new short-stemmed, large-headed, heavy-leaved Cauliflower was offered by us in 1910 for the first time and we wish to say to all lovers of this delicious vegetable that you can grow these as easily as you can grow the cabbage. It is a sure heading variety, nearly every plant making a good, solid head. It is desirable for market gardeners on account of earliness and clear white color, which create an unusual demand for it. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 70c; 1 oz., \$1.20; ¼ lb., \$4.25.

Early Snowball—This is a popular extra early strain of dwarf, compact growth. Under favorable circumstances nearly every plant will make a fine solid head of good size. It is valuable for both early and late. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 60c; oz., \$1.00; ¼ lb., \$3.50.

Gurney's Early Favorite—The best sort for inexperienced growers, as it will head when conditions are unfavorable. It may be used either for an early or a late crop and is ready in about 110 days. It forms large, firm, fine-grained heads, very white in color. Pkt., 8c; ½ oz., 40c; 1 oz., 75c; ¼ lb., \$2.35.



CARROTS—A Much Neglected Vegetable

1 oz. for 100 feet of row. 3 pounds to sow an acre

It is only a few years since people supposed that the only thing carrots were good for was to color butter and feed to stock. They are now finding that carrots are one of the most delicious vegetables for the table that we grow in the garden and can be prepared in many ways and used from the time they are the size of your little finger until the new crop comes the next year. Any modern cook book will show you a dozen ways to prepare carrots. It has risen from rags to riches, and is now found in the menus of the rich as well as the poor.

Plant the Mammoth varieties in acre lots on your farm for stock feed. Carrots are among the most valuable stock foods and yield immensely. These may be planted with the ordinary garden drill early in the spring, in

rows from 12 inches to 4 feet apart, depending on the method of cultivation. In the wide rows cultivate with the ordinary corn cultivator. In the narrow rows use the garden wheel cultivator. A man will cultivate two acres per day easily. A wagon load of the stock carrots thrown into the feeding houses, is a great preventive of diseases in your stock. It is a mighty good change of food and these stock carrots yield as high as 25 tons per acre.

Garden varieties can be planted in rows 12 inches apart and yield so heavily that they will actually crowd each other nearly out of the ground. You can commence thinning them out as soon as they are a half inch through. So for your health's sake, plant and eat more carrots.

Gurney's Pie Carrot

We do not suppose you have ever made or eaten a carrot pie; very few people know that carrots are good for pie purposes and probably none of you have known that any particular variety or kind of carrot would make a better pie than another. Carrots for pie purposes are at least equal to pumpkins, and the pie resembles in flavor the pumpkin pie. It is much more delicious and on account of your being able to use them long before the pumpkins are ripe you have almost a continuous season of carrot pie, commencing with the carrots when they are about one inch through, and using them until the old carrots are gone in the spring. Make the carrot pie just as you would pumpkin pie, and you will be surprised at the deliciousness of it. This particular carrot is better than any other variety for that purpose. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; ½ lb., 55c; 1 lb., 90c.



Choice Specimens of Gurney's Gold Lump Carrots

Gurney's Gold Lump Carrot—One of our customers sent us this picture. Said he could not resist the temptation to just go pull a few and have their "mugs" taken. He tells us it is just a little time after you have planted the seed until you have a full grown carrot. You can grow them mighty thick, and the quality is the very best.

This new carrot is of French origin, is the brightest golden color, grown about 3 inches long and matures earlier than any other carrot grown. Market gardeners can safely discard all other extra earlies and plant largely of this. It is very uniform in size and color, consequently, a money-saver, as there are no culls to throw out. Pkt., 8c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; ½ lb., 55c; 1 lb., \$1.00.



Brother Don—Inspecting some perfect carrots of the Gurney's new coreless variety

Gurney's Coreless Carrot

Just how true the slogan "eat carrots for your complexion" is I don't know; however, I do know that Gurney's New Coreless Carrot is a favorite with all those who have grown this wonderful new carrot. Carrots are rapidly gaining favor as a table dish. Every gardener should have a patch of carrots, and you will be ahead in crop returns by selecting Gurney's New Coreless Carrot for your garden patch.

This is bound to become one of the most popular of the table carrots, except that the seed will always be a little higher in price than other varieties as it is a very poor producer of seed. In quality for table use, it is unsurpassed. Color is a pure orange scarlet, and the core undefined. Most varieties of carrots have a well defined and tough core. The size is about 6½ to 7 inches long and 1½ inches thick; same size from top to bottom. The top is very small and has a slightly yellow crown. You will find this, I believe, the most desirable of the table carrots. Pkt., 8c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.05; 5 lbs., \$4.50.

Stock Carrots

Mastodon—Giant white best and largest stock carrot grown, nearly one-half its length will be above ground when mature, which makes it easy to harvest. Will produce as many tons of green feed per acre as any vegetable grown. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 65c; 5 lbs., \$2.75.

Gurney's Fur Department

Any farmer can build up his bank account by trapping fur bearing animals. Get busy. They are right on your own place. Plenty of them.

Send for Our Free Trappers Guide
The House of Gurney, Inc.
Yankton, S. D.

Oxheart

Guerende or Ox-Heart—A variety with short, thick roots the diameter often exceeding the length. Color, bright orange. Sweet and fine grained; good for table or stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c.

Danvers Half Long

There is no variety grown which will produce as much to the acre with a minimum length of root, as this one. Under proper conditions of the soil and cultivation it may reasonably be expected to produce (which it has done), 25 to 30 tons per acre. It is of medium length and heavy at the neck; color is a rich orange. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c.



Early Chantenay Carrot

Early Chantenay

A half long variety most extensively used for the home garden. It is medium early, maturing in about 60 days. This sort is very productive and easy to harvest. The root is smooth, deep orange-red, uniformly stumped but slightly tapered, and about 5½ inches long. The crisp, tender and finely flavored quality makes it most suitable for table use in early maturity. This carrot is considered by the market gardeners as one of the very best for early use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c.

The House of Gurney Yankton, So. Dak. Gentlemen:

Last year I planted your Marglobe and Earlibell Tomatoes and was the only one for miles around here to have any tomatoes to speak of, and as you will remember, last year was an extra dry year. I had 500 plants of each of these, and they produced over \$200.00 worth of tomatoes since I was able to sell them for \$1.00 a bushel.

Yours truly, A. L. Mills, Sumner, Iowa

Insurance at One Dollar per Month
Send for Sample Policy

To
The House of Gurney, Inc.
Insurance Dept. Yankton, S. D.



CABBAGE

A Food for the Millions

1 Oz. for 3000 Plants. 1/2 Lb. of Seed per Acre.

CABBAGE is one of the easiest crops to grow and if you like salads, kraut, and the 101 delicious dishes in which cabbage can be used, and also want to reduce expenses, grow this vegetable. The heads can be kept all winter in the ordinary root cellar or basement.

We will be glad to supply you with full instructions in our free cabbage bulletin as to how to grow cabbage, and any cook book will tell you how to prepare it in many delicious ways.

Early Cabbage

Earliest of All Cabbage—This is a strictly new variety of Danish production, maturing medium sized, extra solid round heads and a larger percentage per hundred plants than any other variety, which makes it the most valuable for market gardeners and home consumption. Pkt., 8c; oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$1.85.

Copenhagen Market—The best Early round-headed sort on the market. The heads are very solid, averaging about 8 pounds. It is short stemmed, the heads growing very close to the ground. Matures with Charleston Wakefield and will give a heavier crop per acre. Our stock of this is very fine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 55c; 1 lb., \$1.65.

Early Jersey Wakefield—One of the best of the conical types. Very early and makes medium sized, very solid heads fine flavored and tender. Has few outside leaves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.35.



Gurney's Early Ball Head Cabbage
(See colored illustration inside front cover)

Gurney's Early Ball Head Cabbage—In offering this new early summer Ballhead cabbage we know that we are presenting the cabbage-growing public with a winner and a money-maker and a great deal of satisfaction. This cabbage closely resembles the Danish Ballhead. The heads are perfectly round, good size and mature as early as Wakefield. They are exceptionally good keepers and the late plantings will keep equal to the winter varieties. We recommend this sort especially to market gardeners and for the home garden for both early and late. We feel sure it will take the place of nearly all of the summer varieties, producing a greater per cent of solid heads than any of them, and on account of the small amount of foliage and the compact form in which it grows, can be planted much closer than other varieties. We are offering this, feeling sure that it is one of the best articles in the vegetable line we have offered. Pkt., 8c; oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$1.85.

Gurney's Golden Acre—This is a new, early, round-headed cabbage which closely resembles Copenhagen Market in type. As its name implies it is a money-maker. It is 8 to 10 days earlier than Copenhagen Market, but is smaller and can be planted closer. Because of its earliness and fine quality it commands a higher price than any round-headed cabbage. Pkt., 8c; oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$1.85.

Cabbage—Second Early and Summer Varieties

Early Flat Dutch—A very good variety for second early use. Makes good sized flat heads and is very tender and of fine grain. It is similar to All Head. Has few outside leaves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.35.

All Head Early—Without doubt this cabbage is unexcelled as an Early Flat Dutch or summer variety. It makes very uniform, large, deep, flat heads and is a very sure header. Withstands heat and dry weather very well. The grain of this variety is very fine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.35.

Late Varieties

Danish Ballhead, Short Stemmed—One of the best varieties for general crop. It has been selected for more than fifty years by the Danish gardeners, who grow it almost exclusively for Winter Cabbage and annually export large quantities. The heads are not as large as late Dutch Flats, but harder and more solid, fine grained and good keepers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 55c; 1 lb., \$1.65; 5 lbs., \$6.50.

Mammoth Rock Red—This is by far the best, largest and surest heading red cabbage ever introduced. The plant is large, with numerous spreading leaves. The head is large, round, very solid and deep red color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 55c; 1 lb., \$1.65.

Premium Late Flat Dutch—As a variety for winter market it has no superior, and is more extensively grown than any other. Heads large, bluish green, round, solid, broad and flat on top, and often tinted with reddish brown after being touched with frost; they open white and crisp, are tender and well flavored. It is a fall and winter variety, and one of the very best to keep. Decidedly the best late variety for cultivation in our state. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.35; 5 lbs., \$6.00.

Disease Resistant Cabbage Seed

See picture on inside front cover.

In many sections of the United States entire fields of cabbage fail to mature or produce heads on account of the yellows or yellow rot. If, by any chance, your field or fields in your vicinity are affected with this disease, you should plant Disease Resistant Cabbage Seed. The University of Wisconsin, by selection and breeding, has made it possible for us to offer you this Disease Resistant Seed.

Disease Resistant Danish Ballhead—This is the short stem variety. Pkt., 8c; 1/2 oz., 15c; oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.25.

Disease Resistant All Seasons—We are offering the All Seasons in Disease Resistant Seed only, and, as its name implies, it is a cabbage that can be used early or kept for the winter supply. Pkt., 8c; 1/2 oz., 15c; oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.25.

Chinese Cabbage

Improved Pekin—A Chinese celery cabbage resembling both celery and cos lettuce. The heads are tall and cylindrical, usually being 18 inches in height, but often reaching two feet. It is a sure heading type, and the flavor is very fine. It is a far better storage keeper than Wong Bok. Pkt., 8c; 1 oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 55c; 1 lb., \$1.50.



Improved Pekin Celery Cabbage

Pe-Tsai or Celery Cabbage—I believe there have been more disappointed customers of seed houses over this vegetable than any other. It has only been offered for the last few years, and there are so many varieties of it that seedsmen generally have had a difficult time in establishing a correct variety to offer to the trade. We have tried out practically every variety offered, and there is only one that we shall offer in the future. All others have failed to head entirely, or made only a small percentage of marketable heads. Those that failed to make heads have produced immense quantities of seeds. The heading varieties produced but few seed. The Chinese Cabbage is one of the very valuable vegetables and will never be discarded. It is suitable for the usual cabbage purposes, especially valuable as a salad. It has the combined flavor of cabbage, turnip, celery and mustard. This should be planted at about the same season as lettuce for early use, followed by other plants during the summer. Cut these for fall and winter use just as you do other cabbage heads, storing in the same way. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.15.

The House of Gurney
W N A X Radio Station
Yankton, So. Dak.

Sept. 2, 1932

Dear Sirs:

We have the finest celery and peanuts, and I wish you could see the "Flat Dutch Cabbage" from the extra seed you so kindly sent to us. All the seeds were fine.

Your listener, (Mrs.) E. Roy Drake
1503 Q Street, Broken Bow, Nebr.



CUCUMBERS

1 Oz. for 50 Hills; 2 Lbs. per Acre in Hills, 5 Lbs. in Drills

I HAVE learned to like cucumbers in about every way they can be prepared; the early ones sliced and then the delicious pickles made in various ways. I have only succeeded in my desire to like them in the last two or three years and I do not know of a more beautiful sight than a large field of cucumber vines covering the ground with their thousands of yellow flowers and then the picking of the little ones 1 to 1½ inches long for pickling; then the larger, rapid growing ones, cool and crisp, for slicing; then the

New Everbearing—Very early, enormously productive, literally covering the ground with its fruit the entire season until killed by frost, making it the most prolific variety in existence. Fruit is medium size and rich, dark green in color, shape long, excellent for pickling or slicing. (See inside front cover.) Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.00.

Early Cluster—An early and very productive variety. The vines are hardy and very vigorous, bearing fruits in clusters of two or three. The fruits are short, thick, bright green, shading lighter at blossom end, crisp and tender. This sort is planted in many sections for the home garden. It is extensively used for a pickling cucumber as well as for slicing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

Gherkin or Burr—Oval-shaped and prickly; for pickling only. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.45.

Improved Early White Spine—This special strain of White Spine Cucumber is noted for its extra earliness, earlier than Fordhook or Arlington. Vines vigorous, fruiting early and abundantly; fruit uniformly straight and handsome, dark green, with a few white spines; flesh tender and of excellent flavor. Great bearer, for table use or pickling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.00.



Earliest of All

Earliest of All Cucumbers—This is a white spine sort, very dark green when fit to slice, 6 to 7 inches long, has pale green stripes about ⅓ length from blossom end, straight square ended, firm, and makes a fine pickler. This is a great favorite among gardeners and others desiring a good, prolific cucumber. Pkt. 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

Citron

They are used for making preserves, and I guess every housewife knows of numerous other ways to use them. They are very valuable fruits. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.00.



Gurney's New Longfellow Cucumber

Gurney's New Longfellow—This is truly a magnificent cucumber. The best of the large varieties. Its dark green color, perfect shape, and firm white flesh place it in a class by itself.

This new cucumber grows to a length of 15 inches and retains its dark green color until nearly ripe. Vines are vigorous and very prolific, bearing fruit over a longer period than any variety we are acquainted with. The home or market gardener cannot go wrong by planting as his main crop for slicing or for large pickles, Gurney's New Longfellow Cucumber. Pkt., 8c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.00.

Davis Perfect—It is seldom that any one cucumber or other vegetable will stand permanently at the top of all others in quality, yield, etc., for as much as eight or ten years at a time. But the Davis Perfect has been on the market for about that time and its nearest competitor is so far behind that it seems safe to predict that Davis Perfect will be the best for a number of years. We have grown this in large fields for seed purposes and the cucumbers would lay so thick on the ground that you could hardly walk without stepping on them. It produces a very small quantity of seed, in fact, less per cucumber than any other cucumber grown. This makes it specially desirable for slicing or for sweet pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c; 5 lbs., \$3.50.

Improved Long Green—The stock we offer under this name is in a class by itself. The vines are very vigorous and productive. The fruits are very long, often twelve to fifteen inches when mature. They are uniformly slender and of beautiful dark green color. The large warts and spines are well distributed over the surface instead of being clustered at one end as in inferior stocks. The variety furnishes some fruits early but matures the bulk of its crop rather late. It is a standard sort for slicing and is very largely used for pickles. This is the most extensively used cucumber for the garden and market. We have given this variety especial attention for many years and we believe the stock we offer has no equal. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c.

large yellow ones for the sweet pickles; then in the seed fields the literally millions of full grown fruit and the same size, yellow-bronze in color and when you look at them you know that anyone can grow a cucumber and—like myself—learn to like them.

Plant cucumber seed 10 or 15 to the hill after danger of frost is past. Thin out later when danger of bugs is past. For the big crop of pickles, plant from June 1st to the middle of July.

White Wonder Cucumber—Color of White Wonder is nearly pure snow white. It grows to good size, usually 8 to 10 inches long, and is very uniform. In season almost the same as the White Spine, but keeps in edible condition longer. Flavor is pleasing and flesh firm and crisp—fine sliced or in salads. Its smooth, clear surface makes the White Wonder an ideal pickle. Aside from excellent qualities of fruit White Wonder bears a great quantity of them. A packet of seed will furnish you cucumbers in abundance. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

China Long Cucumber—Makes perfectly straight fruit. They average about 20 inches. They are thickest in the middle of fruit, where they average 2 to 3 inches in diameter. The attractive fruit taper gently toward the ends, holding their thickness well until they run off into a round stem and blossom end.

A most remarkable feature of China Long is the fact that it retains the beautiful deep green color of the skin until it is fully ripe. China Long is practically all flesh, containing but very few seeds. The thick flesh is a beautiful white. It is crisp, juicy, and of the most delicious flavor, and essentially a quality cucumber which is absolutely unequaled for market or home use.

The fine large long fruits are extra fine for slicing, but if picked when of small size, they make tasty little pickles. The people in China store surplus products for their winter table after cutting into four or five pieces and drying. The vigorous vines bear continuously, particularly if the fruit is picked as soon as it has reached a good size. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 80c; 1 lb., \$2.40.

Jordan, Minn., Feb. 1, 1932

The House of Gurney, Inc.
Yankton, South Dakota

Dear Friends:

I have always had such a nice garden since I started ordering my garden seeds from you. This is the third year that I have ordered my seeds from you, and I am certainly well satisfied with them, for they come up so nicely every spring.

Yours truly,
Carl L. Jabs



Davis Perfect Cucumber



CORN—SWEET OR SUGAR—Delicious Roasting Ears for Two Months

1 Lb. for 100 Hills, 13 Lbs. per Acre

Sweet corn should not be planted more than 1½ inches deep.

MOST of us make a single planting of sweet corn; consequently, we have those delicious ears for just a few days a year. You can spread this season over two months by planting different varieties at the same time maturing at different seasons; or by planting same varieties if you have a choice, a week or ten days between each planting. In the little town garden, a short row or maybe two or three dozen hills planted as early in May as possible, then two weeks later another row between potato rows

and continue this for several plantings. You will be surprised at the increased value of this little garden.

On the farm, plant a good acreage, enough to supply the house every day and a sufficient quantity for canning and drying. Discontinue use of field corn and plant delicious sweet corn in its place. Plant a little larger acreage than you are going to use and turn stock into it after it is too ripe for table use. It is worth lots more for feeding purposes. Use many acres of it on the farm to hog down. It makes young hogs go to market a month earlier.

Golden Sunshine Sweet Corn

See Colored Picture Inside Front Cover

An outstanding new variety of yellow corn, of exceptional merit. It was originated at the North Dakota Agricultural College. The ears are bigger than those of Golden Bantam, are 16 rowed, and of deliciously rich flavor, light yellow in color. Sunshine is ready for use 6 to 10 days earlier than Bantam. The stalks are quite dwarf, with the ears set only 2½ to 3 feet from the ground, usually 2 ears to the stalk. Those who have tried it are highly enthusiastic, and say it is real sweet corn.

It is the sweetest and the nicest corn I know of; good yielder, and exceptionally good corn for the market gardener. Prices: ½ pt., 15c; 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., 95c; 10 lbs., \$1.70; 25 lbs., \$3.75; 50 lbs., \$7.00; 100 lbs., \$13.50.

Golden Bantam

Fifty per cent of the sweet corn planted in the United States is of the Golden Bantam variety. It is one of the earliest and sweetest, yielding very heavily, producing good sized ears of the most excellent quality. On account of the hardness of this variety it allows early planting, consequently it reaches the roasting ear stage very early. You can sow this as early as any variety of field corn. The stalks grow only about 4 to 5 feet high and bear generally two good ears to the stalk. When ready for use the kernels are rich golden yellow color—a mighty satisfying sweet corn. Prices: ½ pt., 10c; 1 lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., \$1.40; 25 lbs., \$3.00; 50 lbs., \$5.50; 100 lbs., \$10.00.

Malakhof

I have a picture showing the first ear of the Malakhof picked in our field. I regret that the boys did not give me the date of the planting and picking, but they said that the Malakhof was so much earlier than any other variety that I did not need the information. One of our market gardeners says that he gets the Malakhof so much earlier than others that people are always willing to pay 25c per dozen for these little delicious ears.

Professor Neils Hansen has originated a great many things in vegetables and fruits, but he did not originate this Malakhof Sweet Corn. He found it in Russia, in one of his early trips to that country. He brought it because he considered it the earliest and sweetest sweet corn and that it would fill a place not yet taken by any other variety. The color of this sweet corn varies from an amber to a clear white. It matures the earliest of any variety; planting, say, by the 15th of May, you are practically sure of good roasting ears of mighty good quality by the 1st of July. The gardeners in and around Yankton sell this corn ahead of all other varieties, and from twenty to twenty-five cents per dozen ears. It will produce often three to four ears to the stalk. They are not large ears but nearly as large as Golden Bantam. Coming, as they do, ten days ahead of Golden Bantam, it makes it specially pleasing and profitable to grow it. Everyone with either small or large garden can include some of the Malakhof. We would advise for an ordinary family at least one pound of this seed. We are still growing our stock from the original seed. Prices: ½ pt., 15c; 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., 95c; 10 lbs., \$1.70; 25 lbs., \$3.75; 50 lbs., \$7.00; 100 lbs., \$13.50.



Golden Gem Sweet Corn

Golden Gem Sweet Corn

Truly, present-day accomplishments are little short of marvels! After having produced Golden Sunshine Corn, a remarkable early yellow sweet corn, Prof. A. F. Yeager, Horticulturist at the North Dakota Agricultural College Experiment Station, has bred Golden Gem Sweet Corn, which is days earlier than that famous variety. We have secured our stock seed from Prof. Yeager.

The ears are of good size, averaging 7 to 8 inches in length, and are borne close to the ground on stalks about 3½ feet high. From one to three ears are produced on each stalk. Golden Gem is eight rowed; kernels are quite deep, broad, meaty, rich golden yellow, very tender and of the sweetest and most sugary flavor imaginable. The greatest feature, however, is its extreme earliness! With Golden Gem, market gardeners may secure even better prices and home gardeners may have absolutely the very earliest yellow sweet corn! Prices: ½ pt., 15c; 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.80; 25 lbs., \$4.00; 50 lbs., \$7.50; 100 lbs., \$14.25.

Stowell's Evergreen

Due to an oversight, our 1915 catalog failed to list Stowell's Evergreen Sweet Corn. We never knew until that catalog was issued how many fellows wanted Stowell's Evergreen. We were "swamped" with letters from the time the catalog went out until past planting season wondering why we had discontinued Stowell's. Of course, this took a personal letter to all of the people who wanted it and we told them we had the same strain of Stowell's we had been selling them for several years. Absolutely the best of this late, delicious sweet corn. We grow Stowell's in large quantities and we will always grow Stowell's Evergreen until they get something better. Prices: ½ pt., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., 90c; 10 lbs., \$1.55; 25 lbs., \$3.25; 50 lbs., \$6.25; 100 lbs., \$12.00.

Gurney's Golden Evergreen

Best and sweetest sugar corn of the late varieties. Better than Golden Bantam quality and is a cross of Golden Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen, retaining the quality of the Bantam and the remarkable tenderness and large size of the Evergreen. Being a heavy yielder and of excellent quality and large size, it is a profitable variety for the market gardener. Prices: ½ pt., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., 90c; 10 lbs., \$1.55; 25 lbs., \$3.25; 50 lbs., \$6.25; 100 lbs., \$12.00.

Golden Cream

Sometimes called Golden Country Gentleman. A cross of Country Gentleman and Golden Bantam, taking on the character of the former variety, except in color, and combining the delicious qualities of both. The ears are ready for use within 85 to 90 days after seeds are planted. Grains are long and pointed, rich golden color when ready, but turn to light cream yellow when cooked. Prices: ½ pt., 15c; 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., 95c; 10 lbs., \$1.70; 25 lbs., \$3.75; 50 lbs., \$7.00; 100 lbs., \$13.50.

County Gentleman

This variety has a small, white cob, densely covered with irregular rows of very long slender, white grains of excellent quality. The ears are seven to nine inches long. The stalks are from six and one-half to seven feet high. It is well adapted for canning as well as the home garden and market, and many consider it as the best of the late varieties. Prices: ½ pt., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., 90c; 10 lbs., \$1.55; 25 lbs., \$3.25; 50 lbs., \$6.25; 100 lbs., \$12.00.

How to Build a Lily Pool

Full instructions of inexpensive constructions are yours for the asking. Write Nsy, Dept., House of Gurney, Inc., Yankton, S. D.



Country Gentleman Sweet Corn



CORN—(Continued)

De Wolf's Early Acme Sweet Corn

The largest early white corn—In constantly placing this new creation of sweet corn before the world I cannot but feel that if rightly appreciated and widely introduced as it should be on its merits, increased wealth and pleasure will be added through the corn growing section. It is the sweetest and yields from two and one-half to three times as much as the very best of the white varieties. Consequently, it will displace all other varieties for home use and canning. It will yield equally as many bushels to the acre as the best field corn, and on account of its earliness and greater food value, it will be used for hogging down the last week in July, and will displace other early varieties of field corn for this purpose. It made a yield for the originator in 1920 of 360 bushel baskets of ears per acre. Some have objected to its color, saying that yellow was preferable to white. By growing this variety, you will produce white corn that will produce golden dollars in abundance at the end of the season, so that you may have both the white and the yellow. It will make cattle and hog feeding possible and profitable five hundred miles farther north than at present, giving that extended area a cultivated crop to rotate with small grains, thus keeping the fertility of the soil always on a paying basis. $\frac{1}{4}$ pt., 15c; 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.80; 25 lbs., \$4.00; 50 lbs., \$7.50; 100 lbs., \$14.25.

Endive

Sow in August in shallow drills twelve to fifteen inches apart, and thin to one foot in drills. When fully grown tie over the outer leaves of a few plants every week or ten days to blanch. Leaves curled, dark green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 90c.



Okra

Okra or Gumbo

Sow about the middle of spring in drills and thin the plants to a foot or more apart. Highly esteemed and cultivated for its green seed pods, which are used in soups or stewed and served like asparagus. White Velvet: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 65c; 5 lbs., \$2.50.

Compare our quality and prices with any other reliable seed house in the United States and your order will go to Gurney's.



Egg Plant

Egg Plant

1 Oz. for 1000 Plants

Sow in hotbeds very early in the spring and transplant to 2 or 3 feet apart, in very rich, warm ground. Hoe often and hill up gradually until they blossom.

New Improved New York Purple—The best variety in cultivation, being early, a sure cropper and of fine quality. The fruit is large, oval, very deep purple. Pkt., 8c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; 1 lb., \$2.55.

Garlic Bulbs

Garlic—This vegetable is very much in demand for use with meats, sausages, etc. We can furnish in any quantity. 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.20; 10 lbs., \$2.10.

Garden Lemon

Vine Peach or Mango Lemon

They are sometimes known as Vegetable Orange; entirely different from the cucumber known as Cucumber Lemon. The vine on which this fruit is borne is similar to the muskmelon and requires the same cultivation; fruit about the size of a large peach, oval shaped, somewhat russeted and the color of a bright orange when ready for use. For sweet pickles, pies and preserves, they are excellent. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

Dear Sirs:

Our order of last year for vegetable and flower seeds was very satisfactory. Our Earlibell tomato was just loaded down with big tomatoes. Others in our neighborhood were saying the bottoms were rotted off theirs, while ours were larger and much nicer than theirs. And also with our flowers. (Only our Baby Rambler Rose Bush died.) But the other one did fine and even bloomed. We were surprised to see so many flowers on such a small bush and it bloomed so long.

My W. N. A. X. Sweet Peas bloomed just wonderfully. I couldn't say how many times I picked bouquets of them, and all the compliments I had about them.

Hoping I shall have better or just as good luck with my seeds now, and hope you will take as much care in packing them again as last year. Thanking you, I am.

Mrs. Jno. Bahnmann,
Hamel, Minn.

Sweet, Pot and Medicinal Herbs

No garden is complete without a few herbs for culinary or medicinal purposes. Harvest them carefully on a dry day, before they come into full bloom.

Anise—Cultivated principally for garnishing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Basil Sweet—The leaves and tops of the shoots are used for soups. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Caraway—Cultivated for the seed which is used in confectionery and medicine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Catnip—Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.

Coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*)—Seeds are used by confectioners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Dill—The leaves are used in soups, and put along with pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 70c.

Horehound—Principally used for medicinal purposes. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

Lavender—A popular aromatic herb. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

Marjoram, Sweet—For seasoning. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Rosemary—An aromatic herb. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.

Saffron (*Carthamus tinctorius*)—Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

Sage—The leaves and tender tops are used in stuffing and sauces. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Savory, Summer—Used for seasoning. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Thyme, Broad-Leaved—For seasoning, etc. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

Wormwood—It is beneficial to poultry and should be planted in poultry grounds. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.



Kohl-Rabi

Kohl-Rabi

1 Oz. for 200 Feet of Row

Early White Vienna—Dwarf, small, early; bulb handsome, firm, glossy white; leaves few and small, the best variety for table but should be used when young and not larger than an early Turnip. All varieties are tough and stringy when overgrown. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

It always pays to raise quality crops. Quality always commands better prices. Increase prices by increasing quality. Using quality seeds is half the problem. Gurney seeds spell Quality.



LETTUCE—The Best Salad Plant

1 Oz. of Head Lettuce Seed Will Produce 2500 Plants—3 Lbs. of Leaf Lettuce Seed for One Acre

I BELIEVE I would be a winner in any lettuce eating contest that might be started. I can eat it every day in the year and my one extravagance is the delicious head lettuce which comes to us from the south and west during winter months. You can have just as delicious, crisp heads as they produce, in your own garden during the summer months, if you will transplant the Head Lettuce plants 10 to 12 inches apart in the row. By doing this they will make heads weighing one pound to 1½ pounds and as solid and crisp and well blanched as a cabbage.

In sowing the leaf lettuce, you always get it too thick. Thin it out and you will produce several times the quantity and much better quality leaf

lettuce than if allowed to grow thick. If you wish to extend the head lettuce season, sow the seed very early in hot beds or boxes in the house or cold frame and transplant in the open as early as weather will permit, then sow in the open and transplant later. Continue this several times. The production of head lettuce for the market for every day in the year is one of the big industries over the country, very profitable on account of its immense yield and big market. Head lettuce produced from our seed near Omaha brought the grower nearly \$2,000.00 per acre and it was not unusual to find six heads completely fill a standard bushel basket.

Chicken Lettuce

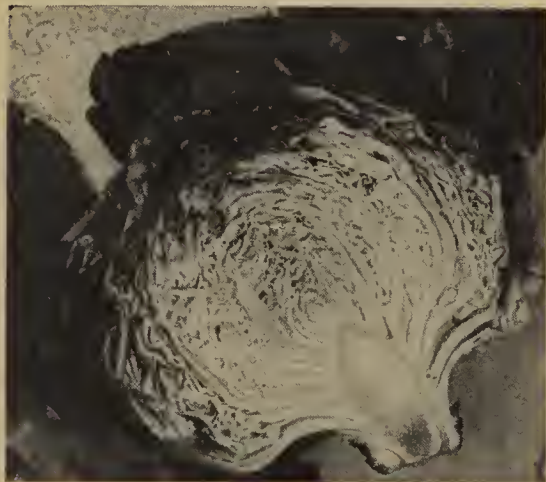
Your poultry needs "green" food and this variety of lettuce is just the thing you will want to grow for this purpose. It is a genuine lettuce which will yield as much or more chicken or rabbit feed than any plant you may have used for "greens." When once cut it starts to grow again and makes a successive crop. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 95c.

Gurney's Crisp as Ice

Very large, extremely crisp, hard-heading, and extra long standing.

Grows to a larger size, makes larger heads, is of more pleasing appearance and retains its crispness and mild flavor to a greater degree during the hot summer months than any other crisp-head variety. While especially adapted for midsummer, it is most desirable also for spring and fall.

The plants are of quick, strong growth, attaining a diameter of twelve inches with good cultivation. The leaves are of a soft bright green, growing closely around the head. The heads are tightly folded, six to eight inches in diameter, bleached to a silvery white and nearly as crisp and brittle as celery. Pkt., 8c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.30.

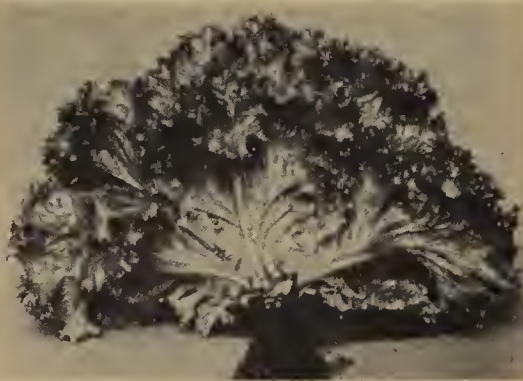


Gurney's Stonehead Riviera Lettuce

Gurney's Stonehead Riviera Lettuce

All of us like head lettuce, and our idea of a good head lettuce is the one that has the hardest head, one that is compact; one that will stand the hot dry weather that we have during the summer. Gurney's Stonehead Riviera Lettuce is without doubt the best variety of head lettuce that can be grown in this northwest territory.

Hardest head, longest fit for use, heads solid, interior leaves blanching to a cream white. No equal for late planting or places that are hot and dry. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 55c; 1 lb., \$1.50; 5 lbs., \$6.50.



Grand Rapids Leaf Lettuce

Grand Rapids

This is beyond question the most popular of all forcing lettuce. On account of its upright habit of growth it can be grown much closer than the other sorts, and it is less liable to rot; the leaves are light yellowish green, excellent for shipping and keeps a long time without wilting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c; 5 lbs., \$4.00.

Black Seeded Simpson

A favorite forcing variety; it does not head, but forms a compact mass of leaves, and differs in being lighter colored; stands the summer heat well, and is nearly double the size of the Curled Simpson. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c.

Improved Hanson

A very fine heading variety of large size. The heads are very solid, sweet, tender and crisp throughout and entirely free from any bitter taste. A standard Summer Head Lettuce, very slow to run to seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c.

Brown Dutch

Medium sized firm head, leaves broad and crumpled, color medium green tinged with brown. One of the best for late planting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c.

New York or Wonderful

This is the head lettuce grown in thousands of acres around Los Angeles, Calif., in Idaho and other places, and shipped in carload lots all over the world. It is the standard head lettuce and best of any except Gurney's Stonehead Riviera. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.30; 5 lbs., \$6.00.

Paris White Cos

The Cos Lettuce is distinguished from other lettuce in that its leaves are elongated and always somewhat spoon-shaped. It is grown in exactly the same way as other lettuce.

When young, the leaves are pale green. When full grown, they form a loose conical head, outer leaves light green and rather crimped, inner leaves very pale green with the midrib white and very prominent. Very crisp and has a delicious flavor. We strongly urge you to try this variety, as we believe you will be well pleased with it.

Succeeds very well everywhere, never wilts under the severest sun and can be grown to an immense size; plants weighing six pounds have been grown of this variety. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 95c.



Gurney's Tom Thumb Lettuce

Gurney's Tom Thumb—This variety is exceptionally good for the home garden. Seed may be planted in the hot bed and transplanted to the open just as early as possible in the spring, and on account of its extremely hard, crisp heads and small size of the plant, it may be planted about ten inches apart in the row. Plant this so it will mature before extremely hot weather. This is a great find for the home gardener who loves a good head of lettuce. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.10; 5 lbs., \$5.00.

Mina, S. Dak.
Nov. 30, 1931

The House of Gurney, Inc.
Yankton, So. Dak.

Dear customer and radio friends:

Am enclosing a money order for seven dollars fifty cents which please send 20 pounds Sunshine Coffee and a bottle of rouse remedy, \$1.00. Have been a user of Sunshine Coffee for about 3 years, and surely like it much better than any other we have purchased in stores.

Congratulate the Coffee Boys for their wonderful programs and also wish to have them play a good old time number for us.

Yours truly,

Mrs. Wendelin Dosh

MELLONS—MUSK—1 oz. for 50 Hills, 2½ lbs. per Acre

WHAT'S the use of letting your boys steal the melons they want from neighbors? Why not plant them yourself and have company? Did you ever steal a watermelon? Crawl through the wet cornfield on your belly, about nine or ten o'clock at night, listening every minute for the watchdog, finally reach the patch, and find one of the largest and ripest ones right on the edge of the cornfield, pick it carefully, roll it ahead of you until you are 'way back in the field, then pick it up and run, reach the edge of the field and then with your two or three companions, eat the most delicious

watermelon you ever had? Possibly those in your father's patch were much better, but you wanted this melon because it was harder to get. I have stolen melons a good many times. As my hair commences to get gray, I don't know that I approve of it, but boys will steal melons for the next twenty generations just as they have for the last, and when they go into the patch and take just what they want to eat, picking and handling them carefully, not destroying the vines, nor spoiling melons, I think we can all forgive the crime just for the fun they get out of it. Plant enough for your boys and neighbors.

Special List of Profitable Muskmelons for Market Gardens

This list is selected to cover, as nearly as possible, yield, season, quality and ability to stand shipping or rough usage.

Make this the most profitable acre on your farm. This selection of varieties will do it.

DON GURNEY.

Collection No. 60, Enough Seed for 1 acre	
¾ lb. Hearts of Gold.....	\$0.60
¾ lb. Milwaukee Market.....	.55
¼ lb. Rocky Ford.....	.25
¼ lb. Farthest North.....	.30
¼ lb. Golden Champlain.....	.30
¼ lb. Sugar Rock.....	.30

Total.....\$2.30
Bargain Price.....\$1.95

Rocky Ford

This variety is an improvement on the Netted Gem, and is largely grown in Colorado and shipped by the carload to the eastern cities. It is much sought after by hotel and restaurant keepers on account of its size and exceptionally fine flavor. Flesh is greenish white in color, very juicy and rich and good clear to the rind. It is medium in size, of round oval form and a most excellent keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 70c; 5 lbs., \$3.00.



Milwaukee Market Muskmelon

Milwaukee Market

Brother Don planted about an acre of Milwaukee Market one year. Not because he wanted to; but on account of the dry weather he lost a big field of Strawberries and had to fill in with something else.

It was a fortunate proposition, as Milwaukee Market proved to be the earliest, good sized, high quality, thick yellow meated Muskmelon that appeared on the market, and he realized a good price from them, selling the immense crop at from 15c to 25c per melon.

The ribs are fairly prominent, and the netting heavy. Shape slightly oval. A light green or cream color. I believe it will produce as many melons to the acre as any melon you can plant, and when it comes to quality—Oh Boy! Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.25.

Osage

(Miller's Cream)—This is the most profitable of all melons for the market gardener; uniform quality; it makes no difference what the size of the melons may be, they are all sweet and delicious. The skin is thin, dark green and netted. The flesh is deep salmon, remarkably sweet and of a spicy flavor; extremely thick and delicious to the rind. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 70c; 5 lbs., \$3.00.

Honey Dew Muskmelon

This melon is especially adapted to west of the Missouri River in South Dakota, Western and Northwestern Nebraska, Colorado and Montana and Southwestern North Dakota. It produces exceptionally large crops of even sized quality melons and brings more money per acre than any crop you could grow. Honey Dew melons sell at an extremely high price, retailing often at from 60c to \$2.00 each, and people located in the places named above, will do well to plant sufficient quantity of Honey Dew for their local as well as their shipping market, as they will bring exceptionally high prices in October, November and December.

The Honey Dew is in a class by itself, being different from any other melon. The flesh is very thick and firm, emerald green in color, spicy, and of a flavor that you do not get in any other melon.

Green Fleshed Honey Dew — Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Golden Fleshed Honey Dew—In every respect the same as the Green Fleshed Honey Dew, except the flesh is a rich golden color. Pkt., 8c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 40c; ½ lb., 70c; 1 lb., \$1.20.

Hearts of Gold Muskmelon

(See picture on inside front cover)

On this page we show the best of varieties for the market gardener. Hearts of Gold muskmelon. It is the hardiest, the highest yielding, and the best quality melon that can be grown in this northern territory. It is an excellent shipper and a good keeper, and we recommend it especially to the market gardeners as it is exceptionally early. Pkt., 8c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; ½ lb., 50c; 1 lb., 80c; 5 lbs., \$3.25.

Tip Top

This wonderfully fine melon should be planted by all melon growers. It always pleases. The testimony of all who use Tip Top is that every melon produced, whether big or little, early or late, is a good one; sweet, juicy, finest flavor, firm-fleshed and edible to the outside coating. The fruits are of large size, nearly round, evenly ribbed and moderately netted. Flesh rich deep salmon, sweet and spicy. Ripe fruits in 90 days. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; ½ lb., 45c; 1 lb., 70c; 5 lbs., \$3.00.



Benders Surprise Muskmelon

Benders Surprise

Folks here's a real melon, one that I feel like recommending to everyone. A special strain of selected seed will be used for every order. It's a melon that is excellent for shipping and a dandy for the local market—but best of all it's one that you will like better than any other because of its excellent flavor. Melons are round to oval in shape, ribbed and covered with coarse netting. Their flesh is exceptionally thick, and the melons rarely crack. The ripe melons have a golden tint giving the fruit a very attractive appearance. They are quite large, many weighing over ten pounds. Some report as large as sixteen pounds. This melon will keep for five or six days after picking and will actually improve in flavor. Because the flesh is so thick and firm they remain in good condition much longer than other melons of this class, and remember that this is very important if you are going to ship. Package, 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; ½ lb., 45c; 1 lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.25.



Sugar or Honey Rock Muskmelon

Sugar Rock (or Honey Rock)—This is a new and unusually fine melon. Sweet as sugar and solid as a rock. It has four main points of superiority; quality, productiveness, ability to stand shipping and appearance. Its flavor and quality are the finest we have ever seen, the flesh being a very deep salmon color right out to the very rind. Under good growing conditions it is a very heavy yielder, often producing five to seven perfect melons on one vine. Its rind is unusually hard, making it a good shipper. This wonderful, new melon is as early as the Rocky Ford and one-third larger—making it suitable for either home or market gardening. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; ½ lb., 50c; 1 lb., 80c; 5 lbs., \$3.25.



MUSKMELONS—(Continued)

Golden Champlain

Walrath's Golden Champlain Muskmelon—This melon is so early that it can be grown much farther north than any other variety yet introduced. It ripens three weeks earlier than the Emerald Gem, Hackensack or Paul Rose. The nature of the New Habit is that it throws laterals and blossoms before the main stems are six inches long, and real fruit sets on these laterals and develops rapidly. You will find from eight to fifteen large melons in a bunch right around the hill where the seeds were planted, making easy and inexpensive handling when ripening. The first setting of melons on account of starting at the same time, mature at the same time, giving a large crop and the early money getter. The vines are exceptionally strong and hardy. Quality of fruit excellent, flesh golden yellow. Outside skin green, well netted, and firm. Size from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. I have grown thirty-four different kinds of cantaloupes in the last fifteen years, but the Golden Champlain yields much heavier than any of them even if

you only count the first setting. Three years out of four we have picked ripe melons fifty-seven days after planting seeds. (With ordinary



Golden Champlain Muskmelon

field culture.) This melon is successfully grown in the Lake Champlain district in high altitude, hence its name, Golden Champlain. Its extreme earliness prevents a lot of melon money from getting into the pockets of the Imperial Valley growers, and gives it to the home producer three weeks sooner. Pkt., 8c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., 80c; 5 lbs., \$3.25.

Gurney's Farthest North

This melon originated in the Imperial Valley in California and is one of the best long-distance shipping melons we have, but on account of its extreme earliness—maturing in 68 days from the planting of the seed—it can be grown farther north than any other muskmelon. Salmon, flesh of exceptional thickness about $8 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ inches with heavy netting, fairly prominent ribs. Its chief values are its extreme earliness, its ability to stand long distance shipping and its better than fair quality. Pkt., 8c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., 80c; 5 lbs., \$3.25.

Mustard Ostrich Plume

The plants are of vigorous growth and have beautiful dark green leaves which curve outward like fine ostrich plumes. It is a handsome variety, of strong growth, yielding a large quantity of greens. The plants stand a long time before bolting to seed. The flavor is mild and the leaves are excellent for garnishing and salads. It is a favorite variety in quite a few sections. Does well even during hot weather. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., 65c.

Mushrooms

A free bulletin with each order

These delicious fungi can be grown in a warm cellar or close shed in which an even temperature can be maintained of from 50 to 60 degrees, and where plentiful supply of fresh horse-stable manure for making the beds can be obtained. Our spawn is imported from the best English makers, runs freely and produces the finest mushrooms. Bricks weigh about one pound and a brick is sufficient to plant about nine square feet. Best Spawn, 30c per lb.; 5 lbs., \$1.10.

Cotton

Do you know you can raise cotton in the North? I don't mean you should go into it on a commercial scale and compete with the Southern cotton grower. He has trouble enough without that—But why not raise a few plants for a novelty and to show your friends and neighbors. This plant is not only interesting but ornamental. Early maturing Cotton. Pkt., 8c; 1 oz., 20c.

WATERMELONS

1 oz. for 20 Hills, 4 lbs. per Acre

Gurney's Mastodon Radio Watermelon

Watermelons are liked by everyone, and the kids especially like to go out and crawl into someone's corn field hoping that they will find a watermelon patch. Gurney's Mastodon Radio Watermelon will produce more melons than any other variety; it also produces the largest melons; the flavor cannot be beat, and you will never find the hard core as you do in so many of the melons.

It is not unusual to produce melons of this variety weighing ninety pounds. They have been known to exceed one hundred pounds. We are offering TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for the largest Gurney's Mastodon Radio Watermelon grown from our seed in 1931. When the melon is ripe, you are to pick it and ship to us by express at our expense but do not ship a melon under sixty-five pounds because there will be plenty larger than that. Its bright red flesh is of delicious flavor and the quality that calls for more.

Matured melons are glossy dark green, distinctly striped skin, very tough, making it a long keeping and shipping melon. Why not win this \$25.00 prize and have the largest and sweetest melons of any of your neighbors this year? Pkt., 8c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c; 5 lbs., \$3.25.



Order Scarlet Wonder Watermelon and Smile with Don Jr. and George

Another year has passed and Gurney's Scarlet Wonder Melons were better than ever. The picture shows George Gurney and Donald Jr. sampling a perfect melon.

Gurney's Scarlet Wonder

Did you ever see a scarlet watermelon, not just red, but a bright flaming scarlet? Gurney's new scarlet wonder is what melon growers have long wanted but have never been able to find.

The black seeds and dark green rind contrasting sharply with the bright scarlet flesh make sales for this melon when other varieties are a drag on the market.

Appearance sells the first melons. The high quality takes care of resales as there is no better quality melon grown. Medium size, early, thin, tough rind—a good shipping melon as well as a melon for the home garden. Pkt., 8c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 85c; 5 lbs., \$3.50.

Cole's Early

This is an improvement over the old Cole's Early. By selection it has been made more uniform in size, better in quality and earlier. Sure to ripen. Just the melon for home market. Ripens during August and by far the best watermelon for the northern states, where the seasons are usually too short for any other. Since its introduction melons have ripened farther north than it was supposed possible to ripen them. Cole's Early is no less valuable for the



WATERMELONS—(Continued)

middle states from the fact that it ripens melons ahead of any other and continues to bear abundantly throughout the entire season. Weigh about 10 to 15 lbs., nearly round, dark green with lighter stripes, flesh brightest red, crisp and free from stringiness. Very solid. Is deliciously sweet and refreshing all the way through the rind. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c; 5 lbs., \$2.50.

Kleckley Sweet

Or Monte Christo—Vines are strong-growing, producing uniformly large-sized melons. The fruits are oblong. The skin is dark green. Flesh is bright scarlet and ripens to within one-half inch of the rind. The quality is very rich and sweet, hence its name. For the home market or family garden it is decidedly one of the best. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c; 5 lbs., \$2.50.

There's nothing tastes better than cold watermelon during the haying season.



Some of the Seed House Gang Enjoying a Winter Watermelon Feed

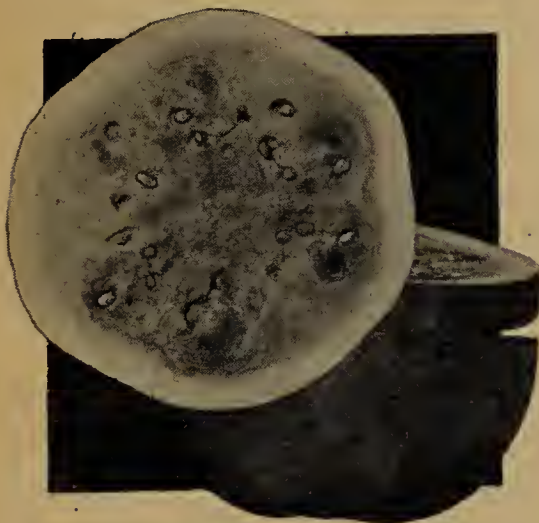
Tom Watson

The Tom Watson is one of the very best shippers of the long melons, and one of the best quality. The melons will grow to a length of about two feet, and about one foot in diameter. The rind is a hard mottled green, thin, but tough enough to endure shipping to any distant market. Of the long shaped melons it is the best shipper of any. The flesh is deep red and comes very close to the rind. We consider this for quality equal to any of the melons, and it sells readily on the market when there is no demand for others. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c; 5 lbs., \$2.50.

Golden Honey Sweet—The only desirable yellow meated melon, and for home use the best of all melons. Very thin rind, golden yellow flesh, so remarkably sweet and tender that they will be chosen above all other melons for home, not shipping purposes. Pkt., 8c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; ½ lb., 45c; 1 lb., 75c.

Winter Watermelon

Yankton, S. D., has the best equipped State Hospital, takes better care of its patients, and cures more than any other in the United States. This is a broad statement, but I believe it is true. It is equipped with theatre, dance hall, ball ground, tennis court, and last, but not least, an immense automobile, carrying thirty passengers, and on every decent day, during the entire year, it is loaded with patients early in the morning, a fifteen mile ride given them, the car then returns to the Hospital and is reloaded, and this operation continues until nightfall. You wonder what this has to do with winter watermelons. I am just coming to that. I have been on the grounds of the Hospital for the Insane at Yankton this summer a number of times, and it was not unusual to see hundreds of the patients on these beautiful grounds among the trees and on the lawn, each patient, if they wanted it, eating watermelon. Their garden covers about thirty acres, all grown from Gurney's seeds, and they had thousands of the winter watermelons, besides thousands of other kinds. On this date, November 1st, they still have a quantity of the winter watermelons stored. It is the sweetest and best of all. You can almost taste the deliciousness of this wonderfully sweet melon hidden in its luxuriant foliage. It is not only good at time of maturity of the ordinary melon, but can be harvested and kept well up to Christmas time. It is medium-sized, almost clear white rind, the brightest red flesh and small black seeds, very firm and very tough rind, which accounts for its keeping qualities. These should be harvested when ripe, not overripe, placed in a cool dry cellar; or if you wish, place them in the open in straw, seeing that the melons do not touch each other and covering all of them with sufficient straw to keep from freezing. Take them out as wanted and you will be well repaid. Pkt., 8c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$3.75.



Round Light Icing Watermelon

Round Light Icing

Fruit medium sized, nearly round, greenish white, slightly veined or dotted with light green. The flesh is light red, sweet and crisp, seed white. A very early melon producing remarkable crops. I advised that it was too late to plant any watermelon, but he insisted on planting and I recommended some earlier varieties; but he still insisted on Round Light Icing, and he marketed from that field dozens of carloads about as early as the earliest varieties, and received top prices for them. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; ½ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 60c; 5 lbs., \$2.50.



Fordhook Early Watermelon

Fordhook Early

Without a rival. This is the earliest large-fruited melon in cultivation. We secured a good number of fine large melons before any other varieties ripened, with the exception only of the small Cole's Early. These fruits are of good size, rather short and blocky in form, with large diameter; skin dark green, occasionally with faint stripes of lighter green; flesh bright red, crisp, sweet, and of splendid quality; rind quite thin, but skin tough; makes an excellent shipping variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c; 5 lbs., \$2.50.



WATERMELONS

Earliest and Sweetest

Almost as far back as I can remember we have urged everyone to plant Cole's Early for the earliest and best watermelons. We have not changed our minds a particle about the Cole's Early, as it is still one of the very best, but the earliest and sweetest, a cross of Mountain Sweet and Cole's Early, combining the best qualities of both, is nearly one week earlier than Cole's Early, three to five pounds heavier, does not break as easily when handled, and the facts are that when the two melons ripening together are placed before you, you will always eat the earliest and sweetest. The average weight of this melon would probably be from 12 to 15 lbs., flesh scarlet, very fine grained, and the flavor is delicious. The seeds are white. Vines producing wonderful crops, often producing eight to twelve melons to the vine. We wish to say to our Northern customers that this Earliest and Sweetest melon is the one they should plant. There is but little use in planting the large late varieties in your locality. They are only a disappointment, nearly ripe when the frost comes. You will always get under the wire with the Earliest and the Sweetest. Pkt., 8c; 1 oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 30c; 1 lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.00.

Special List of Profitable Watermelons for Market Gardens

This list is selected to cover, as nearly as possible, yield, season, quality and ability to stand shipping or rough usage.

Make this the most profitable acre on your farm. This selection of varieties will do it. Don Gurney.

Collection No. 61, Enough Seed for 1 Acre	
1/2 lb. Fordhook Early.....	\$0.30
1/2 lb. Kleckley's Sweet.....	.30
1/2 lb. Corporal Gurney.....	.40
1/2 lb. Mastodon.....	.40
1/2 lb. Round Light Icing.....	.30
1/2 lb. Winter.....	.50
1 lb. Gurney's New Scarlet Wonder.....	.85

Total.....\$3.05

Bargain Price.....\$2.65

Klondike Watermelon

For genuine merit the Klondike is surpassed by no other kind. Deep red flesh, dark green rind. Very early. A long medium size melon suitable for the home garden or for moderate distance shipping. Small seeds, mixed black and

white. When it is better known, the Klondike will take the place of many of the early melons, on account of its high quality and good appearance. Pkt., 8c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 30c; 1 lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.00.

ONION CULTURE AND PROFIT IN ONIONS

1 Ounce for 100 Feet of Row; 5 Lbs. Seed per Acre

You cannot plant a crop on your farm that will produce more dollars per acre than a crop of onions. The yield in the northwest from the onion, **Dakota and Southport Red Globe** and other standard varieties, is always exceptionally heavy; the gardeners selling them at much higher prices than the general run of farm produce, making the greatest yield of dollars per acre of any crop. Onions can be grown and harvested for \$35.00 per acre; this allows a good per acre rent for the land. A very ordinary yield would be at least 300 bushels per acre, even this small crop would bring more net dollars per acre than any five acres in an ordinary crop. Yields of one thousand bushels are not uncommon and one of our friends at Bassett,

Nebraska, has a photograph of his field of one and one-fourth acres from which he harvested nine hundred bushels. The varieties he planted were Gurney's Red Globe, "Dakota" and Southport Yellow Globe.

Figure the cost of production as high as you please and you could not come within a mile of the gross profit; plant just as many as you can take care of, you cannot flood the market.

We will pack with each order of one-fourth pound or more an onion bulletin, giving you full instructions for the cultivation, care and marketing of onions.

Bermuda Onion Plants

Plants are open field grown. Large size. Strong, healthy and sturdy. Shipped fresh the day they are pulled. Onion plants produce large onions, which are sweet and tender. They grow faster, mature quicker, sell at the highest market price, because they are of much superior quality and as they can be produced cheaper than ordinary onions all the growers prefer them.

Grown from Imported Seed, produce the genuine Bermuda Onion. Thin skin, white meat, Sweet and Tender. It's hardy, easy to grow, and easy to harvest. It will produce perfectly in any State. Frost or light freeze will not injure them. They will keep in a dry place for two or three weeks after being pulled. 1000 plants will produce from 7 to 10 bushels of onions. Our plants are full count, 100 to the bunch. Prices: 6000, \$5.00; 3000, \$3.25; 1000, \$1.40; 500, 85c. Postpaid.

Gurney's Mountain Globe Danvers

This originated at Boulder, Colorado, and proved to be a very superior onion. Color, pure deep amber, apple shaped; larger than medium in size; skin thick and firm, flesh clear white lemon yellow; bulb extremely hard, heavy, and one of the very best keepers. Seed from many other sources has been tried but none of it equalled this stock that originally came from Boulder, Colorado, and it is very important that this seed should be grown in Colorado to retain its superior characteristics. Pkt., 8c; oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 60c; 1/2 lb., 95c; 1 lb., \$1.65; 4 lbs., \$5.75.

Polson, Mont., Jan. 19, 1932
Gurney's, Yankton, S. Dak.
Gentlemen:

Last year, I ordered Bermuda Onion plants from you. I won first prize with the Bermuda Onions at the Montana State Fair at Helena.

Yours truly,

(Mrs.) W. L. Rowatt



Mountain Globe Danvers Onion

Onion Sets

These may be planted early in the spring to be used for green onions, or can be allowed to grow, producing large onions very early. They are planted largely by market gardeners and allowed to grow full size on account of coming into the market when other onions are scarce; in this way, they realize the best price.

White Bottom Sets—Prices: 1 lb., 20c; 1 peck (8 lbs.), \$1.00; 1/2 bu. (16 lbs.), \$1.70; 1 bu. (32 lbs.), \$2.85; 2 bu. (64 lbs.), \$4.50.

Red Bottom Sets—Prices: 1 lb., 20c; 1 peck (8 lbs.), \$1.00; 1/2 bu. (16 lbs.), \$1.70; 1 bu. (32 lbs.), \$2.85; 2 bu. (64 lbs.), \$4.50.

Yellow Bottom Sets—Prices: 1 lb., 20c; 1 peck (8 lbs.), \$1.00; 1/2 bu. (16 lbs.), \$1.70; 1 bu. (32 lbs.), \$2.85; 2 bu. (64 lbs.), \$4.50.

Multipliers—Prices: 1 lb., 25c; 1 peck (8 lbs.), \$1.10; 1/2 bu. (16 lbs.), \$1.80; 1 bu. (32 lbs.), \$3.00; 2 bu. (64 lbs.), \$5.00.

Potato Onion Sets—Prices: 1 lb., 25c; 1 peck (8 lbs.), \$1.10; 1/2 bu. (16 lbs.), \$1.80; 1 bu. (32 lbs.), \$3.00; 2 bu. (64 lbs.), \$5.00.

Mammoth Silver King

This is absolutely the largest white onion grown, specimens often measuring as much as 20 inches in circumference and weighing as high as four pounds. It is of very attractive shape and color; silvery white skin, flesh a most agreeable flavor, but only a reasonable keeper. We advise the growing of this in small quantities, and you should dispose of them by the first of December. For exhibition purposes these should be started in a hotbed and transplanted; in this way you will produce onions of immense size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.



ONIONS—(Continued)

An Onion Bulletin With Each 1/4-Lb. Order

In order that you may grow equally as successful as the expert or continuous grower, we will enclose with each order of one-fourth pound and up, our Onion Bulletin, giving complete instructions for preparing the seed bed, planting, growing, harvesting and marketing.

Riverside Sweet Spanish

See colored picture on inside front cover.

This is a California grown strain of the Spanish (Denia) onion. With us it grows larger than the American Prizetaker and does not produce the "stiff-necks" usual in the Spanish type. It is the most popular onion in Southern California and when grown as a specimen attains enormous size, 4 to 4½ pounds. Globe shape, bright golden yellow. The flavor is very mild, and the shape very uniform. Very high yields may be expected from this variety.

At the 1931 meeting of the South Dakota Horticultural Society, the Yellow Sweet Spanish Onion was highly recommended, outyielding all other onions. The mild flavor and fine appearance make them salable at the highest market price. Pkt., 8c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 80c; 1 lb., \$2.50; 5 lbs., \$10.00.

He-Shi-Ko Japanese Bunching Onion

Long White Hardy Onion—This onion is becoming ever more popular for beyond doubt it is the best of the Bunching Onions. It will do well from Florida to Michigan. The flavor is quite mild, and the onion remains tender and pure white. We know of no other onion which trenches as well. This variety should be listed in every catalog. Pkt., 8c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$1.95.

White Welch Onions—(90 days to maturity)—For early green onions, the seed of this onion may be treated as any onion seed, making one-third the expense and trouble of planting top sets and producing more green onions. The flavor is the sweetest of all onions. The plant is perennial and may be left in the ground for years with but slight protection. Maximum results, however, are obtained by treating as an annual; sow in the spring or fall. Pkg., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.75.



White Welch Onion



Gurney's Dakota Red Globe Onion

Gurney's Dakota Red Globe

In offering the "Dakota" (105 days to maturity) Onion we wish to tell you something of it. The parentage of this onion is strictly Southport Red Globe, but has been grown in Dakota for a number of years, and by careful selection of the bulbs and saving of the seed crop we have produced an onion that is very uniform in size, very dark red in color, a perfect globe, and quite a bit earlier than any other globe onion that we know of. We consider this one of the most profitable onions for the people of the Northwest to plant. It has yielded an immense crop of firm bulbs when other seed has failed to do as well. On account of being able to market them earlier than other varieties you can secure a better price, and as the yield is equally as large as any other variety it is certainly more profitable to plant them. The seed will cost you a little more money than the others, but a few cents per acre are more than made up by the results in the fall. Pkt., 8c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 70c; ½ lb., \$1.20; 1 lb., \$1.90; 4 lbs., \$6.50.

Large Red Wethersfield—(100 days to maturity)—One of the old standard varieties and favorite onion especially in the West, where immense crops are grown for shipment. Large size, skin deep purplish red, form round, somewhat flat, flesh purplish white, moderately fine grained, and stronger in flavor than most other kinds. Very productive, best keeper, and very popular for general cultivation in most localities. It is more inclined to form large necks if planted on very rich soil, but it is the best of any variety on poor or dry soil. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.35; 4 lbs., \$5.00.

Chives (Schnittlauch)

Every vegetable grower should become acquainted with this plant. It is extremely hardy, being a perennial; will grow for years. The green leaves are highly prized for seasoning soups, salads and stews. The provident housewife always has a few clumps in the garden. The flavor resembles very much that of an onion. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

Leek

London Flag—Sow early in the spring in drills one inch deep and one foot apart. When six or eight inches high transplant in rows 13 inches apart and 5 inches between the plants as deep as possible, that the neck may be blanched. One oz. to 150 feet drilled. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.



Prizetaker Onion

Prizetaker—(110 days to maturity)—This is the largest of all onions and most handsome; mildest in flavor not excepting Bermuda onions. Our seed stock of this onion is pure American grown and produces the largest and handsomest onion we have ever seen, large in size and better in appearance than the most wonderful of Spanish and Italian varieties, many of the bulbs weighing as high as 3 and 3½ lbs. each. Skin rich golden color, and so mild and sweet it can be eaten raw like an apple. This variety has been on sale in grocery stores over the country and usually retails at from 5 to 8 cents per lb. This onion is a reasonably good keeper, but should be disposed of by January 1st. We strongly urge the planting of a reasonable acreage of this variety, as it will certainly prove profitable. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50; 4 lbs., \$5.00.

Southport Yellow Globe—(110 days to maturity)—The true Southport Yellow Globe is particularly valuable for winter market. It is a more perfect globe than the Yellow Globe Danvers and a better keeper. The onions are similar in size and form to the Southport Red Globe, but have a pale straw yellow skin, mild flavor and a heavy cropper. Owing to its handsome appearance and delightful flavor it sells readily on all markets. We would advise that you plant a part of your acreage to these. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.35; 4 lbs., \$5.00.

Southport Large White Globe—(115 days to maturity)—This is the best all-purpose white onion in cultivation; it is large, a perfect globe, silvery white and the very best keeper, and excellent quality. It commands in a small way a higher price on the market than the Yellow or Red Onion, but the demand is not so great for the White. In growing onions we advise that you put in a part of your acreage of this large White Globe, as there is always a demand for a reasonable amount of them at a better price than you could get for other onions. On account of their mild flavor they are particularly valuable for green onions for bunches. Pkt., 8c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$1.75; 4 lbs., \$6.00.

Southport Red Globe—(110 days to maturity)—We consider this the most profitable of the onions for planting in the north. Brings the best price on the market of any of the red onions. Its large size, dark, glossy red color and the fact that it is one of the best keepers makes it very desirable. They are just a little later in maturing than the Red Flat, but are safe to plant most any place that onions can be grown. We would advise that you make the bulk of your planting Southport Red Globes. This variety has given as high as 1,100 bushels per acre, and is the leading market value in the north. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50; 4 lbs., \$5.00.



PEAS

2 Lbs. Will Plant 100 Feet of Row—120 Lbs. Will Plant One Acre



Laxtonian Peas

Early Peas—Alaska

Or Earliest of All—(52 days to maturity)—A greater acreage of Alaska is planted by canners and market gardeners than any other. It is of unequalled evenness of growth of vine and maturity of pods, which are filled with medium sized bright green peas of excellent quality. Vines medium height, about two to three feet. Pods good size, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Invariably matures its crop at one time which makes it exceptionally valuable for market gardeners and canners. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., 90c; 10 lbs., \$1.70; 25 lbs., \$4.00; 50 lbs., \$7.00; 100 lbs., \$13.00.

American Wonder

(55 days to maturity)—One of the earliest Wrinkled Peas in cultivation of the finest quality and flavor, and very productive. Its great distinctive feature however, is the compact and dwarf growth, seldom exceeding 10 inches in height. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., 90c; 10 lbs., \$1.70; 25 lbs., \$4.00; 50 lbs., \$7.00; 100 lbs., \$13.00.



McLean's Little Gem

McLean's Little Gem

Or Premium Gem—(55 days to maturity)—A dwarf, prolific, green, wrinkled marrow; habit similar to the Tom Thumb. It has all the sugary flavor of the late wrinkled pea. Height 1 foot. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., 90c; 10 lbs., \$1.70; 25 lbs., \$4.00; 50 lbs., \$7.00; 100 lbs., \$13.00.

Thos. Laxton

(57 days to maturity)—Equal in quality to the best of the late wrinkled sorts. Peas are large as Telephone, unsurpassed in quality coming into use early in June, as soon as the small round early sorts. This is certainly the finest Wrinkled Pea yet introduced, coming in

with the first earlies, with pods double the size, and contains on the average 7 to 8 very large peas of the richest flavor. It is a reliable market gardener's as well as private gardener's pea, and will undoubtedly, take the same place among earlies as Telephone among late sorts. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.85; 25 lbs., \$4.25; 50 lbs., \$7.50; 100 lbs., \$14.00.

Laxtonian

The Top Notch Early Pea—This is a pea that just suits me, and I eat some peas during the season. I like them any way they can be served, and the Laxtonian seems to be willing to be served any way, always yielding a bountiful supply. This splendid new pea is of Stratagem type, dark green pod, borne in pairs, larger, longer and more even in size than Thomas Laxton and contains fine deep green peas of excellent flavor. It is undoubtedly the best early, large-podded pea on the market. It can be picked ten days earlier than Thomas Laxton. It is in the dwarf class in habit of growth. The vines run about one and one-half feet in height. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.85; 25 lbs., \$4.25; 50 lbs., \$7.50; 100 lbs., \$14.00.

Big Dakota

This fine new variety of early peas is going to supplant a good many older types. The vines are dwarf, 15 to 18 in. high, and the deep green pods are often $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long and are tightly packed with 8 to 10 luscious peas. By actual count, they contain one more pea to the pod and more pods to the vine than any other. Our tests show it to be the earliest dwarf, large podded pea. The peas are of a delicious, melting quality, sweet and tender. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 15c; 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.10; 10 lbs., \$1.95; 25 lbs., \$4.50; 50 lbs., \$8.00; 100 lbs., \$15.00.



Big Dakota Peas

Second Early and Late Varieties Gurney's Yankton Main Crop

65 Days to Maturity

The **Yankton Main Crop** is one of the most luxuriant of the semi-dwarf peas, attaining a height of about two feet, not tall enough to make it necessary to stake or brush them.

This has become one of the standard medium early peas all over the Northwest. It is the one variety that can be planted and almost insures yourselves all of the green peas you can use during their season. They produce very large pods, six to nine peas, excellent quality, and yield heavily.

We sent this pea out the last six seasons as one of our specialties and it has more than redeemed itself. We counted pods on our trial grounds containing twelve large peas, and there were none of better quality. The leaves are very large and leathery; the vines grow about two feet high and are remarkably productive. As one of our lady customers wrote us, "I have never been able to grow peas enough for the family before, but this year with your Yankton Main Crop, we have had a great many more than we could use."

$\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 15c; 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.85; 25 lbs., \$4.25; 50 lbs., \$7.50; 100 lbs., \$14.00.

Bliss Everbearing

(70 days to maturity)—One of the oldest varieties. Introduced by Mr. Bliss nearly 45 years ago. Height of the vine 24 to 30 inches, vigorous and branching in habit. Many stalks grown from a single root, pods will average 3 inches in length, broad, blunt, light green in color. Dried peas are large, clean and wrinkled. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., 90c; 10 lbs., \$1.70; 25 lbs., \$4.00; 50 lbs., \$7.00; 100 lbs., \$13.00.

Improved Telephone

(70 days to maturity)—This is without exception the largest podded pea in existence. It is a heavy cropper and of fine quality; the pods are well filled with peas of the largest size, tender, and retain their sweetness well. Undoubtedly one of the best of tall-growing late peas. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., 90c; 10 lbs., \$1.70; 25 lbs., \$4.00; 50 lbs., \$7.00; 100 lbs., \$13.00.

Edible Podded Peas

Dwarf Gray Sugar—(57 days to maturity)—Vines grow to be almost 15 inches in height, with purplish blossoms. These peas are not to be shelled, but cook pods and all like string beans. This vegetable should be grown by all and will never be left out of the garden after one trial. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., 90c; 10 lbs., \$1.70; 25 lbs., \$4.00; 50 lbs., \$7.00; 100 lbs., \$13.00.



NO ENVELOPE NECESSARY TO MAIL THIS ORDER

RUSH ORDER

USE A
2c
STAMP

FROM _____

We have prepared a large number of booklets on the planting, care, diseases and insect pests of vegetables, field crops, flowers and trees. We are pleased to furnish our customers with such as may be of use to them free of charge.

Kindly Check the ones wanted and they will be packed with your order.

- Asparagus and Rhubarb
- Alfalfa and Clovers
- Annual Flowers
- Apples and Crabs
- Beans
- Bulbs and Tubers
- Cabbage
- Cane, Kaffir, Milo and Sudan
- Cauliflower
- Celery
- Corn Borer
- Corn, Sweet, Pop and Field
- Cucumber
- Cuttings
- Evergreens
- Flowering Shrubs
- Grasses, Pasture
- Hardy Perennials
- Hedge Plants

THE HOUSE of GURNEY, Inc.

Yankton,

South Dakota

FOLD ON THIS LINE

1 47N1V7D NELLIRW SS3RDDV ONV EWN RUOY SI

GREAT NORTHWEST

YEARS IN THE

2361

9981

- Hot Beds, How Made
- Kitchen Garden
- Lawn Making
- Melons, Musk and Water
- Mushrooms
- Onions
- Peanuts
- Peas
- Peonies
- Peppers
- Plums
- Potatoes
- Pruning
- Pumpkins and Squash
- Roses
- Root Crops
- Shade and Forest Trees
- Small Fruits
- Soy Beans
- Spraying and Insect and Insecticides
- Strawberries
- Sweet Peas
- Tomatoes
- Tree Seeds
- Vines and Climbers
- Weed Control with Chemicals

24 HOUR SERVICE

LOWER PRICES
ON HIGH QUALITY
FIELD SEED

The House of Gurney, INC. Yankton, S. D.

When our catalog was printed, we thought prices were as low as they could go. Since then the market on clovers, sorghums, sudan grass, millets, soy beans, and some of the grass seed has dropped. We are glad to pass this saving on to you.

	New Low Price Per 100 lbs.	New Low Price Per bu.
Alsike Clover	\$13.00	\$ 7.90
Medium Red Clover	10.95	6.60
Mammoth Red Clover	14.45	8.70
Sweet Clover — White Blossom	3.45	2.15
Sweet Clover — Grundy County	4.85	2.95
Sweet Clover — Yellow Blossom	5.10	3.10
Alsike and Timothy Mixed	5.40	50 lb. 2.80
Timothy	3.75	50 lb. 1.95
Bromus	9.25	50 lb. 4.70
Perennial Rye Grass	5.75	50 lb. 2.95
Buckwheat — Silver Hulled	2.00	50 lb. 1.10
Buckwheat — Japanese	2.00	50 lb. 1.10
Soy Beans — Early Manchu	2.25	50 lb. 1.20
Sudan Grass	2.65	
Millet — Siberian Proso	2.00	
Millet — Early Fortune	1.70	
Millet — Red Hog	1.70	
Millet — White Wonder	1.95	
Millet — Siberian	2.15	
Millet — Kursk	2.15	
Millet — German	2.10	
Grohoma	3.00	
Feterita	1.90	
Milo Maize	1.70	
Kaffir	1.60	
Sunrise Kaffir	1.65	
Cane — Early Amber	1.25	
Flax — Bison	10 bu. 20.00	2 bu. 4.15
Flax — Argentine	10 bu. 20.00	2 bu. 4.15
Flax — Winona	10 bu. 18.50	2 bu. 3.80

BARGAIN ORDER BLANK

Name

Address

Shipping Point

Please ship the following at your new low price:

Amount	Kind	Price

Mangels For Stock Feed

Plant at least one acre of mangels for winter feed for your cows and chickens. An acre of mangels may yield as high as 25 tons and the fresh green feed will produce eggs and milk in the winter when prices are high.

Plant either Mammoth Long Red or Danish Sludstrup. 5 lbs. will plant an acre.

Mammoth Long Red Mangel	1 lb., 45c—5 lbs., \$1.50—Postpaid
Danish Sludstrup Mangel	1 lb., 45c—5 lbs., \$1.50—Postpaid

Special Bargain White Blossom Sweet Clover

Lot No. 102—good clean clover but not quite as bright as our No. 1 quality

Only \$2.85 for 100 lbs.

Two New Watermelons Gurney's Scarlet Wonder and Klondike

Read the description of these two melons on pages 16 and 18 in our catalog. They are good melons for the home garden and better for the market gardener, as there is always a sale for a melon better than the other fellow's.

GURNEY'S SCARLET WONDER			
¼ Lb.	\$.25	5 Lb.	3.00
1 Lb. ....	.75	10 Lb.	5.50
POSTPAID			

KLONDIKE			
¼ Lb.	\$.25	5 Lb.	3.00
1 Lb. ....	.75	10 Lb.	5.75
POSTPAID			

Raise More Cucumbers

There are usually too many melons on the market but seldom a surplus of good Cucumbers. Plant 2 or 3 times and have cucumbers all summer. For early market new everbearing is hard to beat. For medium and late cucumbers plant Improved White Spine, and Gurney's New Longfellow.

SPECIAL PRICES

	¼ Lb.	1 Lb.	5 Lb.	
New Everbearing	\$.25	\$.70	\$2.75	Postpaid
Improved White Spine .....	.25	.70	2.75	Postpaid
Gurney's New Longfellow .....	.35	.85	3.50	Postpaid

Alfalfa Seed Prices Are Higher

See Pages 41 and 42

Since our catalog was printed the market on Alfalfa Seed has advanced so much that we are unable to sell Northern Grown Alfalfa Seed at the printed catalog price.

Even with this advance in price you will find our prices given below are lower than other seed houses, who are selling high quality Northern Grown Seed.

These Prices for Strictly 1st Grade NORTHERN GROWN 99% or better pure.

DAKOTA NO. 12		GRIMM'S	
1 Pound	-----\$.30	1 Pound	-----\$.35
5 Pounds	-----1.25	5 Pounds	-----1.40
10 Pounds	-----2.25	10 Pounds	-----2.60
25 Pounds	-----4.90	25 Pounds	-----5.75
50 Pounds	-----9.25	50 Pounds	-----10.75
100 Pounds	-----17.50	100 Pounds	-----20.50

COSSACK	
1 Pound	-----\$.40
5 Pounds	-----1.75
10 Pounds	-----3.25
25 Pounds	-----6.75
50 Pounds	-----11.90
100 Pounds	-----22.50

Coffee Is Cheaper

See Page 94

DRINK 100% PURE WNAX COFFEE AT NEW LOW PRICES.

The revolution in Brazil is over and Brazil Coffee is now coming on the market. We are glad to announce the same high grade WNAX Sunshine Coffee at a lower price.

5 Pounds	-----\$1.50	Postpaid
10 Pounds	-----3.00	Postpaid
20 Pounds	-----6.00	Postpaid

The House of Gurney, Inc.
YANKTON, SOUTH DAKOTA

Yankton, South Dakota, January 1, 1933—I Wish You a Happy and Prosperous New Year—D. B. Gurney.



Peppers

1 Oz. for 1000 Plants

Harris Early Giant—The largest sweet pepper that can be grown in the North. We have never been able to supply a large sweet pepper that would yield mature and produce sufficient large peppers to be satisfactory for the grower in the North. Older varieties of peppers are satisfactory only in the South. Harris Early Giant is not only very large, but the plants produce enormous yields, and mature earlier than any other variety. Plants of strong, vigorous growth, often 18 inches tall and covered from top to bottom with enormous peppers, seldom taking more than 45 to 50 to fill a bushel crate. It is not unusual to pick several peppers, measuring from 3½" to 5½", from one plant. Color dark green, turning to a bright red. Pkt., 8c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$2.65.

Ruby Giant—Combines the size and vigor of Chinese Giant with the earliness and hardness of Ruby King, representing a cross of these two varieties. Very large, brilliant, scarlet fruits with deep scarlet, thick, mild flesh. Very productive and attractive. Mild flavor, excellent for pickling or stuffing. Pkt., 8c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 85c; 1 lb., \$2.60.

Neapolitan, Earliest and Best for the North—This is the earliest of the large, mild red Peppers and very productive. The plant grows about two feet high and is completely laden with fine Peppers about four inches long. Flesh is very thick and exceedingly mild. Color of fruit brilliant red. Ripe fruits in 125 days. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.40.

Long Red Cayenne—The true Cayenne, hot and pungent. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 85c.

Plimento—The sweetest Pepper grown, as it does not contain the slightest trace of fieriness.



Harris Early Giant Pepper

The plants are productive and Peppers medium size and of a shape which is desirable for filling, and when prepared in this manner they are delicious. It may also be used in preparing salads and for flavoring. When fully ripe the Peppers are a brilliant red color and very attractive, being heart-shaped. Matures late. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.40.

Pumpkins

1 Oz. for 25 Hills; 4 Lbs. per Acre

Pumpkins are easily grown and profitable for stock feeding. At time of corn planting scatter seeds in every fourth or fifth hill, or for a large crop sow in May in good warm soil, in hills eight to ten feet each way; four plants to a hill.

Japanese Pie—A very valuable new pumpkin of Japanese origin. The flesh is very thick, of a rich salmon color, fine grained, dry and sweet. Of medium size, early; very productive and highly desirable for pies or cooking. A Crook-neck variety with curiously marked seeds. Matures in 95 days. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 65c; 5 lbs., \$2.50.

Sugar—This variety is smaller than the Large Field, but of finer grain, sweeter and very prolific. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 60c; 5 lbs., \$2.25.

Mammoth King—The largest variety ever introduced. An enormous yielder, having pro-

duced over 100 tons per acre. The flesh is very thick, bright orange color and of fine quality, and in flavor equals squash. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 70c; 5 lbs., \$2.75.

Connecticut Field—A large yellow variety; hard shell; an excellent variety for field culture. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.



Victor Brueggeman, Miller, S. D.

Sanatorium Patients Grow Gurney Pumpkin

Patients at the South Dakota State Sanatorium for Tuberculosis at Sanator, S. D., are justly proud of the pumpkin that rewarded their efforts when they planted seed of Gurney's Mammoth variety.

The sanatorium is located five miles south of Custer, in the midst of the scenic Black Hills. Because of the short growing season and cold nights in these high altitudes, conditions are not favorable for pumpkins. The seed was planted in a small cardboard box and exposed to the ultra violet lamps used in treating some forms of tuberculosis. A sturdy vine developed by the time warm weather arrived, and it was then transplanted outside the patient's sleeping porch. The vine was trained on a trellis and the pumpkin permitted to form just outside the screen so they could watch it grow during the long days they must spend in bed recovering from their disease. A shelf had to be built to support the pumpkin when its weight threatened to break down the vine.

Parsnips

1 Oz. for 150 Feet of Row; 4 Lbs. per Acre

Parsnips are one of the best vegetables we have, and they get much sweeter after they are frozen; consequently it is much better to freeze them if you can before using. Have the boxes small enough so that you can remove one to the cellar at a time and use them up through the winter for fries and parsnip stews. Nothing better.

Guernsey (Improved Half Long)—The roots do not grow so long as the Hollow Crown, but are of greater diameter and more easily gathered. The roots are very smooth; the flesh is fine grained and of most excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 60c.

Long Smooth, or Hollow Crown—A great cropper, tender, sugary and considered the best for general cultivation. Parsnips improve by remaining exposed to frost. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.



Guernsey Half Long Parsnip

Hybridized Potato Seed

From the Seed-Balls—Millions never saw a Potato Seed Ball. Thousands have tried in vain to get the seed. Now is your opportunity. This unrivaled seed will produce an endless variety of new kinds. Your fortune may be in one of them. They are as easy to grow as tomatoes.



Photo of Potato Seed Balls—One-Half Natural Size

It is from these that ALL valuable new varieties of Potatoes are produced.

Growing new and distinct Seedling Potatoes from the Seed-Ball Seed is intensely interesting. This seed will positively produce innumerable new kinds, colors, shapes, sizes, and qualities. Some may be of immense value and bring you a golden harvest. Every farmer, gardener, and bright boy should plant a few packets. Full directions on every pkt. Pkt., 10c; 2 for 15c; 5 for 35c; 10 for 60c.

RADISHES

1 Oz. for 150 Feet of Row; 4 Lbs. Seed per Acre

FOR a successive supply sow from the middle of March until September, at intervals of two or three weeks. For an early

supply they may be sown in a hotbed in February, care being taken to give plenty of ventilation, otherwise they will run to leaves.

White Icicle

This new Radish is undoubtedly the finest white Radish grown. It is very slender, pure white in color and the tenderest of the long Radishes. It is very early, as early as the Long Red. Compared with the Lady Finger, it is earlier and more tender, but not so large. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 60c; 5 lbs., \$2.50.

Crimson Giant

A remarkable feature of this Radish is that it will grow double the size of other red forcing radishes and will remain solid, not showing the least sign of becoming hollow. It will grow six and seven inches in circumference, weighing about ten ounces, and will remain solid and juicy. Shape is round to oval and very attractive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 60c; 5 lbs., \$2.50.



Early Scarlet Globe Radish

Early Scarlet Globe

In offering this Scarlet Globe Radish to the public we know we are offering the very best radish on the market. It is earlier than any other market variety, and the quality is so crisp and sweet that it always creates a demand for more. It is especially valuable for early planting in hotbed outdoor planting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 60c; 5 lbs., \$2.50.



Gurney's All-Seasons Radish

Gurney's All-Seasons Radish—This new radish is a great acquisition to the list of radishes. It can be planted very early and can be used as soon as it is large enough, but will continue to grow if left in the ground until it is as large as an ordinary turnip and does not become pithy or strong. It is one of the best money makers for the market gardeners on account of its long season and its immense size. Can be sliced and eaten with vinegar. Color is bright scarlet, globe in shape, and exceptionally fine radish in bunches. Pkt., 8c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 90c; 5 lbs., \$3.75.

French Breakfast

Excellent home and market garden sort; also suitable for forcing. Tops small. Roots oblong, blunt, with slender well defined tap root; about 1½ inches long and ¾ inch through; rich scarlet with white bottom; flesh white, crisp, and of splendid quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 60c; 5 lbs., \$2.50.

Hailstone—The quickest growing white radish; ready for the table in from fifteen to eighteen days. The radishes are regularly "turnip-shaped." The flesh is solid, crisp and mild in flavor. The foliage is extremely small. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 60c.

Long, Brightest Scarlet, White Tipped—This is a new variety, resembling the Early Long Scarlet in shape and size, is very early, being ready for use twenty-five days after sowing. Very handsome, being of the brightest scarlet, tipped with white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 60c; 5 lbs., \$2.50.



Early Scarlet Turnip White Tip Radish

Scarlet Turnip—White Tipped

We consider this one of the most desirable radishes to grow. Color: deep scarlet with a distinct white tip covering at least one-third of the lower diameter of the root. It matures under favorable conditions in about twenty-five days and will hold longer than the other turnip or globe shaped radishes before becoming pithy. The maximum size before becoming over-ripe is about one and one-fourth inches in diameter. Its shape is nearly round, being only slightly flattened on the under side. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 60c; 5 lbs., \$2.50.

Winter Radish

This is a much neglected vegetable and for the same reason that you neglect the Turnip and Rutabagas. When you are making your order for vegetables you pass the Winter Radish as you will not be ready for it before June or July. It costs only a few cents and yields abundant returns. Take them up in the fall and store in your house, or cellar, same as other vegetables, and you will have fresh crisp radishes nearly all winter.

Chinese Rose, or Scarlet China—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 60c.

California Mammoth White Winter—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 60c.

Long Black Spanish Winter—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 60c.

Mammoth Japanese Winter Radishes

These monstrous Japanese winter radishes were considered a novelty some time ago, but they are becoming just as staple a winter vegetable as potatoes, carrots or beets. These radishes produce wonderful specimens, some of them will measure as much as four or five feet long, and retain the size as well from top to bottom. Some of the other varieties are globe shaped and grow as large as the largest turnip. We have grown these in the trial ground for regular winter use for a number of years, and we have never found any of them but what were crisp and juicy. They will keep perfectly until spring. We find one of the best ways to use them is to take one radish at a time, cut off from this radish as much as you expect to use in one day, return the balance to the packing box, peel and slice, leave in vinegar for about two hours, and in serving use a little pepper and salt, and you will find them delicious and refreshing.

Sakurajima—Giant Globe. Pkt., 8c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 45c.

Tokinashi—Giant Long. Pkt., 8c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 45c.

Roselle

The Currant Jelly Plant which uses only one-half the amount of sugar.

Roselle makes a bright red jelly, that both looks and tastes like currant and would take an expert to tell the difference.

Roselle Seed should be sown in April in the field where the plants are to remain in rows six feet apart and thinned to two feet in the row. The plants grow rapidly and thrive anywhere in the United States. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.35.

Rhubarb or Pieplant

How many farmers and city people are supplied with this delicious fruit? It is easily grown and produces abundantly. It comes the first of anything in the spring, just when you want it. The canned fruit from the cellar is exhausted and the price of fresh fruit at that time is almost prohibitive. It will grow any old place and will thrive there for years, but the better place, care and cultivation given it the better returns. It is as easily grown from seed as from the roots, and you get a nice cutting the second season. Try at least a package of these seeds. Early, large and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 95c.

Compare our quality and prices with any other reliable seed house in the United States and your order will go to Gurney's.



SQUASH

Plant 1 Oz. for 20 Hills; 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ Lbs. per Acre

UNFORTUNATELY this vegetable is greatly neglected by the majority of farmers, as it adds greatly to the winter vegetables. It is easily grown, yields abundantly and is

a most satisfactory vegetable. Many stock growers plant an acre or more of the summer Squash. It yields immensely and makes an excellent summer and fall feed for milch cows.



True Hubbard Squash

True Hubbard

This is the well known winter squash of which a larger acreage is produced than any other variety, and the best known of all squash. Fruit large, olive shaped, with skin varying from light to very dark green. Skin more or less warty, hard. Flesh, rich yellow. A good shipper and keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.00.

Golden Hubbard—Shape similar to the Green Hubbard, ripens earlier and is more productive. Fruit medium size, weighing from six to ten pounds. Orange red color, heavily warty, flesh fine grained, thick and of rich flavor, separating from the shell readily when cooked. Shell is equally as hard as the Green Hubbard. Matures in 105 days. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 85c; 5 lbs., \$3.25.

Hubbard Kitchenette—A small strain of Improved Hubbard, perhaps two-thirds as large. It has merit in that most Hubbards are too large for an average family, and often a portion goes to waste, whereas with the Kitchenette the size should increase its use. Beyond question the consumption of winter squash should be increased. They certainly are an economical food from every standpoint and furnish a fresh vegetable during the winter months, besides being a very healthful food. Perhaps seed catalogues could do much toward popularizing them by printing remedies for insects, such as root borers, and also by giving modern recipes for preparing them for table use. Edible in 110 days. Size, 9x6 inches. Weight, 5 pounds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 85c; 5 lbs., \$3.25.

Delicious Squash—It has been out now years enough so that we can honestly say that it is better than any other winter squash as far as quality is concerned. It is not so large as the Hubbard, will not yield as many pounds per acre, will keep equally as good, but that one point, exquisite quality, entitles it to a place in the garden or on the farm of every person. I cannot express the quality better than one of our customers a few years ago expressed it to me. He said, "I put in a bunch of Delicious Squash in the cellar for winter. The good wife cooked one. I immediately went out and put in another



Gurney's Table Queen Squash

bunch just on account of quality. They are better than the best sweet potato." This squash weighs about eight to ten pounds; the color almost uniformly of a green shade. When baked it will separate from the shell of its own weight. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 85c; 5 lbs., \$3.25.

Gurney's Table Queen

For many years it was quite an event to have squash on the table, and I wonder if you really know the reason why. Not because it was hard to prepare, but because it was hard to get enough people at one table to eat one squash. Gurney's Table Queen Squash is an individual squash, equally as good quality as any other, and just enough for one person. I have seen as high as 200 squash on one vine; they are dark green in color, and are more or less pear shaped approximately 5 inches in diameter and 7 or 8 inches long. The flesh is of golden yellow, and the squash is an excellent keeper. A few vines of this Table Queen Squash will furnish enough squash for the entire family for the whole winter. Pkt., 8c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 85c; 5 lbs., \$3.50.

Giant Bush Summer Crookneck

Largest of the Golden Crookne-ks. 55 Days

One of the best of the summer squashes. It is of dwarf, bushy habit and very productive, maturing in 55 days. The skin is yellow. Flesh deep golden yellow, tender, dry and of agreeable flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 65c; 5 lbs., \$2.75.

Salsify or Oyster Plant

Sow early in the spring in drills 14 inches apart. Cultivate same as Carrots or Parsnips. Gather what may be wanted for the winter and let the balance stand in the ground for the next spring's use.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—A new and large variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.



Giant Bush Summer Crookneck Squash

SUNFLOWER

Mammoth Russian—The plant produces very large heads which measure 12 to 20 inches in diameter, and contain an immense quantity of large striped seeds, which are highly valued as an excellent and cheap food for fowls. They eat it greedily, thrive well, and lay the greater number of eggs.

Increased importance of the growing of sunflower seed is foreshadowed in the increased growth of the plant for forage purposes. Sunflowers as a silage crop are said to have been found to be of higher food value than corn.

Sunflowers can be grown in many localities where it is impossible to grow corn successfully. The demand for sunflower seed at present is larger than the growers can supply. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1 lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., \$1.20; 25 lbs., \$2.50; 50 lbs., \$4.50; 100 lbs., \$8.00.



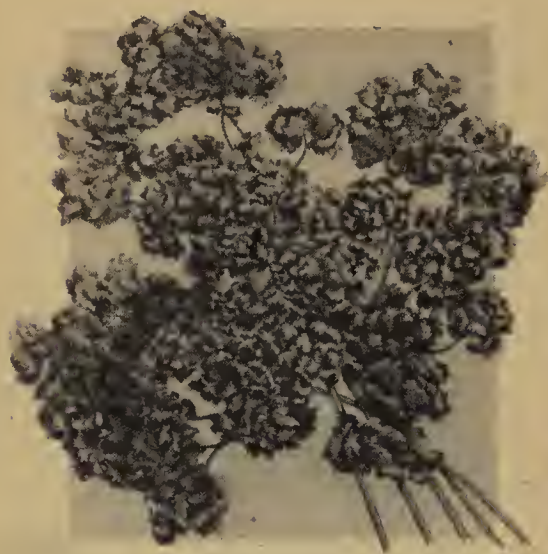
Mammoth Sandwich Island Salsify



SPINACH

To stay young and healthy, eat plenty of greens. Spinach, lettuce, parsley and beet greens contain minerals and vitamins your body needs. They are found in no other food.

This is one of the most important of our market garden crops, and one that requires very little care. For summer use sow at intervals of two or three weeks from April to August, and for early spring crop sow in September, covering it in exposed places with straw to protect it from severe frost.



Moss Curled Parsley

Parsley

Parsley thrives best in a rich soil. The seeds germinate very slowly, three or four weeks generally elapsing before it makes its appearance. Sow early in spring half an inch deep, previously soaking the seeds for a few hours in tepid water. One oz. to 150 feet of drill.

Champion Moss Curled—A beautiful crimped and curled variety. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 65c.

Turnip-Rooted Parsley—This vegetable has the same flavor as the regular parsley, but it produces small turnip-shaped roots underground that are used for flavoring soups, etc. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c.



King of Denmark Spinach

King of Denmark

This new spinach will surely replace all other varieties for spring planting. Produces but little seed, slow to commence seeding, continues to grow and hold its fine quality long after other varieties have seeded and become useless. It withstands the hot sun and extreme dry weather better than any other variety. A fine strain for canning. Forms low, large, compact tufts, leaves broad and round, slightly crumpled. A glossy, dark green color, ready to use earlier than any other spinach. Matures in 45 days. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; ½ lb., 40c; 1 lb., 65c.

Long Standing Bloomsdale

The leaves are thick, fleshy and crumple, equal to the Bloomsdale Curled Savoy-Leaved, and standing at least two weeks longer than any other variety without running to seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 45c.

New Zealand

The stems and leaves are soft, thick, fleshy and crystalline in appearance. When started early in the spring, the plants will resist heat and make strong growth during the summer. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; ½ lb., 40c; 1 lb., 65c.

Mustard Spinach or Tendergreen

The new vegetable is all its name implies, a very mild Mustard with a creamy Spinach flavor. In 1930, in the neighborhood of New York City, plantings were made every two weeks throughout the entire summer, including the dry hot months of July and August. Not a single planting failed; a continuous supply of fine greens was available. Many who tasted it proclaimed it better than spinach.

Mustard Spinach may be harvested when the plants are four to five inches high; packed in handy retail bundles, and with a proper introduction will sell well in any market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 65c.

TOMATOES

One pkt. to 100 feet of row—½ pound to the acre. It is not how cheap we can furnish you Tomato Seed, but how good. In buying Tomato Seed from us you are getting the Gurney Quality, which means the very best product. There are no better strains of any of the

varieties that we are offering, and the constantly increasing demand for Gurney Tomato Seed proves that we are furnishing seed that produces the best quality, smoothest and best shipping of any.

Marglobe Tomato

Following description by F. J. Pritchard, U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry, and checked and proven correct in our own fields this past season. Our very best 2nd early:

"We have developed three new, early varieties of tomatoes, viz: Marvana, Marvelosa, and Marglobe, which are highly resistant to Fusarium wilt and are somewhat resistant to Septoria leaf-spot, early blight, and leaf mold. Their fruits are also resistant to nailhead rust and puffiness, two causes of considerable loss in Florida and other Gulf States."

Marglobe is a second-early, red-fruited variety equally suitable for trucking or canning. It is as early as Bonny Best and produces large, smooth, meaty, globular, red fruits, which ripen uniformly and are relatively free from cracks. It attracted much favorable comment in commercial trials in the Miami-Homestead section of Florida last winter because of its freedom from nailhead rust and puffiness and the production of from 20 to 50 per cent more fruit than Globe, the variety commonly used there. The Marglobe fruits are very meaty and though early, ripen slowly, and therefore ship and keep well. Owing to their shape, solidity, color, and uniform ripening qualities, they make a splendid canned product and first-class pulp. The vines set fruit freely even to the ends of the branches, and where growth conditions are favorable produce a heavy crop of fruit. From a 3½ acre field

of Marglobe grown under ordinary conditions at the Arlington Experiment Farm this year we picked over 21 tons per acre and still have another light picking to make. Large yields of excellent fruit have been reported from nearly every region where this variety has been tried. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c; 1 oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$1.75; 5 lbs., \$7.50.



New Marglobe Tomato

Earlibell Tomato Selection

(See colored picture on inside front cover)

We are still waiting for someone to prove to us that they have or can produce an earlier tomato than the Earlibell. I received a letter from one of our Texas customers one day, ordering six pounds of this Earlibell seed. He told me that he can get 25 per cent more fruit to the acre and ten days earlier than any other tomato grown in the market garden section of Texas. This ten days means sometimes several cents per pound additional for their big crop. In the North it means ten days more of tomato season, freedom from frosts, etc. It means that we can produce tomatoes further north and at higher altitudes than ever before. We grow in the Trial Ground, practically every variety of claimed early tomatoes. The method adopted is as follows:

On the first day of June we plant in the open ground the seed of all of the varieties and as they grow make records of the growth, the time of blooming and the first ripe tomatoes. The Earlibell is always just five days ahead of the next earliest, and running about as much as twenty days earlier than a number of varieties that are claimed to be extra early. The Earlibell is not only earlier but it produces greater quantities of fruit with enough foliage to keep them free from sunburn, seldom rots, generally good-sized, smooth and of a bright red color that makes it very desirable for market as well as for the home table. We have found that the Earlibell is also one of the best tomatoes for greenhouse forcing. It requires a little more trimming than some other varieties but produces quantities of good marketable fruit. Try it. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 20c; 1 oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$1.90; 5 lbs., \$7.85.



TOMATOES—(Continued)



Red River Special Tomato

Red River Special

Claimed by some to be as early as the Earli-bell. Our tests show them to mature at approximately the same time. Anyway, it is one of the earliest tomatoes and has proven one of the hardest, very solid and meaty. The Canadian experiment station at Morden, Manitoba, proved it to be the heaviest yielder out of 49 varieties. The Minnesota experiment station, and the New York station, reported it as the best early variety. It is a cross between one of the older varieties and one of Professor Yeager's never vari ties. Fruit is small to medium size, bright scarlet color meat, and slightly flat. Package 5c; ½ oz., 20c; 1 oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.00.

John Baer

In 1914 this variety was extensively advertised as a marvelous introduction. Perfect fruit in 30 days. The introducer claims: "John Baer Tomato produces large, solid shipping fruit in 30 days, 50 to 100 fruits to each plant; ripens evenly up to the stem, does not scald, blight or crack; bright red color, a delightful flavor, almost seedless, often ten fruits in a cluster, solid and meaty. Tomatoes weigh about 6½ ounces." These are truly wonderful claims, and we think it would be well for our customers to give the "John Baer" a trial. Our seed was grown from stock supplied by the introducer. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c; 1 oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.95.

Gurney's Giant Canner—The true stock of this variety outyields any other tomato, and on account of its solid meat and small seed cavity we call it the best for home or factory canning.

Fruit very smooth, firm, solid meat and one of the best for shipping, colors up well while firm and before thoroughly ripe. This makes it extra desirable as shipping tomato. On account of its immense size and its smooth shape it always commands the highest price. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 20c; 1 oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.25.

Ponderosa

(Or Beefsteak)—This is the largest of the tomatoes. Often producing fruit weighing two pounds or more. Very bright red, generally smooth, fine vigorous growers, producing large crops of this immense fruit; quality, very good. Pkt., 8c; ½ oz., 20c; 1 oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.20; 1 lb., \$4.00.

Earliana

The earliest, large, smooth red tomato. This tomato is not only remarkable for its earliness, but for its very large size, handsome shape and

bright red color. Its solidity and fine quality are quite equal to the best medium, and late sorts. Enormously prolific. The very finest for the northern market and home garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.95; 5 lbs., \$7.50.

Chalk's Early Jewel

The largest of the extra early bright red tomatoes. About one week later than Spark's Earliana; a heavier cropper of large size and better flavored fruit, which is produced continuously throughout the season. On account of the handsome appearance, bright color and extremely good quality it has commanded nearly double the price on the local market over Spark's Earliana. On account of its extremely heavy foliage, fruit never scalds in the hottest weather. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.95; 5 lbs., \$7.50.

New Stone

The tomato for a main crop. Choicest seed. We call this the king of the Livingstone kinds, which are the best types of large, smooth, solid "beefy" tomatoes. If asked to select one main crop, market sort, we advise this. Color, fine scarlet; stem set high, core small and shallow, so that but little is lost when it is taken out of the fruit before slicing. If in doubt, buy the New Stone. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.90; 5 lbs., \$7.50.



Gurney's New Dwarf Giant Tomato

Gurney's New Dwarf Giant—The largest purple dwarf tree tomato. (Purple crimson.) Dwarf Giant is the largest fruited of all dwarf tomatoes; the fruits are truly gigantic in size, and are uniformly large throughout the season. The color is a rich purple crimson, and the depth of color is maintained throughout the entire fruit. Dwarf Giant is of uniformly compact and bush-like growth. Growing 2 feet high and well branched, are very strong and vigorous. The thick stalks carry well the tremendous weight of fruits, which are produced in clusters of 4 to 6, and weigh 10 to 20 ounces each. Pkt., 8c; ½ oz., 20c; 1 oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.20; 1 lb., \$4.00.

Golden Queen—This is the only first class large yellow. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 20c; 1 oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.25.

Red Pear

A bright red fruit identical in shape with the Yellow Pear shaped tomato; however, it has a distinct flavor and a rich red color and is a special favorite for preserves and to make what is known as Tomato Figs. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.35.



Yellow Pear

Yellow Pear

Fruit bright yellow, distinctly pear-shaped; of rich flavor and used largely for preserving. The stock we offer is the true pear-shaped, not the large yellow plum often sold for it. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 20c; 1 oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.25.

Yellow Husk or Ground Cherry

This is of the dwarf growing type, earlier and more suitable to the northern states than the tall spreading variety. Fruit about the size of the common cherry, bright yellow, enclosed in a loose husk. Bears abundantly and is most excellent for sauce and preserves. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 20c; 1 oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.25.

Purple Husk Tomato—Plants strong and of spreading habit. Immensely productive. Fruit about ¾ inch through. Borne in a tight fitting husk. Fruit when mature nearly purple. Very excellent for preserves. Pkt., 8c; ½ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 40c.

Garden Huckleberry

A wonderfully productive plant, producing literally ropes of jet black fruit along its branches from the ground to its tips, plants grow about four feet tall, fruit matures about with ordinary tomatoes, size about that of the cranberry and are delicious for preserves or pies. Pkt., 8c; ½ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 45c.

New Tobacco, Tom Sutton

Grow them—Smokes for yourself on your own farm. And think of the greater quantity at less expense.

Not being an expert on tobacco myself, I will have to give you the originator's description, and the experience of the boys around here who use tobacco and claim to know a good tobacco from a "stogie." This tobacco originated in Minnesota, is extremely early, yields wonderfully and if I am to believe the fellows who use it, it is of remarkably fine quality. The originator says of it: "I feel that I have perfected as nearly a perfect tobacco for the northwest as it is possible to grow. I have crossed the General Grant variety with Evans, Cinnamon, a Canadian variety, and have a tobacco that combines earliness, large size, productiveness, mild flavor and fine quality. It is unequaled as a pipe and cigar tobacco. My crop was all right to cut before frost this year. Stock four to six feet high, with as many as 24 large leaves on a stalk. Many people would gladly grow their own tobacco if they could do so without the rank flavor commonly found in northern grown tobacco. I wish you would note specially the light color, also the white ashes after burning. Compare carefully with any common cigar and note the extreme difference. Note also and specially, that it has no green, rank flavor and does not bite the tongue." Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 30c; 1 oz., 50c.



Rutabaga or Swede

1 oz. for 150 feet of row; 1 lb. per acre

I am going to make this little personal appeal to the fellows in the extreme North. Montana, North Dakota, northern Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, in fact, all of that strip of territory across the northern part of the United States where root crops, such as rutabagas, turnips, carrots, etc., grow to perfection, where you can produce a greater yield than in any other section of the United States, where they will out-yield the potato crop, and where they will bring equally as much money if you grow them in quantities as your best acre of potatoes.

For feeding stock in fall or winter there is nothing superior to turnips or rutabagas, as they are much liked by all kinds of stock and serve to keep them in good condition. We cannot too earnestly recommend farmers to increase their sowings largely, for we are sure the crop will prove remunerative.

Purple Top Yellow—Best variety of Swedish turnip in cultivation. Hardy and productive; flesh yellow, of solid texture, sweet and well flavored; shape slightly oblong; terminates abruptly with no side or bottom roots; color deep purple above, and bright yellow under the ground; leaves small, light green, with little or no neck; the most perfect in form, the richest in flavor, and the best in every respect. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.95.



Russian Rutabaga

Krasnoselski Russian Rutabaga

On our trial grounds for past three seasons this gave the best satisfaction and produced the largest yield of any of the rutabagas. This made an extra large percentage of good-sized rutabagas, bright in color and of excellent quality for table use. This will take the place of older varieties on account of the increased yield and quality of the fruit. Pkt. 8c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.00.

Turnip

1 oz. for 150 feet of row; 1 lb. per acre

Along in June each year we receive numerous orders for these seeds that should have been sent with early orders. Nearly everybody fails to include turnip and rutabaga seed with the regular order on account of their not being wanted until late in the summer. The result is when ready to plant you do not have the seed, so go without. Include all you are going to need with your first order; you are then sure of having plenty of good seed when planting time comes.

Light, well-manured soil is best suited for turnips. Sow the earliest varieties in April, in drills about 15 inches apart, and thin out to from 6 to 9 inches in the rows. For a succession sow at intervals until the end of August.

Gurney's Purple Top White Globe Turnip—This is an all-season turnip; is sweet from the time it is large enough to use until the following spring; size above medium; heavy foliage, and the best turnip of all of them.

This new English turnip was brought from England by us three years ago and was recommended to us by one of the largest turnip specialists as the best ever originated. It has proven fully up to the originator's recommendation and we urge all to give it a trial. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 65c; 5 lbs., \$2.75.

Purple, or Red Top Strap Leaf—Flat; fine flavor and one of the most popular varieties grown, and when sown late it is one of our best varieties, an excellent keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.10.

Extra Early White Milan—Extra early turnip, in which the extreme earliness, small top and tap root of the Purple Top Milan are united with the clear, white skin and flesh. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 70c; 5 lbs., \$2.90.

Evergreen and Tree Seeds

Ash—This is the hardwood tree of the North and is readily grown from seed. About three weeks before planting the Ash seed place them in a cloth sack and soak them for all of three weeks. Do not allow them to dry after they have been soaked; they will germinate and come up within five or six days after planting. Oz., 10c; ½ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c.

Red Cedar—This grows as readily from seed as does the Bull Pine. Very desirable for shelter or fence posts. Grows rapidly. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Catalpa Speciosa, or Hardy Northern Catalpa—This is the only catalpa that is of any value in the North. These do well in any part of Iowa, South Dakota, or any place south of this latitude. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.10.

Honey Locust—This is one of the most rapid growing and most beautiful of all of the northern shade and timber trees. In the spring it is covered with long racemes of pure white, very fragrant flowers. Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.15.

Bull Pine (Ponderosa)—This is the most easily grown from seed of any Evergreen and is successfully grown by any person. One of the most rapid growing, hardy and best trees for windbreak. Will do well where any tree grows. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 70c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

Hackberry—One of the finest trees for all purposes. See description nursery section. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 55c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Black Hills Spruce—One of the best ornamental Evergreens grown; resembles the Norway Spruce. Grows much broader and heavier. This variety only seeds once in several years, consequently seed is very scarce and high priced. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.45.

Jack Pine—A standard rough, rapid cold weather tree. Absolutely hardy; a wonderful windbreak and easily grown. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.45.

Colorado Blue Spruce—A rare, elegant tree, with foliage of a rich blue. One of the most distinct and striking of all the Spruce family. A free grower and perfectly hardy. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.45.

Douglas Fir (Evergreen)—Rapid growing fir tree, hardy in the vicinity of Yankton when planted with other trees. Ornamental and valued on account of its rapid growth. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 50c.

Black Locust—A native American tree of large size and rapid growth. Flowers in long white racemes, very fragrant, valuable for timber and is being largely planted for timber, posts, etc. This tree is easily grown and perfectly hardy. Seed very small. Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.45.

Russian Mulberry—This well-known hedge, shade and fruit tree grows readily from seed. Often grows to a height of 4 feet the first year. Our seed of this is grown here at Yankton. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.45.

Box Elder (See description nursery section)—Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

Caragana, or Siberian Pea Tree—A very hardy hedge or low growing tree from Siberia, bearing clusters of golden yellow fragrant flowers in immense quantity early in the spring. Foliage dark green, while the bark is light green or silvery in color, making a very ornamental hedge plant. Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

Russian Olive—Easily grown from seed, the hardiest and best hedge and windbreak for north and west. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 55c.



Dakota Grown Peanuts

Peanuts, South Dakota Grown

A few years ago we offered a quantity of South Dakota grown peanuts. It sounded almost wonderful to think that South Dakota was growing them and we find that peanuts are just as easy to grow as potatoes, sometimes a little more so. Down south they let the hogs harvest the peanuts because it is easier to do that than it is to harvest them in any other way. Up here peanuts are grown profitably, and a pan-fry of them set in the oven and baked and eaten during these long winter evenings is certainly worth while. The variety which we are offering is early enough to grow in any of the northern states, produces an immense yield of excellent nuts. We have enough of the South Dakota grown nuts to supply our customers this season, and believe it to be a profitable crop to grow. A peanut at its best should be planted in a light sandy soil. You can grow peanuts in other soil profitably, but the light sandy soil produces the greatest crop. With each order for peanuts we will inclose the peanut bulletin that will give you full instructions for planting and care. Per lb., 25c; 5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., \$1.50.

Alton, Iowa
Sept. 5, 1932

House of Gurney
Yankton, South Dakota
Dear Sirs:

Would like to have the cook book that we heard Uncle Phil broadcasting about over the air.

The seeds that we received from you were the best we ever had. There wasn't a seed missing and we raised a big crop. The vegetables were of splendid quality.

Yours truly,

Mrs. John R. Krupers



ANNUAL FLOWER SEEDS

Asters

Dakota Sunshine—We offer this wonderful new aster as the best aster novelty ever introduced.

The color in these new asters is startlingly beautiful. A dual-tone effect is obtained through the contrasting tints of the disc-like center and the outer or guard petals. Gracefulness of form is a distinguishing characteristic. A full ring of tubular petals surround the center, creating an airy, lace-like effect which is altogether charming. In color the flowers may be described as varying shades of Enchantress-pink, Apple-blossom, Deep-rose, Blue and Lavender, but the disc, sometimes light yellow, sometimes blue, brings additional variety in tint. A bouquet comprising the complete ensemble of shades, presents delicate gradations of color as well as startling color contrasts which enchant the eye of the beholder. We feel confident this glorious new strain will be acclaimed a distinct acquisition to modern floriculture. **Pkt., 15c; 2 for 25c.**



Queen of the Market Mixed Aster

Queen of the Market—The earliest of all except Hohenzollern. Grows about nine inches high; very branching; fine double flowers are produced on long stems, making it valuable for cutting. **Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c; 1 oz., 55c.**

Extra Early Hohenzollern—The earliest grown, earlier than Queen of the Market. Height about twelve inches, branching and free flowering. Flowers measure about two and one-half inches. Colors: Dark blue, white and pink. This variety will add several weeks to the season. **Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 20c; 1 oz., 65c.**

Gurney's Peerless Yellow—At last a Yellow Aster. It has been difficult to get a good yellow Aster. We have been working constantly for several years and have at last developed one that is good. It can be described as of American Branching habit, height about two feet, flowers of good size and form, petals slightly incurved.

The color is a deep yellow. **Pkt., 10c.**

Aster Collection

1 Pkt., Giant of California, Double Mixed.....	\$0.08
1 Pkt., Giant of California, Single Mixed.....	.10
1 Pkt., Sensation, the new red aster...	.05
1 Pkt., Queen of the Market, Mixed...	.05
1 Pkt., Early American Beauty, Mixed...	.10
Total.....	\$0.38
1 Pkt. each of the above 5 asters, only.....	30c

Flowers from seed are usually known as Annuals, Biennials and Perennials.

Annuals bloom and ripen seed the first year and then perish.

Biennials blossom the year after planting seed only.

Perennials continue to flower several years in succession. Many of them bloom the first year if sown early.

Hardy Annuals, Biennials and Perennials may be sown in the open early in the spring. Biennials and Perennials will not require protection in winter. Blooming period may be extended by picking the flowers as they begin to fade.

Asters, the Latest, American Beauty—We are offering this in the novelty or special class and we want to say that it stands head and shoulders above all other asters for length of blooming period and quantity of flowers produced. It was in bloom with us this past season for over three months. It produces very large flowers, the inner petals, curved, of a deep rose color, borne on extra stout stems 15 to 20 inches long making it a good companion to an American Beauty Rose. Seed of this aster planted in the early spring should be in bloom the latter part of July and stay in bloom until frost. **Pkt., 8c; 2 for 15c.**

Sensation, the New Red Aster—This is a good companion for the American Beauty. You should have, at least, a package of this new red aster. It is brighter red than any other; produces very large double flowers measuring as much as four inches across; the blooming period is about the same as American Beauty; height about eighteen inches. It being a little shorter than the American Beauty, consequently it can be planted in front of the American Beauty without hiding the flowers. This is the fiery red aster we have all wanted. **Pkt., 5c.**

Early American Beauty Aster—The last several years we have been offering the regular American Beauty which is an immense Aster, beautiful color, resembling the famous American Beauty rose as to size and color. The regular American Beauty is mid-season or later, while this new Early American Beauty blooms with the Queen of the Market. For continuous bloom of this immense Aster, you should plant both the regular and the Early American Beauties. Mixed colors. **Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c.**

Early Beauty Type—Black Prince (new) black blue. This type has all of the characteristics of the Late Beauty Type, and is valuable for locations where the season is too late to flower the late type before frost, and for early forcing. **Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c.**

Heart of France—The best pure red aster ever produced. Opens red as the purest ruby, deepens with age and retains its remarkable beauty to the very end. The flowers are large and full, with never a trace of hollow center. The plants are of branching type and very robust habit. Stems are long and strong. The plants begin to bloom quite early in the season and open fully with the mid-season varieties. The flowers retain their brilliancy for a long time and they are exceedingly beautiful. **Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.**

Crego's Giant Aster—With their long twisted curved petals they resemble the choicest of Japanese Chrysanthemums; flowers measuring five inches in diameter; borne on long, strong stems, making them suitable for cut flower purposes; flowers lasting ten days when cut and placed in water; blooming period August and September; height of plants two feet. We offer them in the following separate colors:

Crego's Giant Lavender. **Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.**

Crego's Giant White. **Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.**

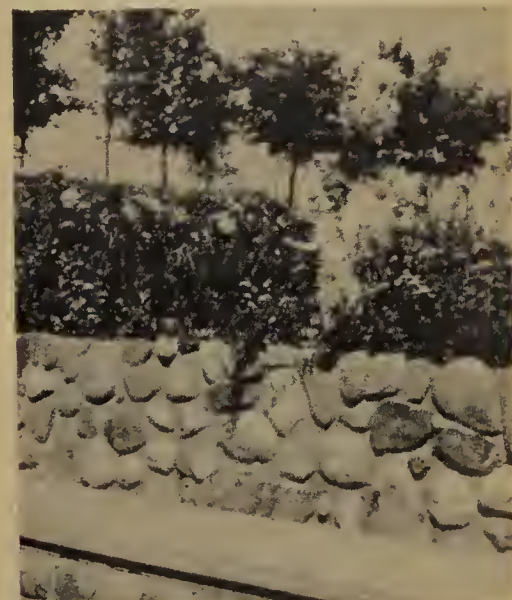
Crego's Giant Mixed. **Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; 1 oz., 55c.**



Giant of California Double Mixed Aster

Giant of California, Double Mixed—We have had this strain under observation and it now fully meets with our ideas as to quality. It is a splendid mid-season flowering strain, the result of years of painstaking selection by one of California's leading hybridizers. They grow 3½ feet high with long strong stems 18 to 24 inches in length, bearing beautifully formed, curled and interlaced flowers 5 inches and over across. **Finest Double Mixed.** Containing all colors. **Pkt., 8c; ¼ oz., 25c.**

Giant of California Single Mixed—We are offering this wonderful Aster for the first time this year. It was developed out of the California Giant. Double type. The flowers are large, measuring three to four inches across, with stems 18 to 24 inches in length. The petal has a slight twist, which adds a piquant touch to its beauty. The white blossoms resemble Shasta Daisies in appearance, but their greater length of stem makes them more graceful and better adapted to florists' use. In the garden, Aster California Giant Single add a charming note of simplicity, among the fuller types of Asters. We believe this new, single type of Aster is destined to become very popular. **Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c.**



Crego's Giant Mixed Aster



FLOWER SEEDS—(Continued)

Globe Amaranth

Gomphrena—Popularly known as "Bachelor's Button," a first-rate bedding plant; the flowers resemble clover heads and can be dried and used in winter bouquets. Cornflowers and a number of other flowers are also known as Bachelor's Buttons. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c; 1 oz., 45c.

Amaranthus

Coarse annual plants, grown for foliage and the showy flower clusters. Related to the Cockcomb. They thrive best in a hot and sunny situation. In very rich soil the leaves become very large but usually lack in bright coloring. Give plenty of room.

Amaranthus Sunrise

Bright bronze foliage terminating with scarlet carmine leaves. Pkt., 8c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c.



Giant Flowered Mixed Antirrhinum

Antirrhinum, Snap-Dragon

An old favorite border plant, which has been greatly improved, with dark and glossy leaves and large, curiously-shaped flowers, with finely marked throats. They bloom the first season from seed sown in the spring, but the blossoms will be much stronger the second year. Succeeds best in dry, loamy soil. Half-hardy perennial.

The Giant-Flowered grows about 2 feet high, with larger flowers than the old sorts.

Giant Flowered Mixed

A tall growing type, 3 feet in height, with long spikes set with large flowers in many bright colors. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c.

Purple King—This is the forerunner of a race of new and distinct Snap-Dragons. Flowers more than twice the size of the ordinary Antirrhinum. Do not fail to include it in your order. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.

Dwarf Mixed Antirrhinum

This giant-flowering type brings us flowers as large and beautiful as those represented in the Giants. The plants, however, are not as tall, and are wonderful for borders, beds, and cutting. They form well-rounded, symmetrical bushes which bloom profusely from July until August, bearing an abundance of stocky flower-spikes 1 ft. tall. Pkt., 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

Alyssum

Little Gem—Plants 3 to 4 inches high; they soon become a large mass of white scented flowers; fine for bordering; hardy annual. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Sweet—Fragrant, white, hardy annual. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Ageratum

As an addition to the flower garden's blue, the Ageratum is a valuable flower. The dwarf sort being particularly desirable for borders, edgings, etc., being very compact and erect. Half-hardy perennial.

Tom Thumb—Dwarf blue, distinct variety, desirable for edging. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

Little Blue Star—A variety of exceedingly dwarf and even growth; the tiny bushes, not over 4 to 5 inches high, are densely covered with bright blue flowers, a fine variety for edging. Pkt., 8c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c.



Camelia Flowered Mixed Balsam

Balsam or Lady Slipper

Magnificent plants for garden culture. Tender annuals.

Camelia Flowered—The largest flowered of any of the Balsams and perfectly doubled. The individual flowers frequently measure $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, the plants forming symmetrical, well branched erect bushes, the branches being almost covered with the magnificent double flowers. In color they vary from the brightest scarlet to pure white, including spotted violet, royal purple and many others. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Browallia (Amethyst)

Speciosa Major—A beautiful large-flowering variety of the most brilliant ultramarine blue, a rare color; does finely outside in the border, or in hanging-baskets or vases, but is especially valuable as a pot plant for winter and early spring flowering. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.

Valentine, Nebr.
July 30, 1932

The House of Gurney, Inc.
Yankton, South Dakota

I am so well pleased with your seed I don't plant any other, so if I have not selected the best kind please send me what you think best at this time of the summer and oblige,

Yours truly,
Bertha Steadman



Double Mixed Cosmos

Early Flowering Cosmos

Early Flowering Double Mixed Cosmos—This very popular flower—of the early flowering type is now produced in the double—and as I saw them growing in the big fields this summer they were the peer of the big singles. Borne on long stems, early in the season lasting until frost, makes them very desirable.

Double Mixed Cosmos. Pkt., 10c.

Double Red Cosmos. Pkt., 15c.

Early Flowering Single Mixed

This new class of extra early, mammoth, flowering Cosmos, producing beautiful flowers, measuring four to five inches across, 60 days from sowing of the seed, allows us not only the beauty and pleasure of the late Cosmos, but gives us a better flower; produces its flowers on wonderfully long stems, which are used extensively for cut flowers. Cut the flowers as fast as they open on the plants and their place will be taken by others for a long blooming period. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Cineraria

A beautiful class of plants for spring decoration; may also be planted out in summer. They grow from 12 to 18 inches high, and are completely covered with a mass of flowers, two and three inches across, of the richest colors, in white, blue, violet and crimson shades.

Grandiflora (large flowered). Mixed Pkt., 20c.

Clarkia

This pretty and easily grown annual has been much improved in recent years, and the varieties offered below are now seen as cut flowers in most of the large cities of Europe; they do well either in sun or shade, growing 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, with leafy racemes of double flowers, which all open in water when cut.

Elegans Double Mixed—A fine mixture containing all the colors. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.

Coleus

A beautiful class of well known and popular decorative foliage plants. For bedding or pot culture. Choicest New Hybrids. (Mixed.) Pkt., 15c.



ANNUAL FLOWER SEEDS—(Continued)



Chinese Woolflower Mixed

Chinese Woolflower

Represents a wonderful addition to the class of Celosias. The name Woolflower has been given to the plant because the flower-heads resemble a large loose ball of wool. Borne on long stems and practically cover the plant during the blooming season, which lasts from mid-summer until frost. Even a short row of them will yield a continuous supply of blooms for cutting.

Chinese Woolflower, Mixed—This mixture has been prepared very carefully to include the proper proportion of the two separate colors listed above. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 30c.

Crimson—A magnificent variety with large flower-heads borne from mid-summer until frost. The color is a rich and intense shade of bright crimson. Pkt., 8c; 2 for 15c.

Celosia or Cockscomb

Giant Crimson Empress Maxima—Dwarf plants bearing mammoth bright cockscomb and bronze foliage, making it one of the most attractive of all the Cockscombs. Pkt., 10c.

Dwarf Cockscomb (Cristata Nana)—Low growing plants with showy combs. Choice mixed. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 30c.

Ostrich Feather (Celosia Plumosa)—A beautiful feathered Celosia, producing large bright crimson and orange plumes. Mixed. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 25c.

Castor Bean

The Ricinus has very ornamental foliage and beautiful showy fruit. Fine for the center of a bed, as it gives a magnificent semi-tropical appearance; or planted thick, it makes a fine screen or hedge. Plant seed in open, very rich, deep-spaded ground, in a dry situation as soon as safe in spring.

Cambodgensis—The finest dark-foliaged Ricinus. Leaves maroon; stem nearly black, fruit bronzy purple. Five feet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Chrysanthemum or Painted Daisy

The annual Chrysanthemums are distinct from the autumn flowering, blooming all summer and making a gorgeous display.

Chrysanthemum—The Sultan—Commonly known as Painted Daisy. An annual plant growing about twenty inches high, exceptionally free bloomer and easily grown. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 20c.



Imperialis Mixed

Centaurea

Centaurea Imperialis—The bushes are about four feet high and covered with large sweet-scented flowers. Will keep for over a week in water if cut when about to open. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 25c.

Corn Flower—The Blue Bottle, or Bachelor's Button, is one of the most attractive of all hardy annuals, with the graceful beauty of its old-fashioned flowers. Colors include dark, light blue, pink, rose and white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Dusty Miller (Centaurea Gymnocarpa)—This beautiful, fine cut, silver foliaged border plant, is used extensively for borders along walks and around various flower beds like Salvia, Cannas and other taller growing plants. Pkt., 8c; ½ oz., 30c.

Candytuft

All the varieties look best in beds or masses. Seed sown in autumn produces flowers in early spring. When sown in April, flowers from July to September, and some of the sorts till frost comes. Hardy annual, 1 foot.

Dark Crimson—We all know the Candytuft, the white variety, and love it for the beautiful borders it makes. This new dark crimson variety produces largest racemes of flowers of a beautiful dark crimson and makes a wonderful border. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.



Giant Flowering Mixed Candytuft



Orange King Calendula

Candytuft, Giant Flowering Mixed—This justly popular annual is of easiest culture and flowers profusely throughout the whole season. The flowers of our strain are nearly double the size of the old varieties and fairly cover the plants, which are useful in beds, pots or borders. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c.

Candytuft, Giant Hyacinth—The little Candytuft we have known for so many years and used for border purposes is being superseded by this pure white giant. Flowers are grown compactly on stems about eight to ten inches high. Borne in abundance. Pkt., 8c; 2 for 15c.

Gurney's Selected Calendula

Pot Marigold—One of the surest annuals, easy to grow and literally covers itself with large double yellow flowers about two to three inches across. One of the best for cut flowers as they last after cutting often as many as ten days, and the more you cut, the better they bloom. For cut flowers, cut as soon as open, to keep plants blooming over a very long period, cut flower stems as soon as flowers fade. These plants are also called "Pot Marigolds" as they resemble the marigold, and respond beautifully to pot culture in the home in winter or summer, very hardy annual, height about eighteen inches. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c.

Orange King—Double, dark orange red, dark center; a very select strain. The plants in the open ground under ordinary field cultivation attain a growth of eighteen inches high and produce blossoms three and a half inches in diameter. Pkt., 8c; 3 for 20c.

Cannas

Extra Choice Mixed—Seed saved from 20 varieties of only the very best of the large or Gladiolus flowered type. Blooms in about ten weeks after planting. Pkt., 8c; oz., 30c.

Calliopsis

Finest Mixed—A very showy border plant, producing flowers in nearly every shade of yellow, orange, crimson red and brown. Finest mixed. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c; 1 oz., 25c.

Dahlia

The New Cactus—One of the finest flowers of late introduction and where known is rapidly taking the place of the old standard Dahlias. Flowers are quilled and curved, resembling Chrysanthemums; grown on long stems, which makes them especially valuable for cut flowers. Our seed is all saved from the newest and most perfect varieties. Pkt., 10c.



ANNUAL FLOWER SEEDS—(Continued)



Dianthus Mixed

Dianthus, Pink Heddewegia, Biennials

Mixed—For brilliancy of coloring and markings, as well as beautiful forms of flowers, this family cannot be surpassed. The colors range through white, pink and crimson to the very deepest maroon; many varieties are finely fringed. Hardy biennials, but are better treated as annuals as they bloom early from seed sown in the spring. Fancy mixed. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 20c.

Dianthus Nobilis—This is of the Royal pinks, covering a range of rose, pink and dark crimson shades, with dark eyes, petals double and laciniated. Very compact bushes, living for two seasons. Flowers exceptionally large. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 25c.

Annual Daisies

Brachycome—(Swan River Daisy)—This free flowering dwarf-growing annual is covered during the summer with a profusion of pretty blue and white flowers. Is especially suitable as edging for small beds and massing before the taller growing daisies. Height 9 inches. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c.

Golden Orange Daisy, African—This flower is from South Africa and is the easiest grown of any of the showy border plants. It grows to a height of about fifteen inches and blooms profusely all summer. Seeds planted in the open ground in early May were flowering in July and continued until frost came. In our trial ground it was the most attractive flower of any shown there; the flowers are about two and one-half inches across and the most beautiful golden orange color. We recommend this specially for borders. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c.

Escholtzia California Poppy

Burbank's Crimson Flowering—This was raised by selection for nine years from one of our common California "Poppies," which showed a thread of crimson on the inside of one of the petals. The plants grow about one foot high and a foot or more across. Pkt., 10c.

Gurney's Special Mixture

This mixture includes all the varieties of single sorts and is the most complete mixture of these charming annuals in existence. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 20c.

Forget-me-not

Blue—This charming little blue flower succeeds best in damp, shady situations, but will thrive in almost any soil. Victoria Blue which we offer is largest flowering, blooms longest of any. Pkt., 8c; 2 pkts., 15c.

Chinese Forget-me-not

An annual recently introduced from China; of the easiest culture, forming strong plants 18 to 24 inches high and producing through the summer months sprays of intense blue Forget-me-not like flowers, delicately sweet scented. A splendid addition to the comparatively short list of real blue flowers. Pkt., 5c.



Forget-me-not (Blue)

Four o'Clock, Marvel of Peru

A handsome, free-flowering half-hardy perennial, blooming the first season from seed. The flowers, which are produced in clusters, open in the afternoon and wither the next morning. They can be kept like Dahlias. Our mixture contains a fine variety of colors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 45c.

Gurney's Giant Scarlet—A mass of red flowers blooming over a long period. A row of these in the flower garden produces almost a startling effect during the late afternoon and evening. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c.



Choice Mixed Four o'Clock



Annual Baby's Breath

Gypsophila, or Baby's Breath

Annuals—The flowers are small, star-like and borne on feathery sprays, which are highly esteemed for cut flowers, as they lend a most graceful effect when combined with Sweet Peas or Nasturtiums in bouquets. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Godetia

These wonderfully beautiful annuals have been developed and improved so rapidly within the last few years that you would hardly recognize them comparing them with those of previous introduction. These new plants and flowers resemble the high priced imported Azalea, but, unlike the Azalea, continue to bloom for a number of months in succession. They are compact, pyramidal, and globe shaped plants covered with beautiful flowers of varied colors, the flowers measuring about two to three inches across. Mixed colors. Pkt., 8c; 2 pkts., 15c.

Gaillardia

New Double Gaillardia (Annual)—Large bright-colored double flowers, useful for cutting. The colors embrace Sulfur, Golden, Yellow, Orange, Amaranth, and Claret. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Ornamental Grasses

The ornamental Grasses serve the double purpose of rendering the mixed flower-bed or border attractive during the summer and for the use of the spikes or panicles in a dried state in winter bouquets. For large beds or groups on lawns nothing gives a finer effect, and they are now largely used in prominent position in many of the finest public parks, etc. The following are the most popular varieties.

Briza Maxima (Quaking Grass)—In great demand for grass bouquets. Pkts., 5c.

Coix Lachrymae (Job's Tears)—Broad, corn-like leaves and hard, shining pearly seeds annual. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Eulalia Zebrina (Zebra Grass)—Light green, barred with creamy white. Variegation runs across foliage. Pkt., 10c.

Gynerium Argenteum (Pampas Grass)—White silvery plumes; perennial; blooms the second season. Pkt., 10c.

Zea, Maize Japonica—A dwarf growing, fine leaved, white and green striped corn, resembling the old ribbon grass, but more beautiful and should be used liberally in the flower garden or with the ornamental grasses. This is a very attractive plant; grows anywhere. Pkt., 5c; One pkg. of each above Grasses, 25c.



FLOWER SEEDS—(Continued)

Everlasting or Eternal Flower *Helichrysum*

See outside back cover for picture

Mixed—These are of the most beautiful colors: pink, white, red, yellow, lavender. They bloom on good, strong stocks, standing 3 to 4 feet high and are as beautiful as any of the annuals you can have. Cutting these just as the buds commence to open, they retain their delicate colors perfectly and remain beautiful for several years. These are the genuine everlasting flowers. Plant liberally of these. Cut large quantities of the just opening buds and retain them for the holidays and for special occasions. Add a few green fern leaves or *Plumosus* fronds and you will have most beautiful bouquets for all occasions. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c; oz., 25c.

Geranium

When properly grown, the constant succession of bloom until frost comes, the brilliant colors of the flowers and the exquisite zone or horseshoe markings of the leaves of some of the varieties, render the *Geranium* very desirable for pot culture as well as for bedding out of doors and for growing in window boxes.

Sow in a pot or box in the house in rather light soil, preferably containing a little leaf mold and sand. Keep as near 65° F. as possible. Water moderately, and as soon as the third leaf appears, pot in two-inch pots. Plunge the pots or set in open border, and on approach of frost remove to cover.

Double and Single Mixed—The seed we offer will produce a large percentage of double flowers in many beautiful shades. Pkt., 15c.

Hunnemannia

(Giant Yellow Tulip Poppy, or Bush
Eschscholtzia)

Fumariaefolia—This is by far the best of the poppy family for cutting, remaining in good condition for several days. Seed sown early in May will, by the middle of July, produce plants covered with their large buttercup-yellow poppy-like blossoms and never out of flower until hard frost. The plants grow about 2 feet high, are quite bushy, with beautiful feathery glaucous foliage. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 25c.

Heliotrope

Highly valued for the fragrance of their flowers and duration of bloom. Tender perennial, one foot. Easily grown from seed; blooming the first summer if sown early.

Lemoine's Giant Hybrid—Choice mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Ice Plant

Handsome plant for baskets, rock work, vases and edgings. Leaves and stems appear as though covered with ice crystals; easily grown. Pkt., 8c; 2 for 15c.

Japanese Flower Garden

For several years we have been trying to secure from Japan a satisfactory collection of their wonderful flower seeds for planting in lawns and borders. We have secured it this year and believe that everyone ordering flower seed should include at least a package of this. It can be planted with lawn grass or in beds by itself. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c.

Linum or Scarlet Flax

One of the most showy annuals for flower beds and masses. Brilliant crimson-scarlet flowers, 1 inch across, borne in wonderful profusion. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.



Kochia or Summer Cypress

Kochia, or Summer Cypress

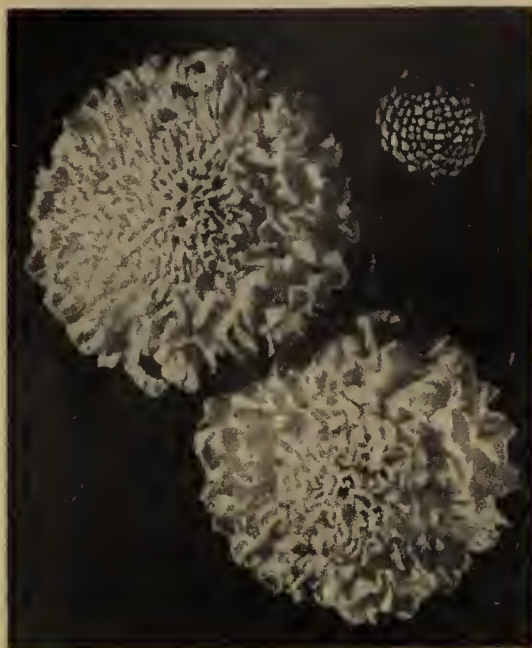
An easily grown annual about 3 feet high. Throughout the summer it is a beautiful green, but turns to a bright red in autumn. It is of perfectly rounded form, with very fine foliage and stems. Is used for ornamental exhibits or borders. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c; oz., 25c.

Lobelia Crystal Palace

A most excellent and useful plant for bedding. Compact, erect growth, flowers deep blue. Seed should be covered lightly. Pkt., 10c.

Lupinus

Deep Blue Texas Lupin—Loveliest spikes of deepest sea blue flowers, delicate fragrance, easily grown and very satisfactory. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c.



Mixed Mourning Bride or Pin Cushion Flower

Larkspur, or Delphinium Annual Varieties

The branching variety grows two feet high, and should stand eighteen inches apart. The annual varieties are very free bloomers and produce large spikes of flowers, white, pink, rose, light blue, dark blue and violet. In some varieties the flowers are double, in others single. The beautiful plume-like foliage is very ornamental.

Double Rocket—One foot in height, mixed colors. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 20c.

Giant Imperial Mixed—Great advancement has been made in this new and valuable type of Larkspur in the past few seasons. Especially fine for cutting, as it produces flower-stems 3 to 4 feet long, branching from the base of the plant. Very popular on account of its upright Delphinium-like form. Pkt., 10c.



Larkspur—Giant Imperial Mixed

Mignonette

Seeds of Mignonette may be sown at any season, so that a succession of flowers can be secured. Seeds sown early in the garden will give flowers through the summer. Very few cultivate the sweet Mignonette compared with the many that might show their love for this sweet little flower. Annual.

Sweet—Well-known, fragrant. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Mourning Bride Scabiosa

(Pin Cushion Flower)

Scabiosa or Sweet Scabious—An old-fashioned but most attractive flower. Its great abundance and long succession of richly colored, fragrant blossoms on long stems make it one of the most useful decorative plants of the garden. Desirable for cutting as well as for beds and borders. Flower heads about two inches across; florets double, surrounding the thimble-shaped cone, and giving a fancied resemblance to a pin-cushion.

Seed may be sown in place as soon as ground can be worked; or for earlier blooming sow in hotbed early in spring and transplant one and one-half feet apart. Hardy annual; about two to two and one-half feet high. Pkt., 8c; 2 for 15c.



ANNUAL FLOWER SEEDS—(Continued)

Marigold

The African Marigolds are valuable for their flowers in autumn, and can be grown to advantage in the little clumps with other plants in the front of shrubbery or in the garden border. The African varieties are the taller in growth, and produce large, self-colored blossoms. They succeed best in a light soil, with full exposure to the sun. Annual.



Marigold Orange Alldouble

New Marigold African Orange Alldouble

Any strain of African Marigold that will come fifty per cent double is considered good—sixty is excellent. We are pleased to announce, however, that we have developed a strain of African Orange Marigold which has come one hundred per cent double for the past two years. We are pleased to be able to offer this to the trade under the name of "Alldouble." Pkt., 10c.

African Marigolds—Mixed varieties. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c; oz., 25c.

Marigold Golden Ball—Brightest golden yellow flowers outcurved forming a perfect ball. One of the most satisfactory and easily grown annuals. Pkt., 8c; 2 for 15c.

Dwarf Double French Gold Striped—Few annuals are so effective as the French Marigolds or flower for so long a period. Seed may be sown in the open ground when the weather becomes warm, preferably in light soil and a sunny location. They form dense bushes not over one foot high, which are covered with richly colored flowers from July till frost. They are unequaled as a border to taller plants or in solid beds.

Very double golden-yellow, each petal striped with rich mahogany-red. Pkt., 8c; 2 for 15c.

Nasturtiums

I inspected the fields of Nasturtiums this summer when they were in full bloom; fields of more than ten acres in one body, a glowing, quivering mass of color. My wife compared it to an immense velvet carpet. It was a wonderful sight and one that will not be forgotten. Small beds of Nasturtiums are equally as beautiful on a smaller scale. The Nasturtium is one of the flowers you should plant largely of; the dwarf fellows in the beds and borders and the tall fellows for covering fences, objectionable objects or low buildings.

Tall or Trailing Nasturtiums

These are all of strong, vigorous growth and can be trained upon strings or wires, or for covering fences or trellises.

Golden Leaved Scarlet—This exceptional and odd variety is outstanding among the varieties of Nasturtiums on account of the contrast of the velvety, maroon flowers against the golden yellow foliage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 45c.

Tall Mixed—Including all of the above and hundreds of other varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 90c.

Dwarf or Tom Thumb Nasturtiums

These are dwarf, compact, rounded growth, and like all Tom Thumbs, succeed on light, well-drained soil, or in slightly raised beds. The Tom Thumb Nasturtiums are much freer bloomers than any of the other varieties and are excellent for border plants.

Tom Thumb Mixed—This mixture is composed of all of the best Tom Thumbs and is remarkable both for brilliancy of color and perfection of individual flowers. The low price at which we are offering this seed brings it within the reach of everyone, and it should be planted liberally. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 90c.



Golden Gleam Nasturtium

Nasturtium Golden Gleam

This plant forms a vigorous, large bush, which throws out short runners, averaging eighteen inches. The flowers commence to come as soon as the plant nears complete development, and at the time it is in full bloom the entire plant, including the runners, is a blaze of color. The large, golden-yellow semi-double flowers average two and one-half to three inches across. They are borne on erect, stiff stems six inches in length. Consequently the flowers stand well above the foliage, an arrangement which adds immeasurably to the showy appearance of the plant. An ordinary sized bouquet, when allowed to remain in a room for a short period of time will fill the room with musk-like fragrance. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

Vesuvius—Flowers very large, finely formed and the broad petals are salmon rose, heavily veined with salmon orange. Foliage dark green. Very beautiful. Pkt., 7c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 45c.

Phlox



Phlox Drummondii Mixed

Phlox (Annual)

For a splendid mass of colors and a constant display that is not excelled by any other annual, commencing to bloom quite early and continuing until severe freezing. The Phlox colors range from purest white to blood-red or crimson. For masses of separate colors and for cutting for bouquets for vases are unsurpassed. The seed may be planted in the open ground May 1st or in hot bed or house earlier, and afterwards transplanted to where wanted. Give good, rich ground and set plants 8 to 10 inches each way. Hardy annuals; 1 foot.

Phlox Drummondii, Grandiflora—Large flowered section. These are decided improvements over the old class, with much larger flowers, a better range of colors and of more compact growth. Choice mixed, all colors. Pkt., 7c; ½ oz., 25c.

Gurney's Bright Scarlet—You will have a dozen different shades and colors of this dwarf-growing annual but many times you need the pure colors for special purposes and this bright scarlet will meet your greatest expectations. Pkt., 8c; 2 for 15c.

Star-Shaped Phlox—The most interesting of the Phlox family, bearing pretty star-shaped and fringed flowers, rich in colors, varying from violet blue to deep rose and blood-red, margined with white. Starred and fringed; choice mixed. Pkt., 7c; ½ oz., 30c.

Nana Compacta Dwarf, 8 in.—These are much superior to the other Phloxes for ribbon bedding or borders. The plants grow very symmetrical in neat, little bushes, covered with flowers during the whole summer and fall. Pkt., 8c; 2 for 15c.

Inwood, Iowa
March 11, 1932

The House of Gurney, Inc.
Yankton, South Dakota

Dear Sir:

We have received the seed which we ordered from you in good condition.

I must say that while it was so dry last year we still had a most wonderful garden—better than ever before from other seeds.

Your seeds are the best and quickest growing I've ever had.

I am

Yours truly,

M. Van de Kreft



ANNUAL FLOWER SEEDS—(Continued)

PANSIES



Gurney's Special Blend Pansy

Gurney's Special Blend of Fancy Giant Pansies—The increasing popular demand for the highest class of Pansies leads us to offer you this blend of varieties that cannot be excelled, containing as it does the largest and most beautiful of all of the blotched, frilled and the smooth, well formed and monstrous Pansies with a range of color, covering all of Pansydom.

The texture of these flowers is heavy and velvety. The flowers are borne on large, stiff stems which make them of exceptional value for cut flowers, lasting as they do for many days. They are especially fine for center pieces for tables when used in low dishes with plenty of Pansy foliage.

To secure the best results and the greatest number of flowers, they should be cut continuously from the time they commence blooming. They will then continue until freezing weather and often with a slight covering of straw will continue to bloom nearly through the winter. These varieties are hardy enough to withstand most Winters and commence blooming as soon as the ground is thawed in the Spring, producing an immense quantity of flowers the second year.

The seed of this Special Gurney Blend is necessarily higher priced than the common, but is worth many times the difference. Pkt., 15c; ¼ oz., 60c; ½ oz., \$1.00.

Best Mixed—One of the most interesting classes of flowers grown. A bed of Pansies in bloom always has something new for you in variety of color and marking every time you visit it. Are in bloom continuously from spring until late fall. The seed may be sown in the hot bed in boxes in the house or in the open ground. Very best mixed. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 75c.

Special Strains of Pansy

Orchid-Flowered—This distinct and beautiful strain will appeal to those who prefer delicate shades and soft tints of coloring. Includes orchid shades of chamois, pink, lilac, rose, orange and lavender. Pkt., 10c.

Cardinal—This magnificent variety belongs to the Cassier race, having flowers that have a well-defined dark blotch on the three lower petals. Bright cardinal-red, with a rich tone of bright mahogany-red toward the center. Pkt., 10c.

Giant Masterpiece—These Pansies are very large and the petals are frilled and ruffled to a greater extent than other kinds. The colors are excellent and the plants of great vigor, holding the immense flowers well up on long strong stems. The petals are often so large and fluted that the flowers appear to be double. Pkt., 15c; 2 for 25c.

Bugnot, Giant Blotched—Large round flowers that come in many colors. In the Bugnot type of Pansy the blotches are not well defined on the edges but they radiate into the margin of the flowers. This gives quite an unusual charm to the blooms and adds to their apparent size. Pkt., 10c.

PETUNIAS

Balcony Petunias

Balcony Queen—This type of single Petunia, although one of the best for general outdoor culture, is used most extensively for balconies, window boxes, hanging baskets, rockeries, etc. This strain begins blooming early in the spring and continues long after the first frost. There seems to be no limit to its ability to flower, as it is one continuous mass of bloom, and the more it is cut the more it blooms. Mixed. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 40c.



Balcony Queen Mixed Pansy Petunia

Balcony Blue—Dwarf growing, almost continuously covered with velvety indigo blossoms. Pkt., 15c; 2 for 25c.

Gurney's Balcony Crimson—Produces rich, velvety crimson flowers, that can only be appreciated when you see them. Pkt., 15c; 2 for 25c.

New Balcony Petunia Star of California

This is a magnificent new Petunia of the Balcony type, bred with extra long branches for window boxes and hanging baskets. The flowers are velvety violet with a touch of crimson, starred with five pure white blotches. The flowers are quite large and the effect in window boxes or hanging baskets is dazzling. Pkt., 15c.

Petunias

For outdoor decoration few plants are equal to this. They commence flowering early and continue a mass of bloom throughout the whole season, until late in the fall; easily cultivated.

Single Grandiflora—Choicest mixed seed, saved from show flowers. Very large. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 30c.

Dwarf Petunias

For a showy continuous display plant, the Dwarf Petunia is the most valuable, as it will bloom from mid-summer until frost. It is one of the most salable annuals. The Dwarf variety is particularly fine for beds and borders, growing about fifteen inches tall with a diameter of about eighteen inches.

Gurney's Special Dwarf Mixed—Pkt., 8c; ¼ oz., 25c.

Gurney's Violet Blue—Dwarf growing, almost continuously covered with velvety indigo blossoms. Pkt., 15c.

Rosy Morn—This is of the new dwarf growing type, producing flowers of a most beautiful shade of pink, continuous blooming from early in summer until freezing weather. Pkt., 10c; 2 for 15c.

Primrose Primula

Primroses are charming plants which blossom freely during the spring and winter. They are of easy culture and should be sown from March to May and again in July to August for a succession of bloom. All make splendid pot plants, and some blossom freely out of doors even during the winter.

Giant Flowered—The beautiful Fringed Chinese and Obconica Grandiflora are large flowered, bloom freely for several months and are of the very best house plants. We offer only the best seed. Pkt., 20c.

Portulaca or Moss Rose

There is scarcely any flower in cultivation that makes such a dazzling display of beauty as a bed of many-hued, brilliant-colored Portulacas. They thrive best in a rather rich light loam or sandy soil, and an exposed sunny situation.

Single Mixed—All colors. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c; 1 oz., 50c.

Double Finest Mixed—Flowers perfectly double of the most brilliant scarlet, crimson, rose, white, yellow, etc. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 35c.



Double Mixed Moss Rose



ANNUAL FLOWER SEEDS

Poppies

This exceedingly showy and easily cultivated class of plants grows and blooms in any ordinary soil, and is among the showiest of all annuals. Sow the seed where the plants are intended to be grown.

Peony Flowered Double Mixed Poppy—These are immense balls as large as the ordinary peony. Colors: Very clear white to flaming scarlet. Stand about two and one-half feet high and bloom over a period of about four weeks. A bed of these is one of the most desirable in the annual garden. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c.

Single Mixed—A superb blend of this beautiful type of Poppy ranging in color from pure white through tones of salmon, pink, and rose to brightest carmine-red. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c.



American Legion Poppies

American Legion Poppy—Flanders Poppy—All of us have a greater affection for the poppy after reading Lieut.-Col. J. D. McCrae's "In Flanders Fields." For garden cultivation in this country, poppies seem never to have been remarkably popular—possibly because despite their prolificacy they are fragile flowers and wilt quickly when cut. Nevertheless, it is the Schoolmaster's humble guess that the poppy is destined to take a more prominent place in our affection in our gardens—than in past years. The association with the Fields of Flanders would accelerate this popularity. This is the regular Flanders poppy that the boys who were over there saw in the fields. Plant a package of these for the boys who went across. Pkt., 7c; 1 oz., 30c.

Stocks (Gillyflowers)

The Ten Weeks Stocks are generally cultivated, and bloom from 10 to 12 weeks after being sown; they grow from 6 to 18 inches high, each plant forming a perfect bouquet of delightful fragrance. Half-hardy annual.

Double Giant Perfection, Ten Weeks—Tall, late flowering class. Choice mixed. Pkt., 8c; ¼ oz., 25c.

The HUDSON ECONOMY compressed air sprayer is designed to give the purchaser the greatest possible value at an attractive price. Workmanship is of very high order throughout, materials of first quality.

Can be used with whitewash and cold water paints, insecticides, disinfectants, shingle stains, etc.

TANK. Capacity approximately 3¾ gallons. Made of first quality galvanized sheet steel. Tested under actual working conditions to insure safety in operation.

PUMP. Seamless brass tubing. 1¾ inches



Blue Lace Flower

Queen Anne Lace Flower

"In ye olden days" the Queen Anne lace was the most delicate and beautiful and Nature has done its best to reproduce the delicate figures and beautiful patterns in this flower. The color is a charming, dainty baby blue. Pkt., 8c; 2 for 15c.

Salvia (Scarlet Sage)



A bed of Salvia Vulcano at the State Hospital, Yankton, So. Dakota

Salvia Vulcano—Of all varieties of Salvia cultivated this is undoubtedly the most satisfactory and finest of them all. It grows about 20 inches high, pyramidal form, and is a mass of extra long racemes of fiery red, trumpet-shaped flowers. It is the earliest Salvia of any. Seed planted in the open ground will bloom by July 1st and continue until frost. The plants may be taken up from the open ground before frost and will bloom continuously in the house through the winter. It is easily grown from seed and comes true to name. For earlier flowers should be planted in a hot-bed and given same care as cabbage or tomatoes. Do not plant outdoors until danger of frost is over. Pkt., 10c.

Hudson Economy Sprayer

diameter, 14 inches long. Secured to tank by heavy malleable cap which screws on to heavy brass tank collar. Easily attached or removed.

NOZZLE. All brass, automatic in operation. Handles all solutions and operates perfectly under all pressures. Fitted with 12-inch brass extension rod. Standard ¼-inch iron pipe threads permit adding longer rod if desired. Disc type nozzle provides any spray from fog to solid stream.

No. 125 ECONOMY, Galvanized tank. Price \$4.65 postpaid.

Sunflower

Helianthus, or Double Sunflower (Annual)—Double Chrysanthemum flowered. This variety grows about 6 feet high, and bears profusely all summer long. The perfectly double flowers are bright yellow and of many different sizes, from 3 to 6 inches in diameter. A row of these across our trial grounds this summer attracted great attention. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Schizanthus (Butterfly or Fringe Flower)

This is one of the airiest and daintiest flowers imaginable, especially adapted to bordering beds of taller flowers and those of a heavier growth. The seeds germinate quickly and come into bloom in a few weeks from sowing. The florescence is such as to completely obscure the foliage, making the plant a veritable pyramid of the most delicate and charming bloom. The Schizanthus make admirable pot plants for the house in late winter and early spring. For this purpose sow in the autumn. Pkt., 8c; ½ oz., 30c.



Salpiglossis Mixed

Salpiglossis

Grandiflora—This has long been one of our favorite flowers but has never attained the popularity to which it is entitled. Nature can only plant its colors. It is a splendid half-hardy annual, with flowers of a peculiar richness, very delicately and beautifully penciled. Very effective in the sunlight, which brings out the beautiful tints and veinings. Unsurpassed for cutting.

After visiting the large flower seed growing farms and comparing one flower with the other, there were a few that were more satisfactory than all the rest, and Salpiglossis is one of the best. Grows about three and one-half feet high, producing flowers nearly as large and about the shape of the Morning Glory, and comes in almost every color that one can imagine deep blues, purples, crimson, yellow, white, etc. **Mixed pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 20c.**

Scarlet and Gold—This is one of the most beautiful of the bright colored varieties of Salpiglossis, selected from more than fifty varieties. A beautiful scarlet flower with gold markings. Pkt., 10c.

Plant petunia seed in your tulip bed and also with your peonies and iris and thus have continuous bloom from early spring until after freezing.



ANNUAL FLOWER SEEDS

SWEET PEAS FOR 1933

OF ALL the annual flowers, there are none that have come into popular favor over the entire world and have been improved so much in the last few years as the Sweet Peas, and it is marvelous the wonderful improvement that has been made in them. From a few ordinary colors of inferior small flowers they have, by careful selection and breeding, covered almost the entire range of colors and have produced flowers measuring over 2½ inches across, and from the old-fashioned straight-edge type they have produced the ruffled and the butterfly Sweet Pea. The most easily grown

of any of the annuals, blooming from early summer until killed by the heavy autumn frosts. No other flower equals them for cutting and few last as well. To bloom to their best, the flowers should be cut every day, in the evening.

Our Spencer collections have been made up of the best of the new sweet peas ranging in color from a pure white to a dark velvety maroon, soft pinks, bright crimsons, blues and lavenders. Plant these and be sure your sweet peas are the best in your community.

Gurney's W. N. A. X.

Late Mixture of Spencer Sweet Peas
(See picture on outside back cover)

1. For those who do not care for sweet peas in separate colors, Gurney's W. N. A. X. mixture of Spencers, will satisfy the most exacting flower lover. This mixture is made of the best of the old standard Spencers and a careful selection of the new creations with their heavier, longer stems, longer blooming period and larger flowers, some of them measuring two inches across. With four or five perfect flowers on a stem. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; ½ lb., 55c; 1 lb., 90c.

2. Early Flowering Spencer Mixture—These bloom two weeks before the standard Spencer varieties, but with the same large, waved flowers. They have replaced the standard Spencers in greenhouse planting and, though they do not grow quite as tall, their earliness and long season of bloom make them invaluable in outdoor planting, particularly in the short seasoned north. Pkt., 8c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.45.

1933—40c Spencer Collection

7 Packages

3. Mary Pickford—Originated by Morse, 1925, who has introduced more good Sweet Peas than anyone. This is an exceptionally fine one. It is a beautiful light dainty cream pink with just the faintest suffusion of salmon. Very sturdy grower producing well formed flowers, three or four, on long stout stems. Pkt., 8c; oz., 20c.

4. Doreen—For a huge bright crimson Sweet Pea, it is much larger and brighter than any other common varieties and we anticipate that Doreen will be popular with exhibitors, home-growers and florists on account of its immense size, bright colors and profusion of four blossom sprays. Pkt., 8c; oz., 20c.

5. Heavenly Blue—A most beautiful soft tone of delphinium-blue, without a trace of violet. Flowers of immense size, four to each stem. Pkt., 8c; oz., 20c.

6. Campfire—It is the brightest scarlet, sun proof Sweet Pea ever offered. It is the last word in bright color and stands out beside all other varieties in this class. The flowers stand the hottest sunshine. In fact, the hotter the sun, the more beautiful the colors. Exceptionally good for cut flower use. Pkt., 8c; oz., 20c.

7. Snowball Improved—This is by far the finest of all white winter-flowering varieties. The flowers are extra large, of fine form, with a magnificent and boldly waved standard. A vigorous grower with enormous flowers which are invariably borne in fours on very long stems. Pkt., 8c; oz., 20c.

8. Pirate Gold—Golden orange, deeper than Guinea Gold and lighter than Prince of Orange. Pirate Gold is quite a new shade in this group and withstands our hot sun better than any other variety in this color class. Pirate Gold is a strong vigorous grower, the flowers are well formed and its color is the most pleasing of the Golden Orange group. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

9. The Sultan—A rich velvety maroon. We consider it the best maroon sweet pea. Pkt., 8c; oz., 20c.



Gurney's W. N. A. X. Spencer Sweet Peas

1933—25c Spencer Collection

4 Packages

10. Crimson King—An exceptionally fine American Sweet Pea and easily the best crimson in existence. It is a flower of mammoth size and artistic proportions. The standard and wings are much waved and fluted. Color rich crimson. Pkt., 8c; oz., 20c.

11. Miss California—Morse. He tells in his description that he waited a long time to find a Sweet Pea that would justify the name, Miss California, but feels justified in waiting for this wonderful new flower, which is a beautiful and outstanding orange salmon cream pink. Samples were sent to the British National Sweet Pea Society, and this was judged the world's best pink and granted award of merit. Pkt., 8c; oz., 20c.

12. Rosie—Deep rose-pink, the florists' popular color. Richer and deeper in color than Pinkie, with all the vigor and robustness necessary to make it a first-class Sweet Pea. Rosie is vastly superior to all other varieties in the rose-pink class, and easily tops the list of varieties such as Hercules, Hebe and Pinkie. Pkt., 15c; oz., 65c.

13. Mermaid—A rich true lavender with a fine blue sheen. The flowers are beautifully waved and quite often the standard is double. Pkt., 8c; oz., 20c.

Amherst, S. Dak.
Nov. 30, 1931

The House of Gurney, Inc.
Yankton, South Dakota
Dear Sirs:

Enclosed find one dollar and seventy-five cents (\$1.75) for which send five pounds of steel cut Sunshine Coffee. Please send a picture of the Coffee Boys.

We have used Sunshine Coffee for quite awhile and are very well pleased with it.

Yours truly,
Ella G. Calderwood

Novelty Sweet Peas

14. Early Pal—Here is one of the entirely new shades—it is the lively scintillant pleasing rich rose crimson Early Sweet Pea which Florists, Commercial Growers and Amateurs have been looking for.

In Early Pal we have developed a combination of rose and crimson which holds the brightness and depth of color. Pkt., 10c.

15. Fluffy Ruffles—A great big flower, vigorous and free blooming—the first of the "Ruffled" Sweet Peas. A new type, duplexed and frilled, with long-stemmed well-proportioned sprays of four almost globular flowers. It exhibits a most consistent doubling and ruffling of petals.

A lovely rich rose-pink, a gleam of soft salmon, and a bright creamy undertone blend into a harmonious cream-pink shade of exquisite beauty. It is a flower of exquisite texture and sweet fragrance. The vines make a sturdy growth and bear a profusion of blooms. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.

16. Miss Dakota—In introducing to you this early-flowering Sweet Pea, we have no hesitancy in stating it is the best fiery-scarlet, early-blooming Sweet Pea we have ever offered. This brilliant variety should be in every flower garden. Pkt., 10c.

Cupid Dwarf Sweet Peas

17. Cupid Dwarf Sweet Peas—These form a bush of emerald-green foliage a little over a foot wide and six inches high, and from June until late summer are literally a sheet of bloom. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Owatonna, Minn.

The House of Gurney
Yankton, South Dakota
Dear Friends:

I want to tell you how beautiful my pansies are from your "Special Blend" of seeds. We have enjoyed them greatly.

Your friends, The Bixbys



Rosie Deep Rose Pink Sweet Peas



ANNUAL FLOWER SEEDS—(Continued)

Mixed Flower Garden

This is a combination of all the very best annuals. We recommend this for sowing in beds where you want a quick showing of bright colors that will last until frost comes. Also recommend it highly for mixture with Lawn grass where making a new lawn. Do not sow in sod, as it will not be satisfactory to you. Sowed on new lawns it gives a fine showing of all the best annuals mixed with green grass. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c.

Tritoma

Red-Hot Poker, Flame Flower, or Torch Lily

Hybrida—The introduction of new, continuous flowering Tritomas has given them a prominent place among hardy bedding plants. It is not generally known that they are readily grown from seed, many flowering the first year if sown early. Of course, for immediate results it will be better to get plants, but raising them from seed is highly interesting. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c.

Vinca (Madagascar Periwinkle)

Ornamental free-blooming plants with bright green shiny foliage and one of the most satisfactory and long-flowering bedding plants we have. It is best to start the seed early indoors or in the hotbed, but can be sown out of doors in May, or as soon as the ground is warm; they may

be potted and kept in bloom through the winter; a fine cut flower, every bud opening when placed in water. 12 to 18 inches. Mixed—Pkt., 8c; 2 for 15c.

Gurney's Mammoth Verbenas

Not so many years ago we considered as almost perfect any strain of Verbenas the flowers of which could cover a 25 cent piece. By careful selection the individual flowers of our strain now almost covers a 50 cent piece. The trusses are of the largest size; of brilliant colors, free-blooming and of vigorous habit. For best and quickest results seed should be sown early in the house or hotbed, and transplanted to flowering quarters in May. If sown outdoors in May, it blooms from the end of July on.

Gurney's Mammoth Golden Queen

As in Asters, a clear Golden Yellow is very difficult to produce in Verbena, but we have after several years of close application, succeeded in developing GOLDEN QUEEN. The flowers are of medium size and borne on a vigorous vine that is of an ever-bearing nature. It is one of the earliest of flowers and continues to develop throughout the growing season, making it a very valuable plant for bedding purposes where a good

yellow is required. It is the deepest yellow on the market. Pkt., 10c.

Gurney's Mammoth Flowering Red. Pkt., 10c.

Gurney's Mammoth Flowering Mixed. Pkt., 8c; ½ oz., 25c.

Verbena—Common Mixed. Large Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 20c.



Gurney's Mammoth Mixed Verbena

ZINNIAS

Few flowers are so easily grown or bloom so abundantly and continuously as this hardy annual. Marvelous improvements have been wrought in the newer strains. During the months of August and September Zinnias are incomparably bright. We recommend them for groups, beds, borders and summer hedges. Sow seed in the open ground early in spring. Height 1½ to 2 feet.

Gurney's Dahlia Flowered Zinnias

In July, 1924, the Royal Horticultural Society of England granted an "Award of Merit" for the strain, and a Gold Medal for the group of Dahlia Flowered Zinnias exhibited, in the London Show. This official recognition of the strain meant much to its originator, our late president, John Bodger,



Dahlia Flowered Mixed Zinnia

who had put forth the best efforts of his last years in perfecting this type. In 1925 this novelty was granted two more awards of merit.

The large size, fullness of petals, extraordinary color range, and good keeping qualities of this flower have all contributed to its popularity. It is easily grown, and keeps well when cut. It is at present immune from disease. Equally good as a garden flower and as a florist's specialty, its popularity should increase with years. It has been truthfully called "A New Flower for the People."

Dahlia Flowered Mixed Zinnia—This is a new type of Zinnia, was introduced in 1919, and is a most wonderful Zinnia, coming in practically all colors and measuring as much as nine inches across. All colors mixed. Pkt., 8c; ½ oz., 25c.

Crimson Monarch—By far the largest and best of the red shades. Flowers often eight inches in diameter. Plants very vigorous. A marvelous production of extraordinary merit. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.

Picotte Zinnias

New Giant Zinnia Picotee—This novelty is the most attractive thing in all the race of Zinnias. The flowers are of the Giant type, each petal distinctly tipped with a darker shade as in Picotee Carnations. They come in a variety of colors: orange, flesh, lemon, pink and cerise, each with the peculiar marking. This is an odd yet wonderfully beautiful Zinnia. We offer in mixture only. Picotee Mixed—Pkt., 7c; ½ oz., 20c.

Giant Flowered Double Zinnias

Double Giant (2½ ft.)—Here is the class to which the Zinnias are indebted for the favor they enjoy today. In habit the plants are tall, branching, and vigorous. The flowers are usually brighter than the dahlia-flowered type and are nearly as large. Normally they are quite similar in shape, but the center is somewhat more elevated, and the rows of slightly convex petals are more regular, giving the bloom the appearance of being well shingled. This group will give great satisfaction.

Giant Flowered Scarlet—A gleaming red. Pkt., 8c; ½ oz., 20c.

Golden Yellow Double Giant—I saw a field of this variety of nearly ten acres, every plant producing a large number of brightest golden yellow flowers you can imagine, immense in size, and truly a wonderful sight. Most excellent for cut flowers. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.

Giant Flowered Mixed—A splendid mixture of all of the above and others. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 20c.

Dwarf Lilliput or Pompon Zinnias

A very pretty type of compact habit not over 15 inches high, bearing in lavish profusion, small densely double flowers on long stems, held well above the foliage. Makes a good line or bed and are of more than usual value for cutting.

Gracillima (Red Riding Hood)—A beautiful fiery red, free blooming Zinnia. Pkt., 8c; ½ oz., 20c.

Dwarf Mixed—Double Dahlia-like flowers, best colors. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c.



Gracillima Red Riding Hood Zinnia



CLIMBING FLOWERS

C LIMBERS are indispensable. They give to the garden a touch that cannot be achieved by any other plants. Furthermore, they are useful in providing shade to porches and garden-houses. They are planted extensively also as

screens to hide unsightly buildings or views. Among the Climbers you will find many that have gaily-colored blooms and there are others that are grown for their ornamental foliage. We offer the best and most popular varieties.

Balloon Vine

Hardy Annual Climber—A rapid-growing climber, very desirable in its place. It will grow to a height of from 10 to 15 feet, bearing beautiful white flowers which are followed by its seed-pods of a balloon shape. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Balsam Apple

A very beautiful, cut leaved, rapid growing, annual climbing vine, producing beautiful flowers, followed by seed pods bursting open and showing the interior, bright crimson. A very satisfactory climbing vine for hot, dry places where others will not do well. The seed grows readily and rapidly. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

50c FLOWER COLLECTION Gurney's 1933 Bargain Collection of Annual Flowers

1 Pkt., Aster—Giant of California	
Double Mixed.....	\$0.08
1 Pkt., Chinese Wool Flower—Crimson	.08
1 Pkt., Four o'Clock—Choice Mixed..	.05
1 Pkt., Helichrysum or Everlasting	
Flower.....	.05
1 Pkt., Larkspur—Double Rocket.....	.05
1 Pkt., Pansy—Best Mixed.....	.05
1 Pkt., Petunia—Balcony Queen Mixed	.10
1 Pkt., Portulaca—Double Finest	
Mixed.....	.10
1 Pkt., Sweet Peas—Gurney's WNAX	
Spencer Mixed.....	.05
1 Pkt., Zinnia—Dahlia Flowered	
Mixed.....	.08
1 Pkt., Climbing Vine—Cardinal	
Climber.....	.08

Catalog Price.....\$.77

Bargain Price, 50c Postpaid

Bean, Scarlet Runner

Bean, Scarlet Runner—The well known rapid-growing annual climber, producing bright red flowers, from July to September. The foliage being dense, makes it splendid for porches or any location where shade is desired. Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 45c.

Cobaea Scandens

(Cup and Saucer Vine)

A climber of rapid growth, attaining a height of as much as 30 feet in the season. Valuable for covering a trellis, arbors, trunks of trees and will cling to any rough place. It is covered with immense quantities of bell-shaped flowers set in a saucer which gives the name of "cup and saucer" plant. Its foliage is very beautiful and it is one of the annual climbing vines with which you will be well pleased.

Gurney's Purple flowered. Pkt., 10c.
Gurney's Best Mixed Pkt., 5c.

Wild Cucumber

The most rapid growing vine in existence. It will make a growth of 50 feet in a single season and will cover unsightly places quicker than anything else you can plant. It is an excellent shade for summer houses or to train over trellis or porches. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c.

Cypress Vine

A most beautiful vine, with delicate fern-like foliage and beautiful star-shaped rose, scarlet and white flowers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.



Garage Completely Covered with Cardinal Climber Vine

Cardinal Climber

(Ipomea Quamoclit Hybrida)

One of the finest annual climbers. Very graceful and beautiful, growing rapidly, it reaches a height of twenty feet; densely clothed with lacinated, rich green leaves. The numerous clusters of fiery scarlet, tubular spear-shaped flowers resemble the cypress vine, but are much larger, often measuring one and one-quarter inches across. Pkt., 8c; ½ oz., 25c.

Clematis, Perennial

A very fine hardy climber; leaves bright and glossy green; flowers small and hawthorne scented, and just covering the plant when in bloom. Excellent for covering trellises or fences. Hybrids Mixed—Attractive shades of purple, lavender, white, etc. Pkt., 10c.

Gourds

Ornamental

Gourds—A tribe of climbers, with curiously shaped fruit in various colors. Being of rapid growth, they are fine to cover old fences, trellises, stumps, etc. Do not plant the seed till the danger of frost is over, and select rich mellow ground. Tender annual climbers, 10 to 20 feet. Fine mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Dish-Cloth or Luffia—The inside lining makes a sponge, very useful. Pkt., 7c; oz., 20c.

Japanese Variegated Hop

Where an attractive climber is desired that will stand rough usage there is nothing better. The leaves are strikingly variegated; the first color is bright deep green, distinctly marked and blotched with silvery white tinged with yellow; now and then a leaf will be almost snowy white, and another one, almost pure green. A strong grower—20 to 30 feet in a few weeks' time; not injured by heat or insects. Sow early in May. Pkt., 7c; oz., 25c.

Black-eyed Susan (Thunbergia)

Beautiful, rapid growing, annual climbers preferring a warm, sunny situation; used extensively in hanging baskets, vases, low fences, etc.; very pretty flowers in buff, white, orange, etc., with dark eyes; mixed colors; 4 feet. Pkt., 8c; ½ oz., 30c.

Japanese Kudzu Vine Perennial

The most remarkable climbing vine of the age and should be planted by everyone for dense shade of porches, arbors, or places where you wish to screen outbuildings. It comes from Japan, the land of the flowers and of the most curious vegetable productions. The blossoms are large and borne in pinnacles like Wistaria, much larger in size and better clusters. Color, purple; blossoms very freely and early. It requires but little care and its hardy nature commends it to all. Large pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.



Cottage at State Hospital Covered by Hyacinth Bean

Hyacinth Bean

(Dolichos Lablar)—This photograph is taken at the South Dakota Hospital for the Insane. It shows one of the men's buildings with the beautiful Hyacinth Bean nearly covering the front of it. Makes one of the most desirable climbing vines, grows rapidly, produces clusters of beautiful flowers and then covers itself with the bright pods. I want to say that all of the buildings at the Hospital are as well cared for and made just as beautiful as this one. The grounds are kept equally well and the whole institution is a credit to the United States.

Splendid climbers with abundant clustered spikes of purple and white flowers. It is of rapid growth and often runs 30 feet in a season. Height, 10 to 20 feet. Tender annual. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Moon Flowers—Ipomea

Tender annuals of rapid growth, with beautiful and varied flowers; for covering old walls, trellises, arbors or stumps of trees they are invaluable; 15 to 20 feet.

Heavenly Blue—Flowers, 4 to 5 inches across in large clusters produced in such abundance as to nearly hide the foliage; color a beautiful sky blue. Pkt., 10c.

Mixed, including blue, red and white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Tall Morning Glories

Fine Mixed—A great variety of colors of the popular old-fashioned Morning Glory. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Imperial Morning Glory, Fancy Fringe—Exceptionally large flowers, beautifully fringed and ruffled, contains all, and many more, colors than the ordinary Morning Glory. Pkt., 7c; oz., 25c.



HARDY PERENNIAL FLOWER SEEDS

WE recommend sowing perennial seeds in spring. Seed germinates better in the cool weather than in the heat of midsummer and the seedlings have an opportunity to develop into sturdy little plants by fall which permits them to winter-over more successfully. Make a seed bed where the amount of light and water can be controlled. Transplant when large enough to rows in the garden and in the fall reset in perma-

nent location where they are to flower the following year. The majority of these perennials bloom the second year from seed although some like *Coreopsis* and *Gaillardia*, if sown early, bloom the first year. Some perennials are very slow and uneven of germination. Seed may lie in ground a year. Perennials should be placed in clumps of three or five and left undisturbed for several years.

Aquilegia—Columbine



Aquilegia Coerulea Columbine

Aquilegia Coerulea—The most beautiful of the Columbines; sky blue, long-spurred, free bloomer; hardy perennial. Seed planted early will bloom the same season and last for a number of years. Pkt., 15c; 2 for 25c.

Aquilegia—Mixed—Popular hardy perennials that bloom very freely during spring and early summer. These plants grow wild in the timbered country and are known to all the children as Honeysuckle. They come in a great variety of colors and are easily grown. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 20c; oz., 60c.

Hardy Perennial Aster

Mixed (Michaelmas Daisies)—Single fall-flowering hardy herbaceous plants, thriving in any good garden soil. If sown early they will flower the first season; 3 feet. Pkt., 10c.

Anemone (S. Dakota State Flower), Perennial

The anemone or wind-flower is one of our choicest autumn flowers and is at perfection when most other flowers have ceased blooming. Hardy perennials, easily grown from seed, blooming the first year if sown early. Produces large double flowers in mixed colors. Pkt., 8c; 2 for 15c.

Achillea

The Pearl—A hardy perennial; covered from spring until frost with many very double, pure white flowers. Grows two feet high. Pkt., 10c.

Aquilegias may be planted where there is partial shade. Brighten up your landscape by bordering your shrubbery plantings with perennials.

Chinese Lantern (Perennial)

A showy variety of Winter Ground Cherry, 18 to 24 inches high and producing large, balloon-like fruits, changing from green to bright crimson as the season advances. Husk covering the fruit measures nearly 2 inches through, the fruit about three-fourths of an inch through and excellent for eating or for preserving. It bears fruit at every leaf bud, late in the season is a solid mass of crimson. Hardy perennial, roots living over winter in the ground. Pkt., 10c.



Canterbury Bell

Canterbury Bell

Double Blue—Blue bell, handsome, easily grown herbaceous plants of stately branching habit and profuse blooms for beds and backgrounds. Produce long racemes of strikingly effective bell-shaped or saucer-shaped flowers of rich color. A hardy biennial. Height 2 ft. to 4 ft. Pkt., 8c; 2 for 15c.

Double Mixed (Cup and Saucer)—A beautiful and distinctive type laden with flowers, each of which is a large cup-shaped bell surrounded by a calyx similar in color and resembling a saucer. Fine border subjects. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 25c.

Millford, Iowa
August 3, 1931

Friend D. B.

I sure got a swell garden. Why wouldn't I? See where I got the seed—at WNAX—the only seed that all grows. My friends and neighbors all ask me, "Where did you get your garden seed? You have such a nice garden." "Well," I said, "I sent to WNAX for my seed; it's the only seed that grows."

I thank you for the flower seed you folks sent me. I have a nice lot of flowers. I sure get a compliment on my garden and flowers from everybody. No seed but the Gurney seed for me. My cold canner sure is fine, I wouldn't take \$3.65 for it.

Yours very truly,

Mrs. Lambert Huizenga

Carnations



Extra Choice Double Mixed Carnation

Carnation

The Carnation has always been one of the most esteemed of the florists' collection, and there is no flower more desirable for the garden. Sow under glass and when of sufficient size transplant one foot apart each way. Half-hardy perennial, 1½ feet.

Extra Choice Double Mixed—Seed saved from the choicest German and English stocks. A large portion of this seed will produce double flowers. Pkt., 10c.

Marguerite—Very free flowering. Will be in full bloom in four months after sowing, flowering in profusion until checked by frost. They flourish well in open ground. It is many shades of red, white, variegated. Mixed pkt., 7c; ½ oz., 25c.

Gurney's Blood Red Giant Double Carnations—Raised by the famous French specialist, Chabaud. Blooms in five months after being sown and continues to produce its nicely fringed, intensely fragrant double flowers in the greatest profusion indefinitely. Pkt., 10c.

Coreopsis Grandiflora (Perennial) Single

One of the finest hardy perennial plants. Bright yellow flowers, which bloom from June until frost. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 20c.

New Double-Flowering Coreopsis

Coreopsis Lanceolata Grandiflora Fl. Pl.

Coreopsis Lanceolata has for a long time been a gem in the perennial border. This new double and semi-double form is just as easy to grow and the extra petalage adds a further charm to the flower. Will bloom first season if seed is sown early. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c.



HARDY PERENNIAL FLOWER SEEDS—(Continued)

Daisies



Shasta Daisy

Shasta Daisy (Alaska)—Hardy perennial. A bed of these giant white Daisies in full bloom is a sight worth seeing. Flowers measure $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches borne on stems 18 inches long. The numerous long, slender-stemmed white flowers rise most gracefully amid the bed of green, blooming all through the spring and summer months. Keep in water for two weeks.

I have at my home plants more than five years old producing hundreds of flowers more than 3 inches in diameter, a veritable snow drift at blooming time. Blooming period about six weeks. Of the many varieties the Alaska is the best bloomer and hardiest. Blooms first season. Pkt., 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

English Daisy Double—This hardy, early spring blooming plant can be successfully grown and wintered with a little winter protection. Sow the seeds early and it will bloom the first year giving you equally as good flowers in the border as you could get from an annual. Maximum height 6 inches, producing flowers in various shades of pink and white, double mixed, Chinese varieties. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c.

New Perpetual-Flowering Hardy Pinks Perennial

The seed will produce an average of 75 per cent, double, deliciously clove-scented flowers in many colors. They are perfectly hardy, and flower continuously from spring until late in the autumn. Plumarius Fl. Pl. (Double Hardy Garden Pinks). Double and semi-double varieties in beautiful colors. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

Geum (Avens)

Beautiful hardy perennial, bearing profusely large, showy double dark-crimson flowers all through the summer; an elegant flower for bouquets; 18 inches.

Mrs. Bradshaw—Large double brilliant orange scarlet; in flower the entire summer. Pkt., 10c.

Gypsophila, or Baby's Breath

Perennial (Single)—White flowers, fine for bouquets; favorite hardy perennials, blooms first year 2 feet. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c.

Perennial Double Gypsophila—One of the most important hardy perennials of recent introduction. The plant grows from 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, bearing its pretty little double white

flowers in much-branched panicles which, when cut, can be used to great advantage with other flowers or by themselves as they retain their beauty for months. Pkt., 15c.

Digitalis or Foxglove, Perennial

Foxgloves are stately and highly ornamental plants when well grown, with flower stems at least three feet in height. They are fine for the mixed border or planted singly in half-shady places near a walk or drive. The racemes of flowers are often two feet in length, containing scores of the prettily spotted thimble-shaped flowers. Perfectly hardy. Sow seed in spring in the garden and transplant as desired. Perennial. Mixed varieties. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c.

Giant Salmon—Stately, border plants, affording dense spikes of large brilliantly colored flowers which are terminal and half as long as the height of the plant. The flowers are very distinct and showy being thimble-like or long bell-shaped. It is often used as a back-ground, and does especially well in cool, shady locations in front of shrubbery. The leaves are wrinkled and somewhat downy.

Seed may be sown outdoors after danger from frost is over, but for best results start in boxes and transplant. The seed is very small and should be covered lightly and kept moist until plants are well established, when they should be transplanted to two feet apart. May be sown outdoors in fall. Hardy biennial or perennial usually blooming the second season; three to five feet high. Pkt., 10c.



Digitalis or Foxglove

Gaillardia

Blanket Flower (Perennial)—Finest single mixed. The flowers are greatly admired for their rich blending of colors. They thrive well anywhere. Large single flowers in red, scarlet, yellow and orange. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

Hibiscus or Mallow Perennial

Shrub-like plants growing from four to six feet high and bearing bright colored flowers varying from three to five inches in diameter. Perfectly hardy and therefore excellent for mass planting with shrubbery. A fine background for any garden. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c.



Double Emperor Hollyhock

Hollyhock Double "Imperator"

Not since we introduced the now popular variety Exquisite has such a striking departure from the type been made, as in this splendid new Hollyhock, which arrests the attention of the beholder as something entirely original. Rising to a stately height it bears flowers $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, consisting of wide outer petals elegantly frilled and deeply fringed, in the center of which appears a very double rosette about 2 inches across, the whole suggesting a crested Begonia on a giant scale. The coloring includes various tints of great beauty, such as cerise salmon with centre of cream reflecting rose; delicate pink with centre of rose flushed yellow; light yellow flushed rose with canary yellow centre. But there are many other charming combinations of different tints. The plant branches from the base, forming a majestic clump and the lateral stems can be utilized in vases for decorative purposes. This splendid new Hollyhock can be relied on to come quite 80 per cent true from seed. Mixed pkt., 15c; 2 for 25c.

Hollyhock Perennial

Mammoth Fringed Hollyhock, Allegheny—The flowers of this grand variety are from 4 to 6 inches across, single, finely fringed and curled. Colors, shell pink, rose, and ruby red, crimson and maroon. The blooming season is from June until frost. Choice mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Double Mixed—The statelyst of all flowers growing to a height of six feet and taller and covered with large, brilliant colored flowers in various forms. We have improved this old garden favorite until it is the highest and best type yet developed. Colors ranging from white and apricot, rose, cerise and crimson, to the darker shades of wine, maroon, and black. Our strains will surely please you. Every garden should have some of these majestic flowers. Pkt., 7c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c.

Gurney's Bright Red Double—Many people wish to grow hollyhocks of straight varieties for particular purposes. The seeds of these straight varieties are saved from the finest double flowers and will give you satisfactory results. Pkt., 8c; 2 for 15c.

Iris (Flowering Flag) Perennial

Kaempferl (Japanese Iris)—The seeds we offer have been saved from our own unrivalled collection, and should produce only varieties of the highest merit. Blooms the second year from seed. Pkt., 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.

HARDY PERENNIAL FLOWER SEEDS—(Continued)

Perennial Delphinium Hollyhock Strain

(See colored picture on outside back cover.)

Wrexham Type—These are the greatest advance in Delphiniums. Their graceful spire shaped spikes of enormous size and beauty of form are rapidly bringing them to the front as the most popular flower for cutting or the garden. This mixture contains all the colors in Delphiniums, including both double and single flowers, many individual blooms measuring over two inches across. **Pkt., 15c; 2 for 25c.**

Cardinale—This is the grand Southern Scarlet Larkspur, one of the brightest and finest of California's wild flowers. Height, 3 to 5 feet. **Pkt., 15c; 2 for 25c.**



Perennial Blue Larkspur

Delphinium True Perennial Larkspur

Delphinium—Hardy Larkspur—Bloom freely the first year from seed. In our trial grounds, these are the most showy of any of the flowers for the longest period during the first season. The flowers vary in shade from light lavender to the deepest blue. They are borne on spikes eighteen inches to three feet high and are excellent cut flowers. The advantage of this hardy Delphinium is that when you plant them you have them for several years. They come up and bloom early in the spring. **Pkt., 8c; 1/4 oz., 20c.**

Lychnis Perennial

Chalcedonia, or Burning Star—One of the greatest hardy perennials, which grow and bloom year after year, requiring no protection and easily started. Color, brilliant scarlet. **Pkt., 5c; 1/2 oz., 25c.**

Lily of the Valley

Very small and sweet and dainty; the creamy white scalloped bells pendant along slender stems. They make up (with their broad shiny leaves) into dainty bouquets of fragrance. They spread actively from the roots and soon reclaim shaded, cold ground which otherwise would be cheerless and barren. **Pkt., 15c; 2 for 25c.**

Salvia Perennial Blue

Blooms from September to frost. If you know the salvias only by the crimson horror which defaces many a greensward, try angustea perennial blue, and learn what a self respecting plant this may be. **Pkt., 15c.**

Linaria

Gurney's Perennial Yellow—This is a very fine perennial, easily grown from seed, and is undoubtedly the best yellow perennial that can be grown for general use. It is hardy and can be used where medium height is needed in rock garden work. The flowers resemble large golden yellow snapdragons, borne on stems averaging three feet. The foliage is rather attractive and has a silvery medium-sized leaf. **Pkt., 10c.**

Perennial Flax

Linum Perenne Sibiricum—A rich blue-flowered Flax. The attractive flowers last only a day, but they are borne continuously from July on; 15 inches tall. **Pkt., 8c; 1/2 oz., 20c.**

Pentstemon (Beard Tongue)

Grandiflora Mixed—Highly useful and attractive perennials in the hardy border. As a bedding plant this takes rank with the Petunia, Phlox, etc. It grows about 30 inches high, every branch being a spike of large, Gloxinia-like flowers in a very wide range of bright colors, including rose, red, carmine, cherry, pink, lilac, purple, etc. **Pkt., 15c.**

Pentstemon Native Blue

This is the beautiful native perennial commonly called Foxglove or Bluebell. It sends up a flower stem about 2 feet high completely covered with light bluebells 2 inches long. Blossoms early in the spring and is one of the few flowers ready for Memorial Day. **Pkt., 8c; 2 for 15c.**

Perennial Phlox

Hardy Phlox (Perennial)—No class of hardy plants is more desirable than the Perennial Phloxes. They will thrive in any position and be used to advantage in the hardy border in large groups on the lawn, or planted in front of shrubbery, where, by judicious pinching back and removing faded flowers, a constant succession of bloom may be had until frost. **Pkt., 8c.**

Platycodon (Chinese Bell Flower)

Perennial plants with showy flowers. Blooms from spring until early fall. Height, 1 to 2 feet.

Finest Mixed—Blue and white flowers. **Pkt., 7c; 1/4 oz., 15c.**

Sweet William Hardy Perennial

The best varieties of Sweet William are of exceedingly beautiful colors, very large and perfect in form with trusses of great size. Treatment as for carnation. The plants are perfectly hardy, and may be increased by division of the roots.

The colors pass from white to pink crimson, carmine and purple, with distinct eye encircled out flowers.

Red Sweet William—An attractive red, scarlet flower. Fine double flowers borne with the greatest freedom during spring and summer. **Pkt., 7c; 1/2 oz., 20c.**

Dwarf Mixed—These seldom grow over 6 to 8 inches high. Profuse bloomers; excellent for borders or edging. **Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c.**

Perennial Sweet Peas

Hardy vines of robust growth resembling Sweet Peas, but the flowers are not fragrant. Bloom through a long season and are excellent as cut flowers. The plants die down in the fall and start growth from the roots early in the spring. Height, six feet. White, pink and rose. **Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c.**

Poppies—Hardy Perennial

New Hardy Oriental Red Popples—This new race of Oriental Poppies when once planted, continues blooming for several years without further trouble. The flowers often measure 6 inches across and are of the most intense brilliant red. **Pkt., 8c; 2 for 15c.**

Oriental Perennial Hybrids, Mixed—Flowers of gorgeous brilliancy, ranging from soft flesh and rose to brilliant dazzling scarlet. **Pkt., 10c.**



Oriental Red Poppy

Iceland Poppies (Papaver Nudicaule)

Hardy perennials, flower the first year from seed, blooming almost as quickly as the annual sorts. They are of graceful, neat habit, with bright green fernlike foliage, formed in tufts, from which issue slender stalks about 12 inches high, bearing their brilliant flowers in endless profusion. They remain evergreen throughout the winter, coming into bloom early the following spring.

New Hybrid Iceland Single Mixed—The latest development in this lovely species, varying in color from sulphur yellow through different shades of orange to chamois and salmony-rose, some of which are very striking. **Pkt., 10c; 1/4 oz., 30c.**

Iceland Double Mixed—This new perennial Iceland Poppy comes in all the beautiful colors of the single with the added beauty of perfect double and semidouble flowers. **Pkt., 15c.**

Peony Seed

We gathered a quantity of these seeds, more than we shall need for our own use in the production of new varieties. Peony seeds, you understand, do not reproduce true to their parents, but produce different varieties of flowers single, semi-double and double. It is really worth while watching them from year to year, and as new varieties are produced in this way, you might secure something better than any of the varieties of today. They are very easily grown and bloom the second year after planting. **Pkt., 10c; 1/2 oz., 30c; 1 oz., 50c.**

Violet

Sweet Violet—Well known, old fashioned hardy garden violet; prized for their fragrance and pretty blue and white flowers. **Pkt., 10c.**



WE GUARANTEE that all seed ordered from this catalog will prove of satisfactory germinating test to you; that is, on arrival of the seed test it, and if it does not prove satisfactory you may return it to us within fifteen days after receipt of the seed by you, returning at our expense and your money, together with the transportation charges which you have paid, will be refunded. It is so manifestly impossible for a seller of any perishable article to be responsible for what may happen to it after it leaves his hands, especially one like seeds, which are planted under varying conditions of soil and climate, that we and all other American seed houses disclaim responsibility as to the crop that may be raised from seed which we

sell. At the same time, in case of failure to secure proper results caused from some inherent fault in the seeds themselves, The House of Gurney, Inc. accept responsibility, not for the crop, but to the extent of the amount of money paid for the seed if immediately advised; or, seeds may be returned. We do not warrant in any way, express or implied, the contents or the description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seed and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are at once to be returned, and your money and transportation charges paid by you will be cheerfully refunded.

GURNEY'S COSSACK ALFALFA

Cossack alfalfa is no longer an experiment. It is many years now since Prof. N. E. Hansen of Brookings brought the first seed over from the wilds of Siberia where it had been growing under much more rigid climatic conditions than we find in any part of the United States. Today it has proved itself of infinite value to the farms of the great Northwest, since it grows and thrives in spite of low temperatures and does unusually well even on dry, high land. It has proved to be the best alfalfa from the Gulf of Mexico well up into Canada, producing plants in the far north seven feet high, and producing more hay per acre than any other alfalfa.

A few thousand dollars invested in Prof. Hansen's search for alfalfa in Siberia have returned themselves to the people of the United States many thousand fold. Every farmer owning land that would not produce common alfalfa profitably and successfully is now assured of a hardy alfalfa that will produce paying crops on that ground. We find the Cossack Alfalfa is very frost resistant, in fact almost frost-proof as heavy freezes in the middle of May killed back and destroyed the first cutting of common alfalfa while the Cossack continued to grow and produce the regular crop of hay. We find in the fall it will be green and suitable for pasture, long after all other varieties are frozen and brown.

See picture at right of Professor Hansen with single plant of Cossack alfalfa.

Price of Cossack seed in sealed bags: 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.65; 10 lbs., \$3.00; 25 lbs., \$5.70; 50 lbs., \$10.90; 100 lbs., \$20.50. 1 lb., 5 lb., and 10 lb., bags postpaid.

If you want to add productivity to your alfalfa soil, use Gurney's Sunshine Bacteria No. 1 for inoculating alfalfa. 1/2-bu. size, 30c; 1-bu. size, 55c; 6-bu. size, \$2.70.

Nitrogen Factories for Field and Garden

"For the Land's Sake" Use Gurney's
Sunshine Inoculator

Inoculate your alfalfa, sweet clover, soy beans, red alsike, mammoth clovers, vetch, peas, beans and all other legumes (pod-bearing plants). Gurney's Sunshine Inoculator insures a catch, hastens maturity, increases the crop, enriches the soil and means success with legumes. You can start a nitrogen factory on your farm by inoculating your legume seed with Gurney's Sunshine Inoculator. An inoculated legume takes nitrogen from the air and stores it in the soil for future crops. Simple directions with each package.

Gurney's Sunshine Inoculator—No. 1—For alfalfa, sweet clover and Hubam clover.

Gurney's Sunshine Inoculator—No. 2—Red alsike, crimson mammoth and white Dutch clover.

ALL CLOVERS AND ALFALFA

1/2 Bushel size treats 30 lbs. seed.....\$0.30

1 Bushel size treats 60 lbs. seed......55

6-1 Bushel size treats 360 lbs. seed.....2.70

Gurney's Sunshine Inoculator—No. 3—For vetch field—garden and sweet peas.

Gurney's Sunshine Inoculator—No. 4—For field and garden beans.

Gurney's Sunshine Inoculator—No. 6—For Soy Beans.

Small size treats 60 lbs. seed.....\$0.30

Med. size treats 120 lbs. seed......55

GARDEN SIZE 15c—2 FOR 25c

COMBINATION for Peas, Sweet Peas, Garden and Lima Beans.

GRIMM'S ALFALFA

This alfalfa was introduced into Minnesota from Germany in 1857 by a German immigrant named Grimm. The seed was planted on his farm, and it is claimed that plants from the original seed are still growing from the original planting.

Grimm's alfalfa over a period of more than fifteen years has been advertised more than any other variety and has received favorable comment from good authorities and has demonstrated its ability to withstand the severe winters of the extreme north better than the common varieties. By doing this, it has obtained an enviable reputation for hardiness and yield.

The following is an extract from the Farmers' Bulletin No. 757, entitled Commercial Varieties of Alfalfa: "On account of its superior hardiness,



Grimm's Alfalfa is particularly recommended for the northern part of the Great Plains region and all parts of the Northwest. It has, also, proved better able to survive the winters in the colder portion of the humid section of the country where winter killing is a serious factor.

We have a reasonable supply of this variety of seed and furnish certificate of genuineness with each shipment.

Grimm's Alfalfa seed prices are where they belong. We quote certified Grimm's alfalfa at a legitimate price, one that gives us a fair profit on each transaction. Why pay more? 1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.35; 25 lbs., \$5.25; 50 lbs., \$9.75; 100 lbs., \$18.50.



DAKOTA No. 12 ALFALFA SEED

Dakota and Montana Grown, 99 Per Cent Pure, Guaranteed

FOR more than forty years the state of South Dakota has been producing crops of alfalfa that are profitable. When I say profitable I mean that when the first acre of alfalfa seed was planted in South Dakota and that seed commenced to grow and they cut the first crop, that acre of alfalfa was producing a profitable crop, more profitable than other crops, no matter what they were, in that neighborhood. When that single acre of alfalfa was increased to hundreds of thousands of acres the state was made richer by millions of dollars, and today South Dakota and the world feel the effect of the single acre of alfalfa planted in South Dakota more than forty years ago. We do not know the source of the seed first planted, but we do know that by process of elimination and the "survival of the fittest" that South Dakota is producing alfalfa seed that in turn produces the hardiest alfalfa plants, and those that will yield greater returns in hay than seed grown in any other part of the world. The alfalfa seed which we are offering you as Dakota and Montana grown is known as Dakota No. 12. This seed is produced from old fields or from fields whose percentage is the old Dakota fields. Our seed is all from the high and dry section of western South Dakota and Montana (where the rainfall is much less

than in Minnesota, the home of much advertised high priced Grimm's Alfalfa), where the snow covering is very light or none at all, where the temperature drops from five to fifteen degrees lower than any other point in the state. These strenuous conditions have eliminated any plant that may have been tender, leaving nothing but the hardiest to produce seed, and in each successive generation any plant showing any inherent weakness has been destroyed by these conditions and the fittest has survived.

All alfalfa seed offered by us is reclaimed and first class in every respect. Any acre of land, no matter where located, if it will produce a crop of alfalfa seed or hay, is worth \$200.00 per acre or more and will pay a good income on that amount. It will produce more forage, either green or dry, than any other known clover or grass. Its roots, often measuring thirty feet in length, force their way deep into the subsoil in search of moisture and plant foods that cannot be reached by other plants. It draws nitrogen from the air and stores it in the soil more than 100 per cent faster than any other clover, excepting sweet clover. Alfalfa is better than a bank account, for it never fails or goes into the hands of a receiver. It is weather proof, for cold does not injure and heat makes it grow

all the better. The rust does not affect it. A severe hailstorm might beat it into the ground, but in six weeks you could cut a crop of from one to two tons of hay per acre. Fire will not kill it; fields can be burned over safely early in the spring. When growing there is no stopping it. Begin cutting a 40-acre field, and when your last load is handled at one end of the field it is ready to cut again at the other. For fattening your cattle and hogs it will save one-half of the grain. This has been absolutely demonstrated by the best feeders. If your ground will grow alfalfa, you have "the world by the tail with a down hill pull." It is absolutely impossible for you to get better alfalfa seed in commercial quantities than Gurney Dakota No. 12 Alfalfa. We guarantee it to be 99 per cent pure. Sold for just what it is and at a price that brings it within the reach of all.

PRICE

1 lb.....	\$0.30
5 lbs.....	1.00
10 lbs.....	1.85
25 lbs.....	4.10
50 lbs.....	7.85
100 lbs.....	14.50

Alsike

Or Swedish Clover—This clover comes from the little province of Alsike, in Sweden. It is one of the hardiest varieties known, being perennial and absolutely refuses to winter kill; it is alike capable of resisting the extremes of drought or wet. It is a great favorite with all who have tried it. Produces annually a great quantity of herbage of excellent quality. Sow in spring or fall, about 8 to 10 pounds per acre. Weight, 60 lbs. per bu. 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.05; 10 lbs., \$1.95; 25 lbs., \$4.30; 50 lbs., \$8.30; 100 lbs., \$15.50.

Red Clover

Medium Red—Our red clover seed is all northern grown. This seed will be much better for the northern planter and also for those south of us than seed grown in Kansas and Nebraska. It complies with every State law.

Valuable not only as a forage plant, but also for its fertilizing properties on the soil. As a forage plant, it makes an excellent quality of hay and can be cut at least twice a year. Its fertilizing qualities in the soil are not to be disregarded. Weight, 60 lbs. per bushel. Sow about 12 to 15 lbs. to the acre. 1 lb., 35c;

CLOVER SEED

5 lbs., \$1.15; 10 lbs., \$2.10; 25 lbs., \$4.40; 50 lbs., \$8.15; 100 lbs., \$15.50.

Mammoth Red Clover—This grows much taller than Red Medium, with larger, leafier stalks, and large slightly pointed leaflets. It will produce more hay on poor ground than any of the other clovers. (60 lbs. per bu.). 1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.20; 10 lbs., \$2.20; 25 lbs., \$4.70; 50 lbs., \$8.65; 100 lbs., \$16.25.

Foreign Grown Seed Colored

All clover and alfalfa seed grown in foreign countries and shipped to the United States will be STAINED VARIOUS COLORS on its arrival by representatives of the Department of Agriculture, designating the country from which it comes.

It has been demonstrated that northern American grown clover and alfalfa are much superior to that grown in foreign countries. We sell nothing but the American northern grown. If you receive clover or alfalfa from anyone containing stained or colored seeds, you will know that it is grown in some foreign country and is not as valuable or as suitable to your needs as the northern American grown.

White Dutch Clover

For Lawns

Also an excellent pasture clover, forming with Kentucky Blue Grass the finest and most nutritious food for sheep and cows. Sow 5 or 6 pounds to acre. Weight, 60 lbs. per bu. 1 lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2.05; 10 lbs., \$3.95; 25 lbs., \$9.55; 50 lbs., \$18.60; 100 lbs., \$35.50.

Alsike and Timothy Mixture

20 Per Cent Alsike—80 Per Cent Timothy

In the Northwest there is a great demand for a mixture of Alsike and Timothy Seed mixed in the right proportion ready for sowing. This mixture is especially valuable for low, wet places, for permanent meadow or for pasture, and on account of the very low price at which we offer it, you can seed down more of your farm to grass. 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., 65c; 10 lbs., \$1.05; 25 lbs., \$2.15; 50 lbs., \$3.95; 100 lbs., \$7.50.

Bacteria No. 2 for inoculating clover: 1-bu. size, 55c; 1/2 bu., 30c.



A Fragrant Field of Clover



SWEET CLOVER

Scarified White Blossom Sweet Clover Seed

A great many years ago a Nebraska farmer called at our office and wanted to purchase one bushel of the white flowered Sweet Clover seed. We were both pained and surprised to think any man wished to plant the so-called weed. We told him so in a few harsh words, and refused to sell it to him. He told us if we did not get it for him he would buy it himself and plant it anyway. We finally consented to get it and told him we would watch results. This was planted opposite Yankton on the Missouri Bottoms, and produced an immense quantity of bee feed, for the purpose for which this man purchased it. After it had grown one or two years he commenced to take a crop of hay from it and found it produced more bee feed and a good crop of hay that his stock was equally as fond of as alfalfa.

Then we commenced to write about it and urged its planting almost everywhere. Today there is almost as great a demand for sweet clover as for alfalfa.

White Blossom Sweet Clover has become such a necessary crop on the farm, and under old conditions there was so much trouble having satisfactory germination, that we shall scarify all of this sweet clover seed that goes to our customers and we will not charge you one cent more for this than you would have to pay for that which is not scarified. On numerous tests of sweet clover seed, unscarified, we find the germination from 25 to 50 per cent; on the same seed, scarified, we often have 95 per cent germination in a seven days' test. We also find in the unscarified seed that the largest, plumpest, hardest seed, and consequently the best seed are those that did not germinate, but probably stayed in the ground one year before germination. By this scarifying process we scratch the hull of this hard seed, which allows the moisture to get in and hastens germination.

Comparative analyses of sweet clover, alfalfa, red clover, timothy, and cow peas showed that only the alfalfa and cow peas excelled sweet clover in percentage of protein. Considered from the standpoint of digestible nutrient we find the following comparative values for the different feeds:

Per Ton	Per Ton
Sweet Clover hay \$18.49	Red Clover hay \$14.12
Alfalfa hay 20.16	Cow Pea hay . . . 19.76
Timothy hay 9.80	Shelled corn . . . 20.16

White Blossom Sweet Clover Price

If for seed purposes, 5 lbs. For hay purposes, 15 lbs. We would advise that you place your order very early, as there will be an immense demand for it this season. 1 lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 50c; 10 lbs., 85c; 25 lbs., \$1.75; 50 lbs., \$3.10; 100 lbs., \$5.25.

Hubam Clover

Feed Hubam for Profits in Honey

The New Annual White Sweet Clover—This extremely valuable new annual white blossom sweet clover was discovered by Prof. Hughes of the Iowa Experiment Station in some biennial white blossom sweet clover plants from Alabama, and a combination of the names of the professor and the state from which it came gave it the name of "Hubam."

It is equal in every way to the biennial white blossom, and superior in the fact that you get the same result in one year, or rather in about 100 days, that you get with the biennial in two years.

It is not unusual in South Dakota for a single stand of bees to produce as high as one hundred sixty-eight pounds or seven supers of honey. This will retail at least at twenty-five cents per pound or a total of forty-two dollars per year from a first investment of about \$7.00, the price of a stand of bees. Grow your own honey; it is pleasant and profitable. 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., 70c; 10 lbs., \$1.10; 25 lbs., \$2.25; 50 lbs., \$4.25; 100 lbs., \$8.00.



Grundy County Sweet Clover, July 14th

Grundy County Dwarf Sweet Clover

We offer this special strain of Dwarf Sweet Clover, originated in Grundy County, Illinois, with a firm belief that it will be of considerable value in excess of the common sweet clover.

This strain is earlier, more dwarf, and leafy than the common clover and has several outstanding features:

First, the fact is that it is three weeks earlier than the common sweet clover. Thus the seed ripens ahead of most seeds and of frost.

Second, it grows to a good height and makes a good hay crop and it is not as tall, woody and hard to handle as the common.

Third, it is finer and more leafy than the common and branches thick about one foot above the ground, making a greater quantity of better quality hay.

Fourth, it yields more seed than the common and on account of the finer stalks is more easily sowed. Some of the farms in Grundy County, this past season, produced as high as fifteen bushels of this seed per acre. Grundy County Sweet Clover is considered in its home County more like alfalfa than Sweet Clover. It grows a good deal like alfalfa only faster so that it might be called a White Blossom Alfalfa. 1 lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 50c; 10 lbs., 85c; 25 lbs., \$1.75; 50 lbs., \$3.10; 100 lbs., \$5.25.

Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover

This is preferred by some to the white blossomed for pasture and inoculation of soils. We have tested it out and found it equal to or better for crop rotation, but does not produce an equal tonnage per acre with the white. A very valuable clover, however, and will be used in greater quantities each year. 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., 55c; 10 lbs., 90c; 25 lbs., \$1.85; 50 lbs., \$3.20; 100 lbs., \$5.55.

FLAX

Bison Wilt Resistant—One of the most recent introductions of the North Dakota Experiment Station. It is famous for its almost complete resistance to wilt, and coupled with this is its vigor and heavy yield. Bison Wilt Resistant Flax is a large seeded variety, the seed being much larger than any other sort. It is very popular throughout North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Wisconsin and the entire Northwest and is replacing other varieties now being grown. 56 lbs., \$2.30; 112 lbs., \$4.40; 560 lbs., \$21.00.

Argentine Flax—This is an importation from Argentina, grown for the last several years in the Northwest where it is apparently making a very high yield of a very large flax berry; nearly a half larger than other varieties. According to reports from Commission Houses in Minneapolis, this flax commands about five cents per bushel by crushers over other varieties. 56 lbs., \$2.30; 112 lbs., \$4.40; 560 lbs., \$21.00.

Winona, Minn. No. 182—Wilt-resistant varieties are essential for successful flax production. If planted in late May or in June the crop may be damaged more or less by wilt disease, therefore sowing in April or the first part of May is necessary for the best yields. Seed of wilt-resistant varieties cannot be distinguished readily from that of wilt-susceptible varieties. In order to be certain that seed is of a wilt-resistant variety, it is necessary to procure seed from a reliable source.

Winona, Minn. No. 182, is widely distributed, especially in the southern part of the state, and certified seed is available in quantity. It was derived from an individual plant selected in 1916. 56 lbs., \$2.15; 112 lbs., \$4.10; 560 lbs., \$19.75



Harvesting a Field of Rye in the Northwest



GRASSES FOR LAWNS



To the left is a photograph of the Capitol Building at Pierre, South Dakota, together with a portion of the surrounding grounds and lawn. These grounds were planted with our special lawn mixture in May, and a luxuriant growth of grass had produced, by early in the following September, a beautiful lawn such as can be glimpsed in this photograph. The marvelous beauty of this perfect lawn, which was produced in so short a time, has created a great deal of favorable comment among the newspapers of the Northwest, some of them having devoted columns to it. Gurney's seed has produced a fitting setting for this building of which all residents of the state are justly proud. Gurney's lawn grass will produce equally fine lawns on your grounds.

Capitol Lawn Mixture

It is made up of the seed of several fine leaved grasses, selected and recommended by the experts of the Agricultural Department at Washington. We can conceive of no better authority on the subject than these painstaking investigators. It may be said here concerning all these special purpose grass mixtures that they are based mainly on the results of these field trials at the department and at various State Experimental Stations. The mixture offered here for lawn purposes has been tested thoroughly under the severe conditions of our climate. 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.05; 10 lbs., \$1.95; 25 lbs., \$4.60; 50 lbs., \$8.75; 100 lbs., \$17.00.

Shady Lawn Mixture

Certain fine grasses are used that show a particular aptitude for maintaining their growth in the shade of trees. These grasses are generally shy seeders and consequently the seed is high priced, as will be noted in our price list, but the results obtained will fully warrant the cost. 1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.45; 10 lbs., \$2.70; 25 lbs., \$6.25; 50 lbs., \$12.10; 100 lbs., \$23.50.

City Lawn Mixture

This mixture consists of Kentucky Blue Grass and White Dutch Clover mixed in the correct proportions to make a rich velvety lawn the first year. Use this mixture for lawns where you have a supply of water available. Plant as early in the spring as possible using 1 lb. of seed to each 200 square feet of surface. Water liberally, fertilize the soil if it needs it, especially under the trees where the soil is apt to be poor. By the first of July, your lawn will be green and beautiful and far enough advanced to withstand the hot weather of July and August. Prices: 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.30; 25 lbs., \$5.25; 50 lbs., \$10.10; 100 lbs., \$19.00.

Lone Rock, Iowa
Jan. 8, 1932

The House of Gurney, Inc.
Yankton, South Dakota

This makes 75 pounds of coffee we have used and it is all the same—just fine; we sure like it.

Mrs. Watson Shick

Kentucky Blue Grass

(South Dakota Grown)

Our this year's supply of Kentucky Blue Grass was all harvested in South Dakota. It is the heaviest—purest and highest germinating seed we have ever offered. From now on we will handle no other.

(June Grass, or Smooth-Stalked Meadow Grass; Fancy Cleaned)—(*Poa Pratensis*)—This famous grass does well almost everywhere if the soil is fairly rich, moist, and moderately well-drained or if there is lime present in the soil. It requires about two years to become well established.

Kentucky Blue Grass will last for many years as the plants are fed from underground roots and rarely need reseeding. It withstands hard wear remarkably well, forming a firm, tough sod. Kentucky Blue Grass should be sown as early as possible to give it a good start before the weeds spring up and I would recommend sowing the seed with the last snow. Prepare your soil in the fall. It is the best of all grasses for lawns, golf courses and parks. When sown alone, use thirty-five to forty pounds per acre. Fancy cleaned seed. Per lb., 25c; 5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., \$1.60; 25 lbs., \$3.70; 50 lbs., \$6.85; 100 lbs., \$12.50.

Bent Grass

More people are using Bent Grass for lawns each year. The seed costs more than other grass seed but the results are well worth while. Plant Bent Grass and your new lawn will be the show place of the neighborhood.

Prince Edward Island Certified Bent Grass

Average purity 95%. An extra hardy strain of Colonial Bent, grown on Prince Edward Island, under very severe winter conditions. Certified and sealed in 50 lb. bags by the Canadian Department of Agriculture. Requires less cutting, less water and less top dressing than the creeping varieties. Prices: 1 lb., 90c; 5 lbs., \$3.90; 10 lbs., \$7.50; 100 lbs., \$72.00.

South German Bent (Mixed *Agrostis* Species)—This seed has been commonly called "Creeping Bent" but it contains over 5% of the actual stoloniferous species. It is a natural mixture, grown in Germany and is probably the most widely used of the bents. It is a combination of Colonial Bent, Velvet Bent and Creeping Bent. Being a natural mixture, it does not come as pure as the segregated strains but the combination is often preferred both for greens and lawns because of its adaptability. Our European buyer selects this seed especially for us. Many Golf Course Architects and Landscape Architects specify its use altogether. Averages 80% pure and 80% germination. 1 lb., 85c; 5 lbs., \$3.75; 10 lbs., \$7.20; 100 lbs., \$69.50.



A Perfect Blue Grass Lawn



GRASSES FOR PASTURE AND HAY

Pasture Mixtures

There are certain desirable mixtures of various kinds of grasses that give you the best results on highlands or lowlands. As we have made a study of the proper mixtures for this purpose for many years, we can give you better results than if you selected your own. You can readily understand that it is our interest and desire to secure for you the best results from anything you purchase from us. Consequently, we spend lots of time and money in studying the various grasses and knowing where they will succeed best. In ordering pasture mixture, state whether it is for high or low land. Each of these requires an entirely different mixture. By securing this best mixture, you can ordinarily pasture fifty per cent more stock per acre than you can with most of the ordinary or a single variety of grass, besides having a continuous pasture from early in the spring until it is covered with snow in the fall. Sow 25 lb. per acre.

Upland Pasture Mixture—1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., \$1.50; 25 lbs., \$3.40; 50 lbs., \$6.35; 100 lbs., \$12.00; 500 lbs., \$57.50.

Lowland Pasture Mixture—1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., 90c; 10 lbs., \$1.60; 25 lbs., \$3.65; 50 lbs., \$6.75; 100 lbs., \$13.00; 500 lbs., \$61.50.

A Permanent Hog Pasture

After many years of experimenting we have made up an ideal permanent hog pasture of various grasses and clovers that stand the rough usage best and live longest. Sow this as early in the spring as the ground can be well worked, sowing 30 lb. to the acre. Prices: 10 lbs., \$1.60; 50 lbs., \$6.75; 100 lbs., \$13.00.

Canadian Blue Grass

Very similar to Kentucky Blue but grows a little coarser. It can be grown on poor soil where Kentucky will not thrive. Even on hard, clay soil, it will produce a luxurious growth. It grows about two feet high, makes exceptionally fine hay greatly relished by stock of all kinds. As a pasture for dairy cows, it is especially valuable. It is also a very popular lawn grass where Kentucky Blue will not thrive. 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.80; 25 lbs., \$3.85; 50 lbs., \$7.10; 100 lbs., \$13.50.

Red Top

Choice (Agrostis Vulgaris)—A permanent and very hardy, native perennial grass succeeding best on moist land, making a good pasture when fed close. It is also valuable for low, wet meadows producing large crops of good hay. It accommodates itself to a variety of soils, however, even to quite dry situations and stands a hot climate admirably. It is perhaps the most permanent grass we have. It remains green for the greater part of the year and if sown with Timothy and Red Clover, the stems form a very close, matted turf not affected by trampling and of fair quality when not allowed to go to seed. Mix a third Red Top when you sow your lawn with Blue Grass and White Clover and be assured of a good stand. 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., 70c; 10 lbs., \$1.20; 25 lbs., \$2.40; 50 lbs., \$4.35; 100 lbs., \$7.90.

Timothy

(Phleum Pratense)—Dakota Grown; thoroughly reclaimed, the best Timothy Seed on earth. You know what Timothy is, and you can grow it. A few years ago it was almost unknown to the farmers and stock growers of South Dakota; today it is growing successfully in the eastern half of South Dakota, from the south to the north line. Most farmers have their Timothy and clover meadows and pastures. Our seed is all northern grown, and of the very best grade. (45 lb. per bu.) 1 lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 50c; 10 lbs., 80c; 25 lbs., \$1.45; 50 lbs., \$2.55; 100 lbs., \$4.75.

Bromus Inermis

(Hungarian Brome Grass)

Bromus Inermis is a vigorous, hardy perennial with strong, creeping roots. It is especially valuable for poor, dry soil for hay and pasture as it withstands heat, drought, and cold out-yielding most other grasses. It is useful for sowing on steep hillsides, terraces, and the levies as it forms a very firm sod and keeps the soil from being washed away. The roots push through the soil and form new plants on every side. They make an early growth, two to three weeks before any other grass, and remain green approximately until November. It stands the closest cropping without injury. It is good to use on moist, low ground that is flooded at times. This grass grows three to four feet high yielding enormous crops of excellent hay, two to four tons per acre. The best hay is cut when the grass is in full bloom. It is also a profitable seed crop. Sow Bromus Inermis at the rate of twenty-five to thirty pounds per acre with two-thirds the usual quantity of small grain. It may also be sown with winter grain. 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., \$1.30; 25 lbs., \$2.95; 50 lbs., \$5.65; 100 lbs., \$10.75.

Crested Wheat Grass

The newest and very best Grass for the Plains Regions. Crested Wheat Grass is an introduction by the Bureau of Plant Industry from the steppes region of Siberia. It is adapted to a rainfall under 20 inches. In comparison with slender wheat grass and brome grass it is a slightly heavier yielder of hay, producing from 1 to 1½ tons per acre. It becomes green in Spring even earlier than brome grass and stays green later in the fall. Where the slender wheat grass will not spread to any extent, the crested wheat will spread widely and completely cover the ground. This is undoubtedly the most important grass introduction that we have for the general plains conditions. Absolutely cold hardy. 1 lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$1.65; 10 lbs., \$3.15; 25 lbs., \$7.35; 50 lbs., \$14.10; 100 lbs., \$27.50.

Meadow Fescue

Or English Blue Grass—Now, this grass succeeds well in almost all soils from high, dry land to moist, wet land standing the summer heat excellently. It is valuable as a pasture grass being one of the earliest in the spring and latest in the fall. It is highly recommended as a large yielding, nutritious pasture and hay grass for all sections of the country. Sow either in the spring or fall at the rate of twenty to thirty pounds per acre. 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., 60c; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 25 lbs., \$1.95; 50 lbs., \$3.50; 100 lbs., \$6.50.

Red Fescue Creeping

(Festuca Rubra)—A creeping, rooted grass resisting extreme drought and especially adapted for forming a close and lasting turf in shady places. Valuable also for exposed hillsides and golf courses. Sow thirty pounds per acre. 1 lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$1.85; 10 lbs., \$3.50; 25 lbs., \$8.45; 50 lbs., \$16.10; 100 lbs., \$31.50.

Orchard Grass

(Dactylis Glomerata)—It is of exceptional value for permanent pastures and for hay crops. It is very early, coming in ahead of all other grasses, recovers quickly after being cut, and endures close cropping by cattle. Thrives well on all soils and attains its greatest perfection on strong, moist clay lands. (14 lb. per bu.) 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., 65c; 10 lbs., \$1.10; 25 lbs., \$2.40; 50 lbs., \$4.45; 100 lbs., \$9.50.

English or Perennial Rye Grass

(Lolium Perenne)—One of the best and most nutritious grasses for permanent meadows and pastures; it endures close cropping and recovers quickly after cutting. Does best on strong, rich soils. (24 lb. per bu.) 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., 60c; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 25 lbs., \$1.95; 50 lbs., \$3.50; 100 lbs., \$6.50.

Reed Canary Grass or Phalaris

A magnificent grass for wet, low-lying, poorly drained soils—in fact, the only grass we know of for reclaiming waste, marshy lands. On many farms are to be found low wet situations where neither Red Top, Alsike, nor anything else will grow, and for these situations, Phalaris or Reed Canary Grass is the thing to plant. The leaves are quite broad and the plant flourishes, often growing 5 to 7 feet high. Underground stems rapidly form a tough sod and hold hay machinery without difficulty. Yields of 4.57 tons of hay per acre from two cuttings, have been reported. One acre will pasture 3 or 4 cows and may be grazed closely except in the fall. If you have any wet or swampy land, Phalaris is the grass to plant. Broadcast 5 to 6 pounds per acre or drill in ½-inch deep. As the seed shatters so easily and present acreage is limited, the seed is expensive but it is a real investment. 1 lb., 80c; 5 lbs., \$3.50; 10 lbs., \$6.00. Write for prices on larger amounts.



Timothy



BUY GURNEY'S SELECTED SEED CORN

Prices of Seed Corn Subject to Change Without Notice

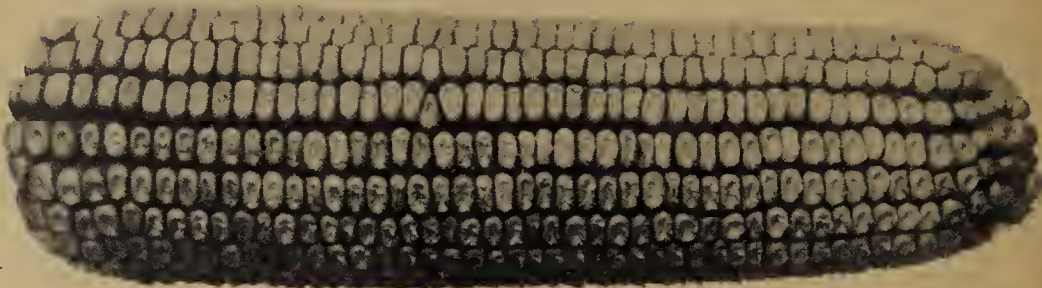
We Have Originated and Introduced Many of the Best Varieties of Early Corn

We Commence Gathering our Seed Corn Crop on the Fifteenth of September and continue as rapidly as possible until the entire crop is

brought in, placed in frost-proof warehouses, which insures the planter the highest possible grade seed. We have been gathering for some time now and the germination tests of the seed brought in are from 95% up and, if it is possible to secure a sufficient quantity of this corn for spring planting you cannot afford at any price to plant corn of a lower grade.

Gurney's August 15th Corn

This corn is of our own origination and is nearly identical with Minnesota No. 23. Ours was introduced and catalogued by us one year previous to the Minnesota stations sending out their No. 23. Produces a medium sized ear of light yellow corn with a white cap. It is extra early or earlier than Northwestern Dent. It is more desirable corn on account of its higher feeding value and many people object to a real red corn like Northwestern Dent. The ears of August 15th are almost perfect in shape and it is a very desirable corn for early feeding for August, and especially valuable for the main crop variety for the extreme north, even into central Canada. It has saved the pocketbook of the southern farmer by furnishing him feed long before any other varieties. Plant it for hogging off. Your hogs will enjoy a scrap with a good field of August 15th. Plant it by mid-May and you can huck it on the 15th of August. 1 lb., 20c; 14 lbs., 70c; 28 lbs., 95c; 1 bu., \$1.50; 5 bu., \$6.75; 10 bu., \$12.25.



Gurney's August 15th

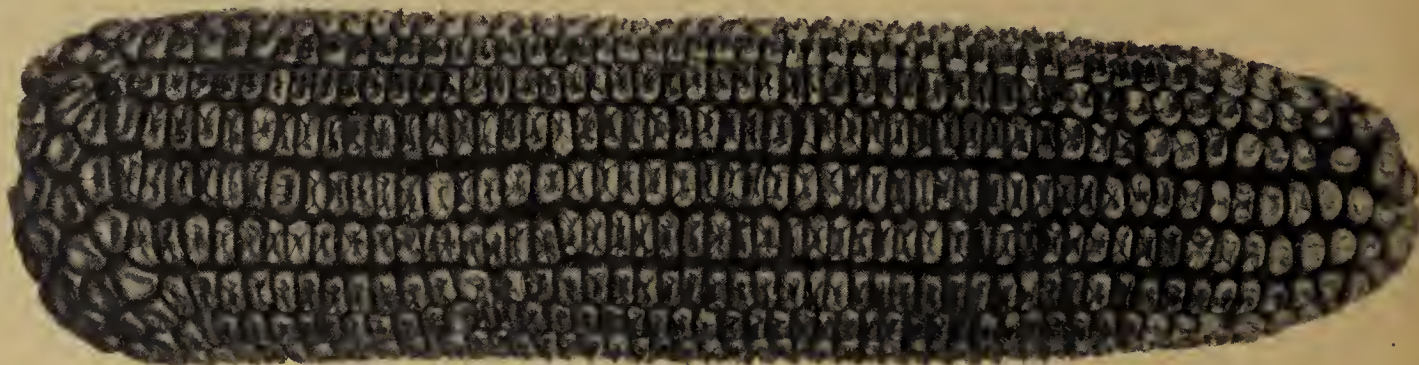
Minnesota 13

The Corn That Added Millions of Dollars to Farm Values and Crowded the Corn Belt 300 Miles Further North

Minnesota 13—

When the Minnesota Department of Agriculture originated and disseminated Minnesota No. 13 they could not realize the countless millions of dollars they were adding to the agricultural wealth of the Northwest. This was the forerunner of the early varieties that made corn growing profitable much further north than it had been previously. They gave us a high yielding, a high protein content corn that would grow several hundred miles north of the profitable corn producing belt heretofore.

Minnesota No. 13 is a yellow variety and has been grown successfully as far north in North Dakota and Montana as the Canadian line. With us May 25 planting matures about September 1, depending, of course, on the season. This variety is outyielding many later varieties by actual weight per acre. We do not advise planting Minnesota No. 13 for the main crop further north



Minnesota 13 Corn

than central North Dakota because unusual weather conditions might destroy the crop further north than that. To the people of Kansas, Oklahoma, Iowa and Nebraska, who are short feed from the previous crop, plant Minnesota 13 for early feed or hogging down. 1 lb., 20c; 14 lbs., 65c; 28 lbs., 90c; 1 bu., \$1.25; 5 bu., \$6.00; 10 bu., \$11.50.

North Dakota White Dent

North Dakota White Dent—This extremely early White Dent Corn has been thoroughly tried out in the extreme north and has made good, maturing in North Dakota in any ordinary season.

In size like Minnesota No. 13, Yellow Dent, and, like the No. 13, stands up well even in the extreme north. Stalks grow to a height of seven feet, ears are up three feet from the ground, making it easily harvested with the Corn Binder.

This Corn will outyield any other variety of Dent Corn that can be grown in the extreme north. It has been bred for yield and earliness, and will withstand more extremes of weather than any other Corn grown. Might, not be an ideal corn for some of Iowa and Illinois farmers, who are used to the foot-long varieties, but North Dakota White Dent is a silver mine to the North Dakota, Minnesota and northern South Dakota farmer who has wanted to grow Dent Corn but could not on account of length of season. Do not get the idea that this is a 10 to 20 bushel to the acre corn and so low down that you cannot find it at husking time. It stands up well, seven feet, and yields,



North Dakota White Dent Corn

with reasonably good farming, 40 bushels to the acre. Our supply of this corn is grown in South Dakota. 1 lb., 20c; 14 lbs., 65c; 28 lbs., 90c; 1 bu., \$1.25; 5 bu., \$6.00; 10 bu., \$11.50.

Seed Corn at 18c an Acre

Why not plant the best seed corn, when it only costs 18c per acre? Why pay more when you can buy the best from Gurney's at this low price?



SELECTED SEED CORN

Early Murdock

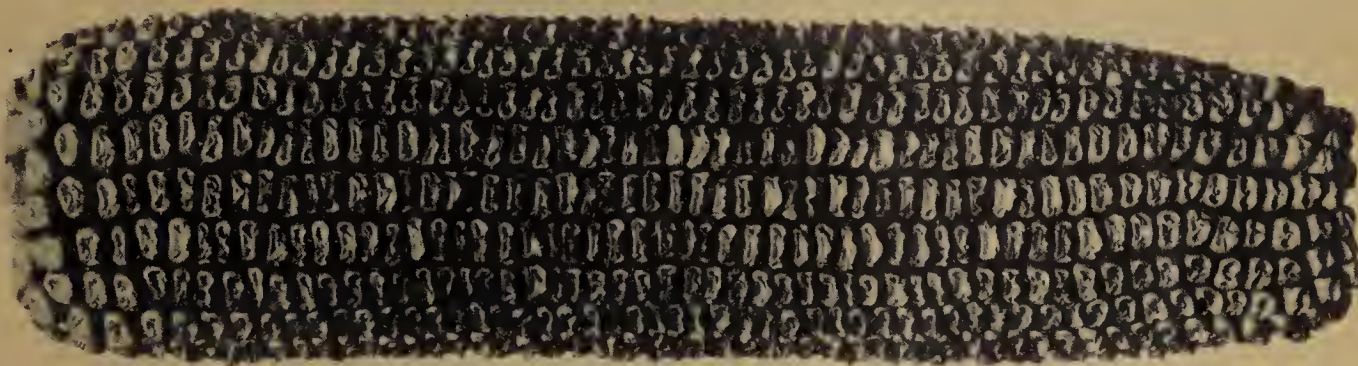
Early Murdock—We have been watching the Early Murdock for the last several years, and we have come to the conclusion that it is a direct descendant of Minnesota No. 13. A little larger ear, just a little later, probably one week; yields well and is an excellent corn for any part of South Dakota or any point south of the north line of South Dakota. We would not plant Early Murdock beyond the South Dakota line. It will be one of the main varieties in the south two-thirds of this state and all states south of that point. South Dakota grown. 1 lb., 20c; 14 lbs., 65c; 28 lbs., 90c; 1 bu., \$1.25; 5 bu., \$6.00; 10 bu., \$11.50.



Early Murdock Corn

DeWolf's Extra Prolific

DeWolf's Extra Prolific Field Corn—This is another production of the late M. J. DeWolf. This corn matures well to the northern part of South Dakota and can be grown in the same district as Minnesota No. 13, but will outyield it. In 1920 it produced 115 bushels of ear corn to the acre in the seed trial grounds. This places it far ahead of other well-known varieties. If this variety were planted alone, to the exclusion of all other varieties in the State of South Dakota, it would add to the wealth in the corn crop alone more than forty million dollars per annum. That would mean if you had planted DeWolf's Prolific instead of your regular corn, your crop would have brought you from one to three thousand dollars more than it has. Can you afford to let it pass another season? Can you afford to turn this proposition down, even if it costs you one or two dollars per bushel more for seed than for other varieties? 1 lb., 20c; 14 lbs., 70c; 28 lbs., 95c; 1 bu., \$1.35; 5 bu., \$6.40; 10 bu., \$11.90.



DeWolf's Extra Prolific Yellow Corn

Rustler White Dent (90-95 days)—This variety originated many years ago in South Dakota and is largely grown in our northwestern states. It matures early. Compared with Minnesota White Dent it is about 5 days later, but the kernels and ears are larger and it is more productive. The average height of stalks is 7 feet; the average distance from base of ear to ground is 3½ feet. The ears are large. 14 to 18 rowed, and are closely filled with large, deep, white kernels. This corn is admirably adapted to the northwestern climate, best suited for the central part of South Dakota, southern Minnesota, and Wisconsin. Though not as productive as Silver King is much earlier, and is a safe corn to plant anywhere in South Dakota. Our seed is grown in central S. Dakota. 1 lb., 20c; 14 lbs., 65c; 28 lbs., 90c; 1 bu., \$1.25; 5 bu., \$6.00; 10 bu., \$11.50.

being related in any way; place each variety in separate planters, planting two rows of one variety, then two rows of the other; then detassel one of the varieties and save it for seed, then we would receive from this seed a remarkable yield of corn, but that we must not continue it beyond one year, as the chances were almost 1 to 1,000 that the second year it would degenerate and show the bad traits of both parents. We planted the seed as directed by him, and produced a wonderful yield of remarkable, large ears of early maturing flint corn, of about every color you can think of. The yield was so great, and so much better than either parent, that we thought we would take that one chance and try it again. Time has proven that we struck the one chance in the thousand, and produced a wonderful flint corn. It is getting to be standard everywhere, as the largest producer of corn and fodder, the finest to look at, and one of the earliest to mature. It produces a remarkable yield in the South and is the main crop for early hogging off in all sections of the country. It is not unusual to produce a very large percentage of 14-inch ears of 14, 16 and 18 rows. Try it in the field and in the hog pen. 1 lb., 20c; 14 lbs., 70c; 28 lbs., 95c; 1 bu., \$1.50; 5 bu., \$6.75; 10 bu., \$12.25.

Wimple's Yellow Dent—A famous Dakota variety of corn. It originated with Mr. Wimple, a corn specialist of South Dakota, and is now largely planted over the corn belt throughout the northern states. This variety, which has had a lot of careful work put on it, is a bright yellow corn with an average ear, producing kernels of unusual depth. It gives good results anywhere south of central South Dakota, southern counties in Minnesota and all points south. The ears grow well upon the stalk and the stalks are from 7 to 9 feet high, depending on the location and the soil, and climatic conditions. Our seed is grown in South Dakota. 1 lb., 20c; 14 lbs., 65c; 28 lbs., 90c; 1 bu., \$1.25; 5 bu., \$6.00; 10 bu., \$11.50.

Gurney's Rainbow Flint —Seed Dakota Grown

The largest eared, highest yielding, early Flint corn, originated by us and catalogued for the first time in 1915.

This is a variety of corn that we are proud of. It is the corn child that we think more of than any other. Several years ago, Professor Hansen was visiting us while attending the State Horticulture meeting. As usual, he was talking of the production and the method of production of new varieties. We finally talked corn, and the Mendel theories of production. Professor Hansen made the statement that if we would secure somewhere a variety of inbred corn, the longer it had been bred the better; go in another direction and secure another variety, inbred just as long so that there would be no danger of these two lots

Red Cob Ensilage Corn

Among all the varieties of Ensilage corn, this one gives the greatest product of green forage per acre, amounting on rich land and proper cultivation to as much as 10 tons. The fodder is sweet, tender and juicy, growing to a height of 10 to 14 feet. It is easier for the average farmer, and the first cost is less, to sow the ordinary field corn for ensilage purposes, but the thoughtful farmer will consider quantity and equality of the products as of first importance. 28 lbs., 70c; 56 lbs., \$1.10; 5 bu., \$5.25; 10 bu., \$10.00.

Reid's Yellow Dent—For the last ten years we have grown and selected a Reid's Yellow Dent that would be satisfactory to the planter in the southern tier of counties in South Dakota, northern Nebraska and northern Iowa, as well as those farther south. Reid's Yellow Dent is the ideal corn where it can be safely grown. It is too late for any place north of the north line of Iowa and our strain of Reid's is the earliest grown, so do not buy this variety and expect a crop to mature north of the north line of Iowa. Dakota Grown Reid's: 1 lb., 20c; 14 lbs., 65c; 28 lbs., 90c; 1 bu., \$1.25; 5 bu., \$6.00; 10 bu., \$11.50.



Popcorn



White Rice Popcorn

Popcorn—White Rice

About one farmer in ten grows popcorn, even the little amount that is required for the children's popping during the winter months, when it is enjoyed so much. Give the children this year a little spot in the garden where they can plant at least one pound of Rice Popcorn for their own use this coming winter. I would bet you dollars to doughnuts that the little shavers will never let this popcorn bother you, but they will hoe and cultivate it and produce a greater money yield, per square rod, than you will in the best acre of your own cornfield. Give the kids a try at it. It can be planted at least twice as thick as other varieties of corn and yield of ear or shelled corn is usually equal to that of field corn. The market price is much better than other varieties of corn, and is always marketable. Plant at the rate of 6 to 8 quarts to the acre. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; 1 lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 50c; 10 lbs., 75c; 25 lbs., \$1.35; 50 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$4.10.

South American Mammoth Popcorn

This new big yellow popcorn has taken the country by storm, and when it is better known, will be the main popcorn for popcorn stands and home use. The kernels pop out about three times the size of ordinary popcorn. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., 60c; 10 lbs., 95c; 25 lbs., \$1.70; 50 lbs., \$3.10; 100 lbs., \$5.75.

Japanese Hull-less Popcorn

Now this popcorn was imported from Japan. It is the smallest and best of all popcorn. The stalks grow four to five feet high and each stalk produces three to six well developed ears. The ears average three to four inches long and are well filled with beautiful kernels, 300 to 400 per ear. The corn when popped is snowy white and the kernels are free from hard centers, as found in all other varieties. Popcorn dealers pay more for this corn than any other variety. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., 50c; 10 lbs., 80c; 25 lbs., \$1.50; 50 lbs., \$2.60; 100 lbs., \$4.60.

Sweet Fodder Corn

There is nothing better for summer and fall green feed or for curing for winter than Sweet Corn. Being sweet and palatable, cattle eat every part of the stalks and leaves. Always a great favorite with dairy farmers and excellent for soiling. Can be planted as other corn or sown thickly in drills or broadcast. Sow 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels broadcast. 15 lbs., \$1.05; 50 lbs., \$2.45; 100 lbs., \$4.20.

Louisville, Kv.
October 2, 1931

The House of Gurney
Yankton, South Dakota

Gentlemen:

I won two more prizes on "Waneta" Plums at the Kentucky State Fair (September 15th-19th). One plate as "Best Red Plum" took first prize. The other plate as "Best Plate any other Plum" took second. There was a large display of Plums.

Yours truly,

Elizabeth Conway

Buckwheat

Buckwheat can be easily grown wherever wheat will grow, producing a good yield on light or poor soils and under favorable conditions, it is very profitable, being in big demand for milling, also the best "Bee pasture." Sow 36 pounds per acre in drills; 48 pounds broadcast.

Silver Hulled—This is a later, heavier yielding variety, which is common in the East and which is used so extensively there as a late crop, and as a smothering crop for land badly infested with weeds. Buckwheat is an excellent poultry feed, in fact, it is too little appreciated by most poultry raisers. We know of one case where one-quarter acre field furnished seed for over three hundred chickens for three months. They were allowed to harvest the crop themselves. 1 lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 40c; 10 lbs., 70c; 25 lbs., \$1.05; 50 lbs., \$1.60; 100 lbs., \$2.45.

Japanese Buckwheat—Larger seeded than Silver Hull. Seed black, good yielder. About equal to Silver Hull in all ways for all purposes. 1 lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 40c; 10 lbs., 70c; 25 lbs., \$1.05; 50 lbs., \$1.60; 100 lbs., \$2.45.

Soy Beans

Soja beans are easy to grow and are especially valuable for soil too poor or acid for other legumes. They withstand both drought and rain well and are not easily damaged by moisture. They make a good emergency crop as they can be sown late after other crops fail or are washed out. They deposit large quantities of nitrogen in the soil, building up poor land on which clover or alfalfa cannot be grown. It is most important as a feed and ensilage crop. Soja beans, as a hay crop, are higher in protein content than alfalfa hay or field peas. For dairy cattle, the hay is equal to alfalfa hay. They make wonderful ensilage when grown with corn and are also used for hog pasture. They take the place of oil meal and are even more palatable and digestible.

Ita San and Manchu were the two best varieties out of more than twenty in our trial grounds.

The Early Maturing Soy Beans listed by us are all absolutely Northern Grown, suitable for planting in this and sections farther north. On account of the lesser acreage grown for seed purposes, these are higher priced than the southern beans. These beans yield enormously.

Write for Bulletin on Soy Beans

Ita San—1 lb., 20c; 10 lbs., 60c; 25 lbs., 95c; 50 lbs., \$1.60; 100 lbs., \$2.70; 500 lbs., \$12.95.

Manchu—1 lb., 20c; 10 lbs., 60c; 25 lbs., 95c; 50 lbs., \$1.60; 100 lbs., \$2.70; 500 lbs., \$12.95.

Gurney's Sunshine Bacteria No. 6—For inoculating Soy Beans. 60 lbs. size, 30c; 120 lbs. size, 55c.



Soy Beans



Rape

Dwarf Essex Rape

This forage plant has rather forced its attention on the grower of stock. A great many farmers have made use of it for a number of years, but the percentage of people planting it is small. I want to impress it on you, that the Dwarf Essex Rape will grow and thrive, and be profitable in many places on your farm. In the spring when you are sowing small grains, sow it at the rate of 4 pounds per acre with your grain. This will furnish valuable pasture after harvest. Plant it with fall rye at the rate of about three pounds to the acre in the months of April or May, and it will make you a good pasture with the rye in summer. Plant it by itself at the rate of 5 lbs. per acre and see the immense yield of forage it will produce. Sow it at the rate of 3 lbs. per acre with your cultivation of corn. This is undoubtedly the most profitable place to sow rape seed. If you are hogging the corn down, the hogs will clean the rape as well as the corn. If you husk your corn and pasture the cornstalks, all kinds of stock eat it readily, and this gives them green food with the dry. Dwarf Essex Rape is the only variety that is valuable. We would advise placing your order early. 1 lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 45c; 10 lbs., 85c; 25 lbs., \$1.60; 50 lbs., \$2.80; 100 lbs., \$4.90.

Sand Vetch

(Vici Villosa)—Sometimes called Hairy Vetch. Thrives surprisingly on poor, light land, and well withstands extremes of drought, heat and cold. It may be sown either in the spring or fall, usually with Rye. In the North, it remains all winter under the snow and it is invaluable for early pasturing or soiling. It is valuable as a fertilizer, being a great nitrogen gatherer. For hay, cut when commencing to pod. Fifty pounds seed per acre. 1 lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$1.40; 50 lbs., \$5.55; 100 lbs., \$10.35.

Canada Field Peas

I am of the opinion from experience and observation that Canada Field Peas planted at the rate of 50 lbs. per acre, with $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of oats, will produce the most valuable hog and other stock fodder for fall and winter feeding and for early summer pasture that you can possibly plant. Valuable, I will say, first on account of its earliness, maturing four to six weeks earlier than corn. Second, the immense yield of rich, dry fodder. We advise sowing with the peas, the Kherson or Iowa 103 Oats, as they mature at about the same time. If you are going to plant the peas on high poor land, the Swedish Select or taller growing late oats would be better. Plant a field of these oats and peas near your home yards and at the right time turn the hogs in and let them do the harvest. They will pay you for it. If planted alone sow 90 lbs., per acre. 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., 55c; 10 lbs., 90c; 25 lbs., \$1.60; 50 lbs., \$2.80; 100 lbs., \$5.00.



PEDIGREED STOCK OF SEED GRAIN

EVERY year we get a large number of letters from our customers asking for lower prices on seed grains than those quoted in the catalog. We could quote you lower prices if we were to offer you the seeds as they are harvested, which would include all the small seeds, the dried up seeds, the weed seeds and everything else that goes into a grain crop under ordinary conditions.

Now, the situation, if it were fruit as large as apples, would be very clear. If you were to buy a bushel of apples and it was perfectly obvious

that about 10% of them were all dried up, or poorly shaped apples, and another bushel of carefully selected apples with all of the poor ones taken out, even at a 10% increase in the price, without any doubt, you would select the good bushel. The same thing applies to grain. All grain seeds are all re-cleaned. The small grains and the light ones are all thrown out and you have extra fancy stock. Even at the prices in the catalog, there is only a little profit to us in handling this grain, and we believe that our customers will appreciate the fact that the price is fair considering the quality.

BARLEY

Velvet Barley

Also known as Minnesota No. 447. This plump, six rowed barley, introduced by the Minnesota Experiment Station, was first distributed in 1926. It is the result of a cross between Luth, a rough awned, six rowed barley of the Manchuria type, and a smooth awned variety. It is a heavy yielder, it has very stiff straw, and is much more disease resistant than other varieties. It is similar to the old reliable pedigreed strains except that the barbs have been removed from the beards by a breeding process. This does away with the discomfort in handling, which has always been an unpopular feature in barley raising. It is also resistant to the barley stripe disease.

The great advantage of this superb new barley over other sorts is its freedom from the troublesome awns, hence the name, Velvet Barley. It is smooth awned, without any barbs, and is therefore much more easily handled than any other barley. However, none of the yield was sacrificed in breeding this smoothness of awns. Velvet Barley is meeting with widespread approval from thousands of farmers who heretofore have considered barley a disagreeable crop to grow. Every farmer ought to plant some of this barley this year. 48 lbs., 75c; 96 lbs., \$1.25; 480 lbs., \$6.00.

Blue Hullless Barley

Has no hulls. Earliest and best hog feed grown. Yields immense crops that thresh out

from the hull just as wheat does, better and richer for feeding purposes than any other barley. Plant for earliest feed. 48 lbs., 80c; 96 lbs., \$1.30; 240 lbs., \$3.30; 480 lbs., \$6.35.



A Bumper Crop of Glabron Barley

Wisconsin Pedigree No. 6

(2 to 2½ bu. sow one acre) 48 lb. in one bushel. The world's greatest barley, outyielding all other varieties. To Prof. Moore, the agronomist of the Wisconsin Experiment Station belongs the credit for having originated this splendid barley.

The average yield of it in Wisconsin for five years has been 36½ bushels per acre, and the average yield of common varieties was 20 bushels during the same time. Pedigreed Barley grows taller than any other six rowed sort and has very thin straw which stands up better than that of Oderbrucker. The heads are unusually large and long and are completely filled out with plump grain, which is very uniform in size, brighter and whiter than that of most other sorts, and very attractive. It is a barley the farmers can depend upon to produce a good crop. 48 lbs., 70c; 96 lbs., \$1.20; 480 lbs., \$5.70.

Glabron Barley Smooth-Awned

Introduced by the Minnesota Agricultural College in 1929. Glabron has proved to be the highest yielding Barley ever introduced and should increase your yield over common Barley ten bushels per acre. Extra stiff straw prevents lodging. This will not only increase your yield of good quality grain but the beards being smooth do away with most of the disagreeable features of harvesting and threshing Barley. 48 lbs., 80c; 96 lbs., \$1.30; 480 lbs., \$6.35.

WHEAT

Burbank Quality Wheat

Burbank Quality Wheat—A new spring wheat originated and introduced by Luther Burbank, the plant wizard. It has withstood the ravages of the Black Rust better than most varieties, makes remarkable yields of high quality wheat. Sample of this was submitted by us to the Terminal Markets and they pronounced it a good bread-making wheat that would sell at practically the same price as the Marquis and other spring wheats.

A customer at New England, North Dakota, writes us that he produced 1,000 bushels of Burbank Quality Wheat and the best wheat he has ever grown. The Pillsbury Flour Mills of Minneapolis made a protein test of the sample sent them and the test showed 13.65% protein.

A man at Selfridge, North Dakota, writes that the Black Rust struck his Burbank Quality Wheat previous to its maturity but the kernel matured and gave him 60 pounds wheat and 30 bushels per acre. This was about 10 bushels better than the average of Marquis wheat around here. 1 bu., 95c; 2 bu. \$1.70; 5 bu., \$4.20; 10 bu., \$7.95.

Marquis Wheat

The high bread-making strength of the Marquis and color of flour were demonstrated

in the test made at Ottawa in the early months of 1907, and all of the surplus seed was at once sent to the Indianhead Experimental Farm for propagation. The Marquis variety was tested in competition with Red Fife at four of the Canadian Experimental Farms during various periods during the years of 1907 to 1914, inclusive. At three of the stations the overyields of the Marquis were from 13½ per cent to 38.2 per cent higher than Red Fife, the highest yielding wheat in the Canadian Province. The Marquis is an early variety. It is three or four days earlier than most of the other Fife varieties. Because of its earliness it escapes the drought of dry years, the rust and fall rains of wet seasons, and also the early fall frosts. These are the characteristics which have made it specially valuable in Provinces of Canada. Tested at 22 different Experiment Stations. Yields showing from 1½ bushels to 7 bushels per acre higher than other variety of spring wheat.

Marquis Wheat—1 bu., 90c; 2 bu., \$1.65; 5 bu., \$3.95; 10 bu., \$7.50.

Ceres Wheat

Originated by the North Dakota Experiment Station, a cross of Marquis and Kota—out-yields either Kota or Marquis. Is highly resistant to stem rust and will replace most other varieties in the spring wheat belt. Our stock of this new wheat was grown in North Dakota. Thoroughly re-cleaned and is fancy seed stock in

every respect. 1 bu., \$1.10; 2 bu., \$2.10; 5 bu., \$5.00; 10 bu., \$9.75.



A Bumper Yield of Ceres Wheat



SEED OATS FOR SPRING 1933

Did you drive through North Dakota, South Dakota, or Nebraska last summer and see field after field yellow with mustard? Most of this seed was trucked in or shipped in to elevators—sold and planted without cleaning. It will take years to get these fields cleaned up again.

logold Oats

logold, a new variety of oats offered for distribution by the Farm Crops Section of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station in 1927, has three distinct qualities which recommend it to Iowa farmers. Its advantages are stiffness of straw, high yield of grain and resistance to stem rust. It went thru the 1926 stem rust epidemic with less than 2 percent of infected plants, while most other varieties showed from 80 to 100 percent infection. For growing on land where lodging and rust are to be expected, logold is recommended as superior to any of the tested varieties in ability to "stand up" and yield.

logold ripens at the same time as Kherson, its parent variety.

logold is fully equal to Iowa No. 105 in stiffness of straw. For many years Iowa No. 105 has been considered paramount in this respect.

logold has outyielded Iowa No. 105 and Iowa No. 103 from 3 to 6 bushels per acre as an average for a 10-year period.

The seed of logold Oats is still scarce and will cost a little more than other varieties but it is worth it. Why not be the first in your neighborhood to raise this new oat? 32 lbs., 55c; 96 lbs., \$1.35; 320 lbs., \$4.25.

Kherson Oats

Made larger yields and weighed better than any others. We believe it to be the very best for the Northwest. This oat is undoubtedly identical with the yellow oat known as Sixty-Day Oat. There were two importations from Russia; one has come out under the name of Sixty-Day and the other as Kherson. They both outyield all others.

Our seed from this variety is secured from seed of the original Taylor importation, and is absolutely pure Kherson oats. It is a smaller oat than most, and takes at least one peck less per acre for sowing. This oat should be largely planted as the difference of 10 to 15 days in earliness of maturity will escape the rust period; save that much risk of winds, hail and bugs. It also lengthens the harvest season, allowing you to get along with less high-priced help. 32 lbs., 55c; 96 lbs., \$1.25; 320 lbs., \$3.90.

RYE, SPRING AND WINTER

Spring Rye

The growers of spring rye find that it yields equal in bushels per acre to the fall rye and is a desirable and reasonably profitable crop. We advise that where you have failed to plant a sufficient acreage of fall rye or fall grain, that you will still balance your farm work by increasing the acreage with spring rye. Because of the increasing demand for spring rye we have proportionally increased our acreage and are harvesting a good crop of spring rye each year to take care of the demand for good feed.

Spring rye is equal to fall rye for all purposes excepting summer pasture. It allows you to increase the acreage of small grains where you have failed to plant all the rye and fall wheat that you wanted at the proper time.

Sow from five to eight pecks per acre, depending on the average rainfall in your locality. Where the rainfall is apt to be deficient, sow a



A Field of logold Oats that Made 78 Bushels per Acre

Regenerated Swedish Select Oats

The past season the new Regenerated Swedish Select Oats have made some wonderful yields in the Northwest. They are certainly the leading late oats at the present time and it is probable they will continue to be so. It is not unusual to see fields growing 100 bushels per acre and weighing as high as 35 lbs. per measured bushel. Our stock of this oat is strictly pure and at the price you should sow a good field. 32 lbs., 75c; 96 lbs., \$1.65; 320 lbs., \$5.00.

Gopher Oats

One of the earliest maturing, open-panicked with white grain, stiff strawed, and especially recommended for southern Minnesota. In the past few years its yielding ability has been outstanding in practically every territory that has used it. It is especially high yielding on peat lands.

Gopher oats were originated for the purpose of obtaining a high yielding variety with a stiff straw. This past year Gopher oats outsold every variety that we offered, in fact we sold more than all other varieties combined, and for

the past few months we have been receiving letters from growers all over the country that say it is the best by far of any they have ever had, and that it makes them more money per acre, that it is easier to thresh and the straw is a better quality. The demand is so great for this variety that we have been forced to pay considerably more money for them than the other varieties. Plant 2½ bushels to the acre. We are able to quote you practically cost price. 32 lbs., 55c; 96 lbs., \$1.25; 320 lbs., \$3.90.

Iowar Oats

This is the best oat ever developed by the Iowa Experiment Station. It is of the Kherson type but newer than Iowa 103 or Iowa 105; Iowar is a fine white color and wonderfully thin; straws quite short and ripens extremely early. It has given heavy yields in the large number of tests made throughout Iowa and Wisconsin and is better suited to our conditions than Iowa 103 which has always given good results. The yield is invariably very satisfactory, running eighty bushels and over per acre. I recommend this variety very highly. Having once grown Iowar, you will be delighted with it and will praise it as highly as the next one. 32 lbs., 55c; 96 lbs., \$1.25; 320 lbs., \$3.90.

Speltz, or Emmer

It makes a good crop with almost any condition of soil and climate. It is neither wheat, rye nor barley, and yet it appears to be a combination of these. It is more like wheat than any of the others mentioned. For fattening cattle, poultry, horses, sheep, pigs, etc., it is claimed to be ahead of other grains, in fact all kinds of animals seem to thrive on it. Speltz is claimed to be ahead of corn, superior to oats and more profitable than wheat. Yields 80 to 100 bushels of richer food than corn, besides giving as much as four tons of good hay per acre. Excellent for pasture and can be fed in the green state. As green grass hay food it often gives 100 leafy stalks from one seed, which shows its heavy stooling properties. The heads are somewhat similar to two-rowed barley, the spikeless being separated from each other in such a manner that the crop is not easily injured by the weather. It is a heavy yielder. Will grow well and produce enormous crops on land where wheat will not grow. 50 lbs., 75c; 100 lbs., \$1.15; 500 lbs., \$5.25; 1000 lbs., \$10.00.

less amount of all kinds of small grain than where the rainfall is ample. You will secure a better yield. 28 lbs., 50c; 56 lbs., 75c; 112 lbs., \$1.45; 560 lbs., \$6.75.

Winter or Fall Rye

This valuable forage plant produces pasture from early in the spring until late in the fall if sown in the spring. It seldom produces any head and gives you good pasture all summer. It is also an excellent fertilizer, plowing it under in mid-summer. In sowing the same variety in September it produces a crop of seed for the next year. 28 lbs., 45c; 56 lbs., 70c; 112 lbs., \$1.35; 560 lbs., \$6.40.

Rosen Winter Rye is the large seeded winter rye. It has given exceptionally heavy yields outyielding ordinary rye five to ten bushels per acre, and brings five cents per bushel more on the market. 28 lbs., 60c; 56 lbs., 85c; 112 lbs., \$1.55; 560 lbs., \$7.10.



SUDAN GRASS

Sudan Grass was introduced into the United States in 1909 from Sudan under the name of Garawi. One-half pound of seed was received, and the results were so very promising that plans were immediately made for testing it out thoroughly in all parts of the United States. As a result of these tests, the Department of Agriculture reports that Sudan Grass will be of the greatest value in the Central States, and especially in the parts of Texas, Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Colorado that are deficient in rainfall. These dry regions have no other satisfactory hay crop and Sudan Grass will be of immense value there.

Sudan Grass is strictly an annual and dies each year like millet and must be seeded again each spring. This makes it fit admirably into any system of rotation, and while it does not benefit the soil like legumes, it does afford a change in crop and this is a good thing for the soil. Sudan Grass is tall, reaching a height of from 7 to 9 feet. The stems are very small and are rarely thicker than a lead pencil. The plant stools wonderfully and produces, under favorable conditions, as many as 100 stalks from a single root.

Makes good when it is dry; makes better when it rains.

Produces from 3 to 5 tons of hay per acre when planted in 3-foot rows.

Takes about 4 pounds of seed per acre to plant in 3-foot rows. 20 pounds broadcast.



Sudan Grass

MILLET

Professor Hansen's Siberian Proso

It will probably yield well on the driest upland in the driest years in all our western states. When it is hulled and cooked for the table the Russians call it Kasha, and it is very extensively used in European Russia, Siberia, Turkestan, Mongolia, and other parts of Asia, especially the driest regions.

For feeding stock, poultry, and everything of that kind Proso is equal to or better than wheat.

Proso is also specially valuable as a summer catch crop, something that can be planted very late. It can be planted as late as July 15th and still mature a crop of grain and hay.

There are so few late catch crops that Proso will be used extensively on land that has had an early crop removed from it or where it has been drowned out and not in shape to work until mid-summer. Sow 20 pounds per acre. 1 lb., 20c; 10 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., 85c; 50 lbs., \$1.45; 100 lbs., \$2.50; 500 lbs., \$11.90.

White Wonder Millet

The most striking feature of White Wonder Millet is the size of the heads. The heads of this variety will run from eight up to eighteen inches and a single head will have as many as 15,000 seeds.

The yield of White Wonder Millet is very heavy and this variety will yield fully half again as much as Golden Millet and some growers state that it will outyield other millets three to one.

Another very desirable feature is its earliness. White Wonder Millet is much earlier than Golden Millet and almost as early as Siberian Millet.

The foliage is very heavy and the leaves broad, resembling those of corn. It produces an immense amount of excellent fodder which cures very readily. Per lb., 20c; 50 lbs., \$1.30; 100 lbs., \$2.35; 500 lbs., \$11.00.

Japanese Millet

All things considered, we call this the most valuable thing in our whole list of forage plants. It has been sold under different names, as "Billion Dollar Grass," "Steel Trust Millet," etc. We recommend it for the following reasons: First, it makes more hay than German Millet or any other. Second, although it grows so large, sometimes seven or eight feet high, the hay is of the most excellent quality, superior to corn fodder. Third, it is adapted to all sections and a great success wherever tried. It does well on low ground. Fourth, two crops a season may be cut from it, or, if left to ripen, it will yield almost as many bushels of seed per acre as oats. Fifth, it requires less seed per acre than any other millet, 20 to 30 pounds being sufficient. Sixth, it makes fine silage, especially if mixed with soya beans or sand vetch. Seventh, it is highly endorsed and recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, by all Experiment Stations and by seedmen generally (40 lbs. per bu.). 1 lb., 20c; 10 lbs., 60c; 50 lbs., \$1.95; 100 lbs., \$3.70; 500 lbs., \$19.25.

The New Siberian Millet

The most wonderfully productive and satisfactory forage plants, possessing in a superior degree all the essential merits of any of the older sorts, besides many other points of excellence that distinguish it and render it a most valuable addition to the list of forages and which destines it to take front rank if not lead all the rest. It is said to have come from Russia which would, of course, give it vigor and hardiness not possessed by those originating in a warm climate. 1 lb., 20c; 50 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$2.75; 500 lbs., \$12.90.

Kursk Millet

This very valuable millet is one sent out by the Department of Agriculture several years ago. We find that it will produce more hay in the drier regions than any other variety of millet you can plant. The color of the seed is red

Can be cut from two to four times per season.

Stock eat it in preference to all other hays including alfalfa.

Analyzes 9.13 per cent protein.

Has been grown successfully in all kinds of climate under all sorts of conditions.

Sudan—Wonderful value to the dairyman. Sudan has demonstrated its value above most other forage plants for just ordinary hay purposes. Most planters estimate its value for the first crop which on ordinary land in an average season will yield up to four and one-half tons of dry hay per acre. There is almost an equal value in the second crop. In some places this matures for a second cutting of hay, but in my estimation its greatest value is green pasture for the cows. At about this time of the year pastures are dry or only producing about one-half feed for the stock pasturing on it. This pasture supplemented by a fair acreage of Sudan will keep up the quality and quantity of the milk flow. Try it. 1 lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 40c; 10 lbs., 60c; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$3.00; 500 lbs., \$14.75.

A card or a letter to Gurney's Fur Department will bring you a Trapper's Guide Free.

like the Siberian, only a little darker in color. It yields heavy crops of seed and forage. We especially advise the planting of this in any section where the rainfall is not ample and regular. Sow 30 pounds to the acre. 1 lb., 20c; 50 lbs., \$1.55; 100 lbs., \$2.80; 500 lbs., \$13.00.

German Millet

Sometimes called Golden Millet. Few other grasses or forage plants have been able to produce the enormous yields of this plant. It has produced four to five tons of hay to the acre and from seventy to eighty bushels of seed. It may be sown on newly broken ground in the spring and as late as July. Leaves the ground in excellent condition for the following crop. Plant thirty pounds to the acre. 1 lb., 20c; 50 lbs., \$1.40; 100 lbs., \$2.55; 500 lbs., \$11.90.

Hog Millet

We have tried for several years to discontinue the use of the words "hog millet." The millet known as hog millet is also known as Broom Corn, Manitoba and Early Fortune Millet. It comes in several colors, the yellow, the red and the black. All of these millets yield immense quantities of seed which is exceptionally valuable for feeding purposes. These are all Prosos. These Prosos are not as desirable for hay as for grain and millions of pounds of this grain is used in the Siberian and Russian countries for human food; in fact, we have used it and found it extremely palatable. 1 lb., 20c; 50 lbs., \$1.35; 100 lbs., \$2.45; 500 lbs., \$11.40.

Early Fortune

This has come to be one of the most valuable crops that the farmer can raise, the seed being the richest and most valuable stock food that can be produced, while the hay is very valuable for stock. A very much prized peculiarity of this millet is that the seed ripens while the hay is yet green, when, if cut properly, can be thrashed for seed, while the hay makes excellent fodder after being thrashed. 1 lb., 20c; 50 lbs., \$1.35; 100 lbs., \$2.45; 500 lbs., \$11.40.



SORGHUMS, SACCHARINES AND NON-SACCHARINES



George Gurney in a Field of Grohoma

Grohoma

This new dry-weather forage plant of the Kaffir family has made a good crop of fodder and seed when Corn was a total failure and even Kaffir, Milo and Cane made only half a crop.

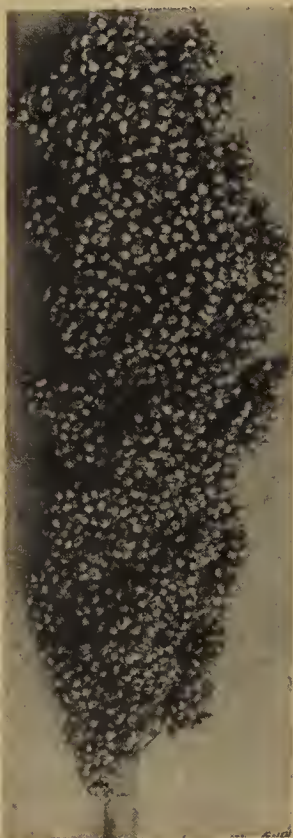
Grows from 6 to 10 feet high with leaves clear to the bottom of the stalks. The heavy heads are nearly a foot long and sometimes weigh 1 lb. each. There are record yields of over 100 bushel per acre.

5 lbs., 40c; 10 lbs., 65c; 25 lbs., \$1.10; 50 lbs., \$1.95; 100 lbs., \$3.50; 500 lbs., \$16.00.

Feterita

The most drought resistant forage plant that we have ever offered, especially valuable for the prairie states. It is much like Kaffir corn but matures 20 days earlier. The seed is one-half larger; the heads plumper and better filled. It is profitable for pasture, hay crop, ensilage or grain, and is used for feeding cattle, sheep and poultry. Culture is the same as for Kaffir corn.

It will produce a crop on probably less moisture than any farm crop, yielding better, of course, with more moisture. But to guard against crop failure, you should have a field of Feterita each year. The heads resemble Kaffir corn. 1 lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 40c; 10 lbs., 60c; 25 lbs., 90c; 50 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$2.60; 500 lbs., \$12.50.



Feterita

Dwarf Broom Corn

We have discontinued offering any of the tall growing varieties of Broom Corn. We have sold that continuously for years and without cataloging the Dwarf variety we have sold each season, through correspondence, several times the quantity of Dwarf than we have of the tall. This demonstrates to us that the grower wants the Dwarf variety, which is better from every standpoint. The Dwarf Broom Corn stands up better than the taller varieties, is practically free from crooked brush. The fiber is long and fine and commands always the highest market price. 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., 55c; 10 lbs., 90c; 25 lbs., \$1.70; 50 lbs., \$3.00; 100 lbs., \$5.75.

Cane or Sorghum

Sorghum (or Sugar Cane) in the West is not at all appreciated, and we wish to call the attention of farmers everywhere to the great value of Sorghum as a pasture and fodder crop, and to the particular advantage to be gained by growing it. Sorghum may be made to furnish the principal provender for cattle and horses from August until the following spring. As a summer pasture for sheep, a wide field is likely to be opened up by it. As a soiling food for swine it is most excellent, and the seed furnishes a splendid food for fowls. It grows right along through the severest and most prolonged drought.

Early Amber Cane—This popular and well known variety is the earliest. 1 lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 35c; 10 lbs., 55c; 25 lbs., 80c; 50 lbs., \$1.20; 100 lbs., \$2.15; 500 lbs., \$10.40.

Dakota Grown Amber Cane—We have quantities of cane grown for us each season in Dakota, and while we do not claim better yields for it than other canes, we do claim earliness and drought-resistant features over other canes. 1 lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 35c; 10 lbs., 60c; 25 lbs., 90c; 50 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$2.65.

Branching Yellow Milo Maize

Grows from 5 to 7 feet high, stooling from the ground, sending out heads of great size, often weighing three-quarters of a pound, sometimes a full pound after ripe. Cattle, horses, and hogs will eat it readily. Tests show that during the severe drought corn dried up within a few feet of it. Five to ten pounds will plant an acre. 1 lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 35c; 10 lbs., 55c; 25 lbs., 80c; 50 lbs., \$1.20; 100 lbs., \$2.15; 500 lbs., \$10.50.



Milo Maize

The Cyclone Seed Sower

This is the best knapsack broadcast grain and seed sower made and any person sowing any kind of grain or grass seed will more than save the cost of it on a very few acres besides sowing the seed much more evenly than they possibly can by hand. Order one to come with your grass seed. Price each, \$1.90; postpaid.



Kaffir Corn

Sunrise Kaffir (Darso)

A New Kaffir With a Sweet Stalk

This is a new Kaffir, which has been developed at Woodward, Oklahoma. It has rather small heads and small kernels, but the yield of grain is very high. It threshes out more grain than will be expected from the appearances of the field.

A very important characteristic of Sunrise Kaffir is that stalks and leaves are very sweet, being similar to sweet sorghums. The stalks are slender and produce more leaves than other kaffirs. Therefore, the fodder is not only of excellent quality, but also produced in large quantities, and with very little waste in feeding.

It matures early and makes fine silage. It grows rather tall and is well adapted to handle with row binder, and head with knife or axe in bundle. The butts may then be stacked and fed. The fodder being sweet, it may sour in the stack, the same as cane does unless properly handled.

Plant Sunrise Kaffir and get the double benefit of a heavy yield of White Kaffir grain and an abundance of fodder almost as sweet as sorghum. 1 lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 35c; 10 lbs., 55c; 25 lbs., 85c; 50 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$2.25.

Kaffir Corn—Grows from 5 to 7 feet high, making a straight upright growth with enormous wide leaves. The stalks keep green and are brittle and juicy, not hardening like other varieties of Sorghum, making excellent fodder, either green or dried, which is highly relished by stock. The seed heads form at the top of each stalk. For the grain sow in rows three feet apart, three to five pounds of seed to the acre. For fodder sow 50 lb., either broadcast or in drills. 1 lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 35c; 10 lbs., 55c; 25 lbs., 80c; 50 lbs., \$1.20; 100 lbs., \$2.15; 500 lbs., \$10.50.

Sheldon, Iowa

Dear Mr. Gurney:

We want to compliment you on your Earlibell Tomato—in fact, on all of your seeds as far as that goes. We have sowed your seeds for twenty years and certainly like them very much. However, the Earlibell Tomato proved to be a wonder these last dry years.

We sow the seed in the hotbed and plant in the open as soon as danger of frost is past, and we have plenty and over for ourselves where our neighbors haven't any. We think it is because they are so quick growing.

Please congratulate Chandler for us; he makes a wonderful announcer at noon hour and his voice is so clear.

Cordially yours,

Mr. and Mrs. McClevemiga



GURNEY'S NORTHERN GROWN SEED POTATOES

WE HAVE stored our usual supply of strictly first-class Northern grown seed potatoes of the various varieties listed but the price at which we are offering them may be changed without notice either higher or lower as the market warrants.

The person who plants an acreage of potatoes each year has learned from experience that a change of potato seed from the north to the south pays better than any other seed. Consequently we grow our seed stock in the extreme north, and the big potato grower farther south sells off all his own crop, securing new northern stock each season, in this way often

increasing his yield 50 per cent. We are trimming down our list of varieties to that of a few years ago, as it is not profitable to have too many. I attended an auction sale the other day and saw a lot of potatoes sold. The quality of these potatoes was of the poorest, such as we would leave on the field or gather up and screen out for stock food, probably did not yield more than 25 or 50 bushels per acre. The soil on which they were produced should have given 200 bushels of strictly first-class potatoes to the acre. The party growing these had planted and replanted each season and I suppose had kept the small, or seed potatoes, as he would call it, until they were entirely run out.

Gurney's Bugless Potatoes

Has for one more year absolutely proven that it is more immune from bugs than any other potato grown, that it is seldom damaged by bugs, and that happens only in bad seasons or on extremely poor ground, or in very small patches. We had grown for us this past season fields of Bugless potatoes that produced considerably over three hundred bushels per acre. A single measured field of five acres brought to our cellars more than fifteen hundred bushels of marketable tubers that we sold on the market for just as much or more money than any other potato grown, kept better and are of equally as good quality. Why should we grow other varieties of late potatoes subject to damage by bugs, lower yields and of inferior quality?

We grew on a piece of our land adjoining the city of Yankton a ten-acre field of Bugless. Adjoining this field on the west end was a fraction of an acre of Early Ohios, planted by the adjoining landowner. There was six feet between the last row of Bugless and the first row of Early Ohios. During the growing season the owner of the Early Ohios and his entire family picked bugs. I personally examined our own field day after day, and I did not find one single leaf damaged in the Bugless field by bugs, and the yield at the end of the season was satisfactory.

Get in the Bugless game. Plant potatoes that will fill your cellars and your pocketbook.

5 lbs., 35c; 15 lbs., 55c; 30 lbs., 75c; 60 lbs., \$1.25; 300 lbs., \$6.00; 600 lbs., \$11.50.

Green Mountain

This remarkably heavy yielding white potato has forced its way to the front in the northern sections, as one of the main crop varieties of late potatoes. It has produced some very remarkable yields, especially in North Dakota, and Minnesota, and is adaptable to almost any part of the country. I believe the Green Mountain averages larger in size than any of its class. There are very few small unmarketable potatoes in a field of them. This potato is of excellent quality after the first of January and is especially good for baking purposes. It is a good keeper, and commands readily the highest market price. 5 lbs., 30c; 15 lbs., 45c; 30 lbs., 65c; 60 lbs., 90c; 300 lbs., \$4.25; 600 lbs., \$8.00.

Rural New Yorker No. 2

This is the best known of the standard late market potatoes. The tubers are of large size, nearly round to oval, considerably flat with stem and seed end rounded. The skin is smooth with broad, shallow eyes. This means less waste in paring than with most other varieties. The foliage is deep green, vigorous and heavy, therefore unusually insect resistant.

This is an exceptionally hardy potato, and on heavy black and clay soil, it yields 200 to 400 bushels per acre. Our stock of Rural New Yorker this year is a splendid one and our prices are certainly very reasonable. 5 lbs., 30c; 15 lbs., 45c; 30 lbs., 65c; 60 lbs., 90c; 300 lbs., \$4.25; 600 lbs., \$8.00.



D. B. Snapped in an Informal Moment by Miss Elsie L. Hoffman of St. James

Bliss Triumph Potatoes

This is positively the earliest potato grown, except Gurney's White Harvest. It is the variety you find on the market first in the spring from the south. A nearly round red potato. On account of its earliness it brings the highest price of any potato offered, and as the seed for this variety for the entire south is grown each season in the north, the demand is always heavy for it for seed purposes and consequently higher priced than most other varieties. It yields enormously. We have had reports of 650 bushels per acre, and it is not uncommon to take out fifteen good marketable potatoes from one hill. It is freer from scab than most potatoes. The stock we are offering is of specially fine quality, strictly Red River grown, everyone should plant a quantity of these for first early. 5 lbs., 30c; 15 lbs., 50c; 30 lbs., 65c; 60 lbs., \$1.00; 300 lbs., \$4.90; 600 lbs., \$9.50.

Early Six Weeks Potatoes

Fine potato for the early market. It is extra early, and now improved, we consider it one of the best extra early market varieties grown. The potatoes begin to form when the vines are only 5 to 6 inches high, and in 7 to 8 weeks from planting are of fine marketable size. The tubers are of a handsome, oval form, red color with shallow eyes. Extremely early. Splendid keepers and of the finest cooking quality. The early Six Weeks is a fine variety for both the home garden and for early marketing. 5 lbs., 30c; 15 lbs., 50c; 30 lbs., 70c; 60 lbs., \$1.10; 300 lbs., \$5.25; 600 lbs., \$9.90.



Six Weeks Potato



GURNEY'S NORTHERN GROWN SEED POTATOES



Gurney's White Harvest Potato

Irish Cobbler

I am quoting from Bulletin No. 176 of the South Dakota State College of Agriculture, on Page 700 in a table of a three-year test, indicating that the Irish Cobbler is the highest yielding early potato at Brookings. On Page 718 they again refer to it as the best yielding early variety grown in South Dakota. It is grown in every part of the State and is desirable for early and fall markets.

This is a variety of eastern origin that took Horace Greeley's advice to "Go West, young man, go West." It went west and is prosperous. It has found the climate that it desired and is even more profitable in this western country than in the East, the home of its birth. The Irish Cobbler is fast becoming one of the great north-western market potatoes. It is second early, nearly round, pure white, a good keeper, and of very excellent quality, always cooking dry and mealy. On account of the short, stocky growth of the vine, this potato can be planted closer together than most varieties, ordinarily about one foot apart in the row. 5 lbs., 30c; 15 lbs., 45c; 30 lbs., 65c; 60 lbs., 90c; 300 lbs., \$4.25; 600 lbs., \$8.00.

Early Ohio

Early Ohio is the most popular early potato in this country. We have more calls for it than any other variety. Every potato grower knows what it is, and knows just about what it will do in his locality. It is the Standard Extra Early the country over and other varieties are measured by it. We will venture to say that not one farmer in ten the country over who thinks he has Early Ohio has pure stock. Most of them do not know that they are mixed. But Early Ohio is an old variety and has become frightfully mixed throughout the United States. Farmers and market gardeners, better sell off their own Ohio and get some pure. They are grown under conditions that make them cost more than common stock. They are selected, with the utmost care, and the result is grand, such as to delight every one who knows and appreciates a good potato. 5 lbs., 30c; 15 lbs., 45c; 30 lbs., 65c; 60 lbs., 90c; 300 lbs., \$4.25; 600 lbs., \$8.00.

Gurney's White Harvest Potato

In a class by itself. A nearly round white potato, fully as early as Red Bliss. An immense yielder, often producing fifteen perfect potatoes in a hill. The big advantage is the white skin. They come into the market when all other old potatoes are gone and the new potatoes are selling at unheard of prices, at the highest point of the season. A great many people depend on a little half-acre garden to increase their income. When potatoes are being shipped in from the South is the time to get in with the home grown ones. 5 lbs., 35c; 15 lbs., 55c; 30 lbs., 75c; 60 lbs., \$1.25; 300 lbs., \$6.00; 600 lbs., \$11.50.



The man with the sweet potatoes and the smile is Isaac Blakey, a Yankton market gardener who raised over 300 bu. of Early Jersey Sweet Potatoes on 1 acre of land from Gurney's seed.

SWEET POTATOES

Early Jersey

This variety is the most satisfactory for northern planting. We can furnish you for shipment about April 1st the seed Sweet Potatoes. If you care to grow your own plants, it is necessary to plant the potatoes, grow the sprouts and transplant just as you would tomatoes. The potatoes should be planted by the 10th of April, the sprouts transplanted from the 15th of May to as late as July 1st. The potatoes must be planted immediately on their arrival as they decay rapidly at that time of the year. 1 lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 55c; 10 lbs., 90c; 40 lbs., \$2.90; 80 lbs., \$5.40.



Early Ohio Potato



NURSERY DEPARTMENT



Scene in Nursery. Large Trees Are Black Hill Bull Pines



S. S. Gurney

George Gurney and S. S. Gurney, heads of the nursery department, devote their entire time to the nursery business. George in the office and S. S. Gurney in the fields growing the stock. They have each had more than forty years' experience in this line. We now have one of the largest acreages of Northern grown nursery stock in the Northwest, which we are offering at Reduced Prices.



George Gurney

Important

A NEW GUARANTEE: We guarantee our nursery stock to reach customers in good growing condition. If through delay in shipment or other causes, it does not, we are to be notified at once and we will make a satisfactory adjustment by replace or refund. In the past we have replaced any stock that failed to grow at one-half catalog price when notified between the 15th of July and the 15th of August. This kind of a replacement is wrong as it makes the careful planter pay for the careless planter's trees. We have, therefore, lowered our prices wherever possible and discontinued the one-half price guarantee which will be to the planter's advantage. However, if you should wish the trees replaced at one-half catalog price the same as in the past add 15% to your nursery order and notify us of any loss between the 15th of July and the 15th of August and stock will be replaced at one-half catalog price.

Five Per Cent Off for Early Nursery Orders Only

Early orders for nursery stock are more valuable to us than late ones, and we will, on all orders received before March 10th, allow you to add in stock 5 per cent of the amount of your

order. Thus, for \$20.00 you can buy \$21.00 worth of goods, when full remittance is received with the order.

Where We Can Ship

We can ship nursery stock into any State. In shipping into Canada the purchaser must secure a permit from the Canadian Government. This permit should accompany the order or be mailed to us before shipping time.

Parcel Post. In many cases, we can save you money by sending small orders by parcel post. However, it is difficult to send trees larger than 3 to 4 feet by parcel post. Always include additional money for postage with your order if you want goods shipped by parcel post. If too much is sent, we will return it as soon as goods are shipped.

We can send ten 3 to 4 feet trees or 9 pounds into 1st or 2nd Zone for 17c, into 3rd Zone for 25c, into 4th Zone for 30c, into 5th Zone for 54c; 100 forest tree seedlings, 12 to 18 in. or 5 pounds into 1st or 2nd Zone for 13c, into 3rd Zone for 17c, into 4th Zone for 24c, into 5th Zone for 33c.

Packing is done in the best manner with the best packing material and every order rolled or made into a neat bale, burlapped, papered and encased in straw, or boxed.

Water-proof paper is used in wrapping all parcel post shipments.

Free from Dangerous Insects and Diseases

A certificate of nursery inspection, showing that our nursery stock is doubly inspected by a state inspector and free from disease, will be furnished with every shipment of nursery stock.

Shipping Season—We can ship, as a rule, from the middle of March throughout April and May and from September 15th to November 15th.

Terms: $\frac{1}{3}$ Cash with order. We cannot book orders excepting where remittance or partial remittance is received with order.

Quantities Ordered: One to 5 at single rates; 5 to 25 at 10 rate; 25 to 75 at 50 rate; 75 to 250 at 100 rate; 250 to 750 at 500 rate; 750 and up at 1000 rate, unless priced otherwise.

Instructions—With each order will be sent a pamphlet giving full directions for the proper care and handling of everything sent out.

Information Free

"Experience" is said to "teach a dear school." We have had a long experience in this school and what we learned at the greatest cost may be yours for the asking. Write what your conditions are—soil, exposure, surroundings; write and tell us what you want, and you will receive a prompt answer with all obtainable information. **YOU DO NOT HAVE TO BUY ANYTHING TO GET THE BENEFIT OF OUR 66 YEARS EXPERIENCE IN THE NORTHWEST.**

Shipping—Yankton is served by three great railroads: The Great Northern, the Northwestern and the Milwaukee. This service assures you of prompt delivery of your order and reduces to a minimum the danger of delayed delivery on perishable stock. All prices F. O. B. Yankton unless otherwise stated.



HARDY FRUIT TREES

A Hardy Root the First Consideration

Every nurseryman knows the weak part of a tree is the root system and he tries to furnish you with the best there is. Over a period of more than sixty years we have been experimenting with apple roots for propagation purposes produced from seeds of the hardiest varieties of apples and crabs and we have demonstrated to our own satisfaction and the Commercial Orchardist that the seed of the *Pyrus Baccata*, the original apple, produced a root that is absolutely

Iron-Clad

This word "Iron-clad" is often used to indicate the hardness of any subject whether it be a human being, an animal, tree or shrub. If it means anything at all the *Pyrus Baccata* root is iron-clad. If it means more, possibly the *Pyrus Baccata* is iron because it is the hardiest apple root known and the only apple root used by the House of Gurney for the propagation of apples and crab apples for the home and Commercial Orchard of the United States and insures **LONG LIFE AND EARLY BEARING**, which surely mean a pleasure and profit to you.

What Is the *Pyrus Baccata*?

It is the original apple found growing wild in Northern Russia and Siberia where it requires hardness to survive. The fruit is about one-fourth of an inch through, borne in clusters of three or four, and just enough of the pulp and skin to cover the seed. This *Pyrus Baccata* was the first apple and Col. Gurney expressed this in a very nice way in a writing just previous to his death in 1913. He said "God made the apple not bigger than the pea and man has done the rest. This is not profanity. While man appears to have done the most it is still true that all the men and all science the world has ever produced could not make the little apple." Did you ever stop to consider, the Creator has never given us a thing or done for us anything that we could do for ourselves, but has placed within our reach the foundation for everything and we continuously search for that foundation and then it is up to the human race to build to the best of their ability on that foundation.

The Proper Size or Age for Transplanting

In the extreme west the Commercial Orchardist prefers a tree with a two-year old root and a one-year old top. In the central west the planter prefers a two or three year old top with a root one year older. So we list the trees in these different ages, or sizes so that you may make the selection as you see fit. Either of these ages, one or two-year old tops, is very desirable and safe for planting anywhere.



George and Don inspecting Apple trees not yet 2 years old taller than their heads, all on Baccata roots

Six Reasons Why You Should Plant Apples on BACCATA Roots

The Baccata roots are the hardiest of any root that can be secured for grafting or budding apples.

They increase the hardness of the tops of the trees.

They will produce healthier trees.

They ripen up the wood earlier than other roots.

They produce fruit earlier than apples worked on ordinary roots.

They are semi-dwarfs.

They produce longer-lived trees than those worked on ordinary roots.

Hardiness

You will note that we list all varieties as first, second and third degree of hardiness. Those of first hardiness are the safest to plant anywhere. Second hardiest should not be planted very much north of Yankton, South Dakota, but as far south as you please.

Of course, certain geographical or local conditions as well as altitude must be taken into consideration.

Apples

Anoka Apple—Bears at two years old. Originated by Professor Hansen at Brookings, South Dakota. This tree will bear earlier than any other apple. It is not unusual for the small two-year old trees to fruit in the nursery rows. It is just the tree for you people who are starting a new orchard. The quality is fair, the season September, very hardy, heavy bearer and an early bearer wherever tested.

Professor Yeager of the Agricultural College of North Dakota makes the following report on December 2nd, 1922:

"The spring of 1920 I received four Anoka Apple trees. This spring two of the four trees blossomed, one produced 23 apples, the other 26. Practically all the fruit was set from lateral buds. Upon examination this fall it seems that all four of the Anoka Apple trees have a lot of lateral fruit buds showing. The trees are not yet as high as one's head and were scarcely four feet high last spring. They began ripening about the 15th of August. The apples are medium in size. They are oblong in character, striped. Prof. Yeager says, "Best apple to plant in North Dakota."

This tree has proven an early bearer wherever tried out. **First degree of hardiness.**

Anisim—Season, early winter. Prof. Hansen reports this Russian apple proving very valuable in the northwest; the tree is a strong grower and a prodigious bearer. The beautiful color of the fruit attracts favorable attention. Fruit medium in size; good quality, covered almost wholly with a beautiful crimson. **First hardiness.**

Baldwin Apple—One of the best of all Winter Apples for planting in Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois and the East. Fruit, large round crimson, highly flavored. Good keeper. **Second degree of hardiness.**



Crab Apple Tree 50 Years Old on Ebinger Farm Near St. Helena, Nebraska, Bending with Fruit, Furnished by Gurney's

Ben Davis—Late winter. It is unquestionably the leading commercial sort. It comes into bearing at an early age, usually bears annually and abundantly. Fruit above medium to large. Mottled and washed with bright red; mildly sub-acid, good. **Second hardiness.**

Caramel—One of Professor Hansen's new apples and, like the others of his offered on this page, will increase the debt of the Northwest to Professor Hansen for the production of these choice fruits that can be grown where apples could not be grown before. This apple is fully medium size, 2 3/4 inches in diameter, season—early winter. Color—yellow covered with red stripes, evidently has Famuse blood. Flesh—snow-white, sweet, excellent quality. It promises to be the best winter sweet apple of the highest quality. The name "Caramel" is given because it is a sweet apple.

Charlamoff—Russian variety, high quality, early bearer, large fruit handsomely striped, season September. A topnotcher for hardiness.

Duchess of Oldenburg—Early summer; is one of the most valuable of the Russian apples; it is a good size and attractive in appearance. The fruit ripens in succession, so that several pickings are required in order to secure the crop. This variety can be used when it is about half grown, and makes equally as good sauce or pie at that time as when thoroughly ripe, making the season probably the longest of any of the varieties grown. Color, pale greenish yellow, almost covered with regular splashes and stripes of bright red, mottled with crimson. Tree is unusually hardy and a vigorous grower. Supt. Thompson of the Edgeley, North Dakota Experiment Station, puts this at the top of the list for quality and hardiness in North Dakota. On account of the hardiness of this tree and the quality of the fruit, we recommend this for planting in all locations. **First hardiness.**



APPLES—(Continued)

Dee Bee—The new winter apple for the North. This tree is named in honor of D. B. Gurney, the President of the House of Gurney, and is propagated from a seedling Apple found growing in Minnesota. We bought full propagating rights on this Apple due to its hardiness, high quality, and productiveness.

Green overlaid with dull red, striped. Above medium in size, high quality, and hardy. Tree well formed and vigorous grower. First degree of hardiness. Winter apple early bearer. The Dee Bee will surely be a winner.



Gurney's Improved Yellow Delicious

Gurney's Improved Delicious Apple

This is not a new variety of Delicious but a direct descendant of the original apple tree that later had its name changed to **Delicious**. The Delicious is one of the greatest market apples in existence. The fruit is large, of excellent quality, very fragrant and considered best. Skin, dark red shaded to yellow. The Delicious, originated in Iowa more than 20 years ago and the original tree still stands, an annual bearer. **Second degree of hardiness.**

The Gurney improvement, in placing it on the hardy *Pyrus Baccata* root, makes it possible to grow and produce Delicious much farther north of where they have been produced previously.

Erickson—This is a very hardy apple tree, producing apples similar to *Duchess*, earlier, larger, good color. The tree makes exceptionally fine crotches. Extra large. **First hardiness.**

Gano or Black Ben Davis—A dark red apple, similar in quality to Ben Davis. Late winter. **Second hardiness.**

Grime's Golden—Season January to April; vigorous spreading tree, bears early, fruit is rich yellow, flesh yellow, crisp, rich, spicy. One of the finest eating apples grown. **Second hardiness.**

Gurney's Improved Yellow Delicious—A tree of almost first degree of hardiness and producing fruit earlier than the average tree. Fruit of the very highest quality. Large, heavy annual bearer. An excellent keeper, one of the best of the winter keepers.

PRUNING SHEARS, California Pattern—Very good quality. At this low price you cannot afford to be without a pair. Price, 75c parcel postpaid.

French Pattern—American made. These are highly finished, made of the very best material and will last a life time. They are the kind we use in our own nurseries. Each, \$2.25, postage paid.

Hibernal—September and October. A Russian variety, which is proving very valuable on account of its ability to withstand the rigorous climatic conditions of the North. Prof. Hansen says this is the hardest of the Russian apples. Fruit large; surface greenish-yellow with a dull bronze mixed red on sunny side, with a few dull crimson splashes. Flesh yellowish, crisp, tender, juicy, quality above medium. **First hardiness.**

Haralson—Originated on the Minnesota fruit breeding farms. The Haralson is a winter apple of the first degree of hardiness. A good keeper and of excellent quality. It resembles, to a considerable degree, the *Wealthy* apple which is pre-eminent in its place as a fall apple. The Haralson may be the winter—or the late keeping apple—with all of the *Wealthy* qualities of hardiness, early bearing and high quality of fruit. **First hardiness.**

Jonathan—Early winter. It is a very beautiful apple, of brilliant red color, highly flavored, and of excellent quality for either dessert or culinary use. Very hardy and productive, healthy and vigorous, and is adapted to a wider range of territory than most apples of this class. It is the great market apple of the west and south. **Second hardiness.**

Lowland Raspberry—A Russian apple, medium to large, clear waxen white, shaded and marbled with light crimson. Flesh white often stained with red. Very tender, almost sweet; season August. As early as *Yellow Transparent*. **Second hardiness.**

Malinda—This beautiful apple is one of the heaviest bearing, longest keeping and hardest winter apples that can be grown in the North. The flesh is yellowish-white, firm, juicy, mildly sub-acid with sweet after taste. The season is late winter and can be kept until May.

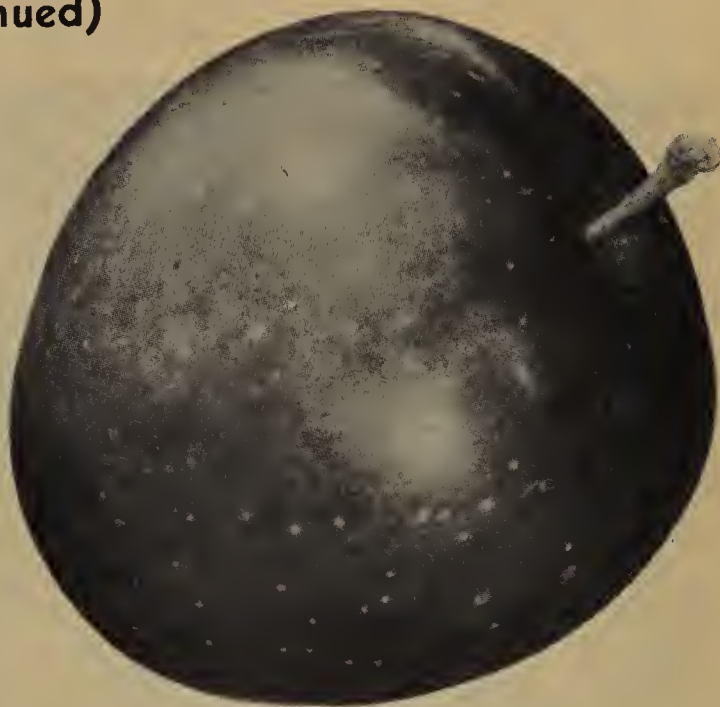
These trees are extremely hardy and come into bearing early in life, producing a full annual crop. It is considered the best of the first hardiness winter apples. We are placing it in the Home or Family Orchard, so that you will have apples for the entire season.

McIntosh Red—Season, September to January. The fruit is very attractive in appearance, of bright, deep red color, and good size. The flesh is very tender, perfumed and delicious. This is another of the great market apples. Thousands of acres of these are being planted and are proving the most profitable of any of the orchard trees, especially in the west. Exceptionally heavy bearer at an early age. **Almost first degree hardiness.**

Many people place this as the highest quality apple grown. You can grow it. We can grow them right here in Dakota in a profitable way

Northwestern Greening—Winter, very attractive in color. Is valuable for the northern apple growing districts. Quality as a dessert apple is fair to good. The tree is hardy, vigorous, a fine erect grower, and comes into bearing reasonably early, and as it grows older is an exceptionally heavy cropper. Skin smooth, somewhat waxy, clear pale yellow or greenish, sometimes faintly blushed. Flesh tinged with yellow, crisp and firm, mildly sub-acid, fair to good. **Second hardiness.**

Okabena—We stopped growing this tree for a few years but there has been such a heavy demand from our customers who previously planted it that we are listing it again this season. We have an exceptionally fine stock. Season, September to December. About medium size, extremely hardy and productive, highly colored; a fine eating apple of high quality. **First hardiness.**



Haralson Apple

Patten's Greening—Season, September to November. A seedling of the *Duchess of Oldenburg*, and on account of its hardiness and productiveness and the uniformly large size of its fruit, is valuable in the northern portions of the apple-growing regions of the country. It is grown as far north as the Canadian line, and in other regions where the winters are correspondingly severe. It is attractive in color for a green apple. Very good in quality; comes into bearing young and is an annual cropper, yielding full crops. **First hardiness.** Specially good in North Dakota.

Perkins Apple—The fruit is large, red, and round as a ball. It is not an Apple for the North alone but one that will be welcomed anywhere, will take its place with eastern *Baldwins*, *Spys* and *Seek No Further*s. The flesh is fine grained and deliciously flavored, as firm in February as it is in October. Season, October to April. They seem to be perfectly hardy with us. **First hardiness.**

Price's Sweet—Season, August to November. Very upright grower, early, and annual bearer of medium sized, excellent quality, green striped with red, sweet apples. This is the best of all the sweet apples for the extreme north planting. **Second hardiness.**

Stayman's Winesap—An improved *Winesap*; fruit red, juicy, sub-acid, a long keeper; apple is larger than the old *Winesap*; a better tree, and longer lived; one of the Great Western commercial apples. **Second hardiness.**

Tolman's Sweet—Fruit medium size, bright yellow, much esteemed for cooking. In ordinary storage its season is from November to January. This is an exceptionally sweet apple. Trees are **first degree of hardiness.**

Wolf River—Season, October to December. One of the largest apples grown. Tree grows to immense size, very productive, bright red, fair quality, splendid cooking apple. **Second hardiness.**

Wealthy—Season, September to January. This variety we consider the most valuable of all the market apples and for home use. The tree is exceptionally hardy, comes into bearing as early as the summer apples, producing immense crops annually, and we believe it is the most valuable apple today for the small or the large orchard. Fruit above medium to large; color, underlaid with pale yellow, blushed and marked with stripes and splashes of red, deepening in highly colored specimens of brilliant red; very attractive. Flesh whitish, tinged with red when thoroughly ripe. Crisp, tender and juicy, agreeably sub-acid; good to extra good. **First hardiness.**

APPLES AND CRAB APPLES



Apples You Can Grow

Yellow Transparent Apple—Earliest summer. This is the best of the extra early apples, being excellent for culinary and dessert. It ripens earlier than the Early Harvest; fruit medium to large. Tree moderate grower, very hardy, healthy, comes into bearing very young. Imported from Russia by the United States Department of Agriculture in 1870. Skin thin, tender, smooth, waxy, pale yellow, changing to an attractive yellowish-white. Flesh white, tender, juicy with a pleasant flavor; good to extra good. First hardiness.

Crab Apples

Florence—Very desirable for commercial planting because the tree commences bearing very young, is a reliable cropper and extremely prolific. Fruit good size, very attractive in appearance and good quality. Color, yellowish white overspread with brilliant pinkish red. Flesh tinged with yellow, crisp, tender, juicy, very brisk subacid; good. August and early September. First hardiness.

Hyslop—Season, September and October. Fruit large, very brilliant color, dark red or purplish, overspread with thick blue bloom; borne in clusters. The tree is a good grower very hardy and a reliable cropper, yielding good crops annually. It is desirable for both home use and for market. First hardiness.

Dolga—Another of Professor Hansen's. It is an oblong crab of real beauty and peculiar lemon-acid flavor—entirely different from any other crab and far superior to any other crab for jellies; producing a transparent bright-red jelly of high quality.

The color is a beautiful red, solid over the entire fruit. The tree is a thing of beauty at blooming time with its large white flowers and later with its ropes of large dark-red fruit. At a distance, when the crabs are maturing, the tree appears to be covered with flowers. The heaviest bearing crab apple we have, and of first degree of hardiness.

Gurney's Seedless Crab—Discovered by us in the Badlands of western South Dakota, grow-

ing back of a homestead shack and producing an abundance of crab apples about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, long stemmed; yellow background, striped red, of high quality, almost perfectly seedless crab apple. We cut hundreds of these and out of a lot found but two or three bearing a single seed. The rest were seedless and have proven to be since that time in our Trial Ground Orchards. First degree hardiness.

We made arrangements with the homesteader to secure a supply of scions and we have propagated this as rapidly as possible. It has proven perfectly hardy, a heavy annual bearer of high quality fruit that is especially valuable for pickles and preserves on account of it being seedless.

Hopa—Originated by Professor Hansen. Small crab about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. It is recommended more as an ornamental than a fruit-growing tree although it is good for both. It is a peculiar tree in the fact that the wood is red. The inner bark brighter red, the new leaves are red and the flowers—which appear in immense clusters and masses over the entire tree—are a bright red, followed by the little crab apples—red from the time they start. These, hanging on and growing all summer, make it a real ornamental tree. The matured fruit is red to the core. First degree of hardiness.

Red Siberian—This crab is exactly the same as the Yellow Siberian excepting in color, it is a bright red. First hardiness.

Sweet Russets—Season, August and September. Fruit large, green, russet, with faint blush. It is the very best of its kind for eating from the tree and especially for pickles and preserves. Very hardy, and regular bearer. First degree hardiness.

Sugar Crab—An unusually highly flavored, yellow, sweet Crab; fruit two inches through. This has proven far superior to any other sweet Crab that we are growing. Season, September. Tree, hardy, vigorous, and an early bearer. Excellent for pickling or sauce. We recommend it to everyone planting a sweet Crab and it should be in every orchard. First degree hardiness.

Whitney—Season, August and September. One of the most popular of the large crab apples, particularly in the west and north; the fruit is attractive, yellow, striped with lively red; good for dessert and very good for canning. Tree is a thrifty, upright grower, comes into bearing very young and is extremely productive. First hardiness.

Yellow Siberian—Fruit medium size, clear pale yellow; an excellent crab for pickles and preserves. Tree very hardy, healthy, comes into bearing very young. First hardiness.

Virginia—Season, September to November. Fruit medium-sized, dark red, and good quality. One of the hardiest and very free from blight. A strong grower. This variety will produce fruit under more adverse conditions than any other tree we know of. First hardiness.

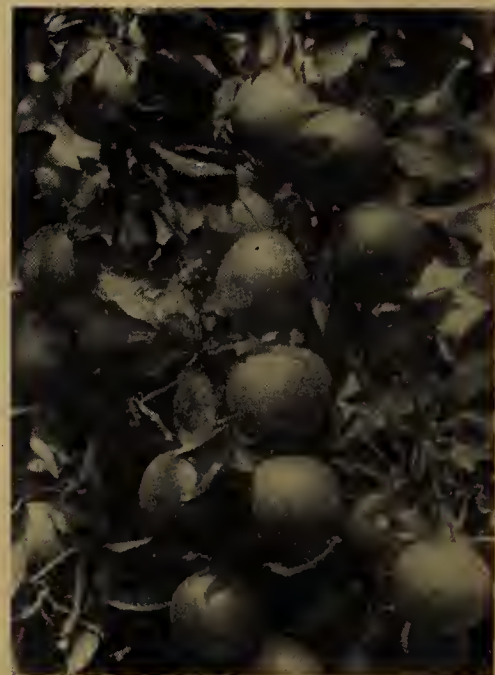
APPLE AND CRAB PRICES

Size	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50
3 to 4 foot....	35c	\$1.40	\$2.60	\$10.00
4 to 6 foot....	40c	1.70	3.25	13.50

Early Bearing Apples

This is accomplished by our use of the Pyrus Baccata root for propagation. It is not unusual for trees with Pyrus Baccata roots to produce fruit at two years old. It is very unusual to pass the fifth year without a good crop. I believe we are the only nursery company in the United States using the Pyrus Baccata exclusively in propagating apples and crabs. It means a lot to you. We charge no more, possibly less than others. Why not have the best?

Do you know that our Anoka apple will produce quantities of fruit in two years? In fact, it often produces fruit in the nursery rows. In addition, this variety is perfectly hardy.



Branch of Wealthy Apple

White River, S. Dak.
May 9, 1932

Gurney Seed & Nursery Co.
Yankton, South Dakota

Dear Sirs:

Received my shipment of trees a few days ago and have them planted out. I certainly appreciate the fine trees and the fine condition they were in when I received them.

Thanking you again, I am

Mrs. D. C. Bryan



CHERRIES



Montmorency Cherry

Cherries

The following Cherries: Early Richmond, English Morello. Montmorency, priced and described by us are the best of the pie cherries. These are the kind that are grown so extensively throughout the country for canning and pie making and are also excellent to eat from the tree. They do best on well drained soil. They have proven very profitable in many parts of southern South Dakota. Very productive.

Early Richmond—More extensively planted than all others. Fruit ripens in a shorter period than the other cherries, and on that account is not bothered so much by the birds.

English Morello—Late, large, black. Very hardy in fruit bud. Excellent for canning. Do not plant above cherries north of Huron, S. D.

Montmorency—Large red, rich, acid, very hardy and productive. Similar to the Early Richmond, but ripens two weeks later. Does exceptionally well in western Nebraska and western Kansas and the West.

Prices on Above Cherries

Size	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50
2½ to 4 foot.....	35c	\$1.60	\$2.50	\$12.00
4 to 5½ foot.....	45c	2.00	3.50	14.50

Sweet Cherries

Gold Cherry—This variety is the only one of the sweet cherries that has proven hardy here at Yankton and has come through several winters without winter killing. It has proven productive. This cherry is large, rich, yellow, very sweet, meaty, high quality, and hardiest of any of the sweet cherries. 3-5 ft., each, 45c; 5 for \$2.00.

We are offering the following two varieties for those who wish to try them out, or for those who are in localities where they can grow them. They are not successful, however, in Nebraska or the Dakotas.

Black Tartarian—Fruit very large, purplish black, very sweet, high quality. Tree vigorous, upright grower. Immense bearers. A fine market sort. If you wish to test out a Sweet Cherry, this is the best variety to try. 3-4 ft., each, 60c; 5 for \$2.75.

Napoleon Biggareau or **Royal Ann**—Magnificent cherry of larger size. Pale yellow, mixed or dotted deep red. Very firm, juicy and sweet. Rapid growers and immense bearers. Most popular for canning, preserving and shipping. Hardest and best of yellow sort. 3-4 ft., each, 50c; 5 for \$2.25.

We would advise that you plant one of the red and one of the yellow.

Compass Cherry

This tree produces first year after planting.

It bears invariably at two years old large quantities of most excellent fruit. In size it is larger than the Early Richmond Cherry. The quality is between the cherry and the plum, perfectly hardy fruit, is a cross between the native Sand Cherry and the American plum.

The **Compass Cherry** ripens at a time when none of the Prof. Hansen plums are ripening and for that reason it will always be retained on the fruit list. Do not understand by this that the **Compass Cherry** is only valuable because it fills in a space. It has a different flavor, is one of the very best for canning purposes.

Size	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50
2 to 4 foot.....	30c	\$1.40	\$2.60	\$12.00
4 to 6 foot.....	40c	1.70	3.30	15.00

A small fruit garden always pays not only in food but in pleasure, health and education. Try it this year when prices are down.

Oka Cherry

An unusually hardy Cherry, excellent in both the South and as far North as you wish to plant. Skin black, flesh red. Very attractive fruit, heavy bearer, and produces large quantities of fruit first year after planting. Tree of bushy habit. We have never received a complaint regarding this tree. A favorite here at Yankton. Our Canadian friends are planting large quantities of them. Fruit will dry on trees like prunes if given a chance. They are, however, of high quality and very tempting. Each, 35c; 5 for \$1.50; 10 for \$2.50; 25 for \$4.50.

Tom Thumb Cherry

This seems to be a favorite in the north. We have wonderful reports as to their productiveness, as well as hardiness and high quality from planters in North Dakota and Canada. People who want either the Tom Thumb cherries or the Oka will have to order early, as they are not going to last thru the season. The Tom Thumb cherry should always be grown in bush form. It grows just the right height, so that snowdrifts will protect them. They bear heavy crops of dark delicious fruit with a rich red flesh, excellent for canning as well as eating. Each, 25c; per 5, \$1.20; per 10, \$2.00.

Zumbra Cherry

Originated in Minnesota; is a cross of the Pin Cherry, the large Sweet Cherry of the west coast and the wild Sand Cherry of the Dakotas. It seems to be a happy combination as Zumbra is as hardy as the Sand Cherry, grows like the Pin Cherry. Comes into bearing the next year after planting, very prolific.

Size	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 25
3 to 4 foot.....	30c	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$5.00
4 to 6 foot.....	40c	1.75	3.25	7.00

Choke Cherry

This is one of the best of our ornamental fruit trees. Absolutely hardy anywhere. Always symmetrical, and when in full bloom is a great bank of snow with the added beauty of its nutty woodland fragrance, and later its rich, highly colored, purplish-black fruit. Our western dwarf varieties exceed all others in quality of fruit. Especially fine for jelly and jam.

Size	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50
3 to 4 foot.....	25c	\$1.00	\$1.75	\$7.50
2 to 3 foot.....	20c	.95	1.30	6.00



Mrs. Grace Gurney Gibson, a Sister of the Bunch, with a Branch of Choke Cherry



HARDY FRUITS

Russian Mulberry

The Mulberry is useful as a shade tree, for hedge purposes, and for the immense quantity of fruit borne by it. We are listing the Russian Mulberry only, as it is the hardiest of all. The fruit varies in color from jet black to a pure white and is excellent for canning with tart fruits like gooseberries, currants and plums. It is delicious to eat direct from the trees. They make an excellent ornamental hedge that will stand trimming.

Size	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
12 to 18 in....	.....	.....	\$1.25	\$8.00
18 to 24 in....	.....	.....	1.50	9.00
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.15	\$0.90	2.00	12.00
4 to 6 ft. trans.	.30	2.00	18.00	.....
6 to 8 ft. trans.	.40	3.50	.....	.....

Buffalo Berry

This is very useful as well as ornamental, and is planted as much for an ornament as for its fruit. The tree grows from 7 to 12 feet high, has silvery foliage. The fruit is much like that of the Red Currant, and is used for the same purposes. The Buffalo Berry makes an excellent hedge.

Size	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-3 ft.....	\$0.25	\$1.75	\$15.00
3-4 ft.....	.30	2.20	19.00

GURNEY'S HARDY PEARS GROW ANYWHERE

Since the blight-resistant Pears have been introduced, it is possible to grow pears in practically any location. Many people are of the opinion that pear orchards have been killed out in the past due to lack of hardiness but, in practically all cases, it is due to blight. With the blight-resistant varieties of Pears we are offering, you will be able to grow pears in practically any place you can apples and, in many cases, much farther north. In the future, we predict that high quality pears will be grown on as many farms as apples. Blight-resistant, hardy varieties will make this possible.

Hansen Hybrid Pears

We have propagated these pears for 12 years, and they have proven absolutely hardy. The winter of 1920 was the most severe test winter we have had for twenty years.

We are offering you a few of these pears with a strong belief that they will prove strictly hardy, blight-proof, and produce pears of fair size and quality, and in most cases will be excellent ornamental trees as well as fruit trees.

I want you to distinctly understand in purchasing these trees that we believe in them and shall plant a good orchard of them ourselves.

We have budded these on the hardy quince stock that has stood the last six winters, equally as well as the pear itself. This has a tendency to half-dwarf these trees, and makes them bear very early. It will only be a question of a short time before you can determine the full value of Hansen pears.

Patten Pear—Blight-resistant. Originated by Mr. Patten in northern Iowa. Sent out by the Agricultural Experiment Station in 1919. Upright in growth, large healthy foliage. Blooms past midseason. The blossoms handsome white. Fruit medium to large; smooth and regular; green turning to yellow as it ripens, often with bronze bluish. Skin, thin and tender when ripe. Flesh very tender, juicy, rich, refreshing. Trees very hardy. Season, September.

(See illustration on inside back cover)

Flemish Beauty—Large, juicy, rich; one of the hardiest and most popular. September and October.

Keiffer—Its large size, handsome appearance and remarkable keeping and shipping qualities make it exceedingly profitable for market. October and November.

Anjou—A large pear, highly flavored. Very productive. One of the best for the Middle West.

Blight Resistant Pears

Our blight-resistant pears make it possible to grow pears anywhere you can grow apples and crabs. Thousands of these hardy pear trees are producing large quantities of delicious fruit. We especially recommend the Patten, Mendel and Hansen Hybrid pears.



D. B. Gurney and Mr. Adem Billman under Flemish Beauty Pear tree growing at Running Water, South Dakota. Look close, this Pear tree is loaded with fine specimens.

Russian Apricots

In one of Professor Budd's early trips to Russia, he found an apricot that was hardy enough in growth to stand the rigorous climate of a far northern section, the fruit buds killed some winters depending on conditions, but fruited in Iowa often enough to make them a desirable addition to the fruit list. The apricot is a very rapid growing beautiful tree, loading itself with large annual crops in localities where the fruit buds do not kill. I do not advise it for trial North of Yankton. 4 to 5 ft., 50c each; 5 for \$2.20.

Quince

Jap Quince—Hardy South of Yankton without winter protection. With a little protection of straw or dirt it will do well and produce fruit that is valuable for preserves. Has a very dark red flower that is attractive throughout the spring. Each, 35c; per 5, \$1.50.

Juneberry Dwarf Mountain

There are several species of this valuable tree. Some grow to the height of 20 feet. They are variously called "Shadberry," "Serviceberry," "Juneberry." The kind we offer grows but little over 4 feet in height, is enormously productive and hardy anywhere in the United States or Canada. This is the Jefferson strain and is best of all. 2 year, each, 30c; 10 for \$2.50.

Hardy Mendel Pear

(See illustration on front cover)

The originator of this pear reports that it is perfectly hardy, has not blighted or frozen back an inch in 17 years, without any protection. We are offering this tree this year on account of the very favorable reports that we have received of this pear from the north country. We believe that you can grow it anywhere where apples grow. The fruit is above medium in size, of A-1 quality, sweet high flavor, juicy. Color a golden yellow, its flowers are self-pollenizing. Fruit hangs well to the trees. This pear seems to have all the good points necessary for successful pear growing.

Lincoln Pear—This is the true Lincoln. Very large, yellow, with bright red cheeks; fine quality, long-lived, blight-resistant. Hardy. Season, late fall to early winter.

PEAR PRICES

Size	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 25
3 to 4 feet.....	35c	\$1.50	\$2.75	\$6.50
4 to 6 feet.....	45c	2.00	3.90	9.00

Dwarf Pears—We find the Dwarf Pear bearing within two years, generally after transplanting, and seems to be quite a bit harder than the standard pears. We would advise the planting of the dwarf in the extreme north; in fact, we would advise anyone planting pear trees to plant one or two of the dwarf varieties on account of the extreme hardiness and their early bearing. We have the following varieties in Dwarf Pears: Flemish Beauty, Duchess and Clapp's Favorite, 2 year. Each, 40c; per 5, \$2.00.

Chicago, Ill., October 19, 1932
The House of Gurney, Inc.
Yankton, South Dakota
Gentlemen:

Although I have traveled throughout most of the United States, I never before had the pleasure of seeing such pears as on my recent trip through South Dakota. Almost all orchard owners told me that you had supplied their trees.

Won't you please send me a copy of your next catalog? Yours very truly,

O. E. Freedman



Peaches

These are successfully and even profitably grown in central Minnesota by laying down and covering for winter. Prof. Budd says an acre can be handled as easily as an acre of blackberries. My experience confirms it.

This picture shows George, or what is left of him, on a stepladder which you cannot see in the branches of the original Dakota peach tree. This tree was again loaded in 1930 with an immense crop of very large highly colored, fine quality peaches.

Gurney's Dakota Peach—The hardiest peach in existence has borne regular crops for the last five years, hardy in both wood and fruit bud, fruit as large as Elberta, quality and color very much better. We have a very limited supply this season. Advise those planting north of Yankton to plant this Peach on south side and close up to house or fence for protection. 40c each; 5 for \$1.80.

Miss South Dakota Peach—An extra large hardy, free-stone peach. Originated at Yankton by Mr. A. C. Ellerman. On account of this tree's productiveness and hardiness and the high quality of its fruit, it is bound to hold first place among hardy Northern peaches. This tree has been



Gurney's Dakota Peach

growing in the open without any protection and has stood the South Dakota winters without any indications of damage. Each, 40c; 5 for \$1.80.

J. H. Hale Peach—Fruit large, perfect free-stone, somewhat rounding, golden yellow, covered with carmine, skin thick without fuzz, flesh dark yellow, flavor excellent. Absolutely the best. Trees extra hardy. Bears young and heavy. Ripens five days earlier than the Alberta. Price, each 35c; per 10, \$3.00; per 50, \$11.00.

Champion Peach—Free-stone, fruit large, flavor delicious, sweet, rich and juicy, skin creamy white and red cheeks. One of the hardiest varieties on the market. Ripens in August. Price, each 35c; per 10, \$3.00; per 50, \$11.00.

Peaches are grown in a commercial way in many parts of Iowa, Nebraska, and many other states both east and west. We do not advise planters in the North to plant in a large way, although many in the North have peculiar conditions under which peaches may be grown at a profit.

PLUMS—GURNEYS ARE SPECIALISTS

Plum trees like apple trees must have hardy roots in order to withstand cold, dry winters. The only root that is absolutely hardy is the American Wild Plum, growing native in this northwest country. We gather thousands of bushels of these wild plums each year and plant the seeds. When these seedlings are one year old we bud them with good varieties. This assures you of a hardy root. The work is done in July and August. Very early the

next spring the top of the wild seedling is removed just above the new bud so as to force all of the vitality of the plant into that bud. A stake is placed by each little tree and as soon as the new shoot is about six inches high it is tied to the stake so that it may grow straight and the wind may not break it over. They are grown in this field one or two years, then dug with the big tree digger, packed and shipped just as are the apple trees.



Miss Zeller Holding a Two-year Old Branch of Sapa Plum

American Plums

Surprise Plum—Extra large, red, high quality. Good for market. Makes an unusually large tree. Very productive.

Terry—One of the largest of pure American plums, is dark red and the tree is vigorous and healthy and very productive. A good variety and very hardy.

Wastesa—One of Prof. Hansen's introductions. A pure American plum, extra large, of high quality. An annual bearer.

Wyant Plum—Hardy, heavy producing, large plum of good quality. Purplish-red in color; a good shipper.

Minnesota Plum

Underwood—No. 91. Another Minnesota plum that has several of the required qualities which are large size, hardiness, early and of good quality. A variety that George Gurney recommends to all plum planters.

Prices of All Plums

Size	Each	Per 10	Per 25	Per 50
3 to 4 ft.....	35c	\$2.50	\$5.00	\$ 9.00
4 to 6 ft.....	40c	3.25	8.00	14.00

Prof. Hansen's Iron-Clad Hybrid Plums

Up to a few years ago the only available hardy plums for the northwest were selections from the wild plum, *Prunus Americana*. These were good, but were not good enough, and Professor Hansen realizing this started an intensive experimental campaign and assisted by his scientific knowledge produced a new race of plums that were equally as hardy as the American Wild Plum, produced immense quantities of fruit at two years old and bore more fruit each year than the American Plum had ever produced. He crossed the American Plum with the wild Sand Cherry, retaining the hardiness of the sand cherry, its earliness, prolific bearing and the size of the other parent and produced such plums as are now known as the Sand Cherry Crosses. Then he crossed the cultivated variety of the American with the large tropical California and Japanese plums retaining the size and quality of that parent, the early bearing and hardiness of the other parent which produced such plums as the

Cherisota

An abundant bearer of moderately large dark red plums of high quality. Producing as the other Sand Cherry Crosses do, large quantities of fruit from one year old up. This is a cross of the sand cherry of western South Dakota and the American Plum De Sota. When Prof. Hansen had produced these plums he found there was a gap between the maturity of some of the varieties and the later ones so he produced the

Cree

Heavy bearing, extra hardy plum of high quality. A cross of a wild plum from Canada and one of the high quality California plums. Fruit is large, red, very early bearer. Hardy as far north as you wish to plant. Each, 45c; per 10, \$3.20. Furnished in 1 year size only.

Hanska

Sioux Indian word for "tall" which describes the tree. Its fragrance once inhaled will always be remembered as most delicious. This variety produces a plum the same shape as the apricot retaining its fragrance, its shipping ability and increased its production beyond either parent and it is not unusual to have specimens measure

one and one-half inches through. The best quality of any plum produced for eating from the hand and which retains its fragrance when canned or made into jellies or jams. The fruit is flattened at the ends, reddish-blue in color, skin tender, pits small. This plum will stand shipping in the hot part of the later summer when it ripens.

Hardy Kahinta

One of Prof. Hansen's very hardy free-stone Plums. Fruit exceptionally large, dark red, round, flesh firm, yellow, very sweet. Both tree and fruit very free from attacks of fungus and insects. We recommend this. It ripens about the time of the Waneta.

Kaga

Of the same pedigree as the Hanska. Ripens a little earlier and is a little larger and if it is possible to be better quality, then the Kaga wins first prize on that score. The fruit in an extremely wet season is apt to crack on the tree and when you find one of those broken open it is delicious to eat but a poor shipper. In size it is a little larger than the Hanska, about a quarter of an inch, and is one of the best of the market plums.

Waneta

Of which Professor Hansen says, "My belief is that, in this variety, I have combined the best points of the native and Japanese plums. It is the largest of over ten thousand seedlings. The size two inches in diameter; weight two ounces; a good red color; flavor delicious. The female parent is the Apple plum, a large Japanese variety originated by Luther Burbank. The male parent Terry, the largest native plum. The name Waneta was that of a Yanktonian Indian boy of the Sioux Tribe who became famous in the War of 1812 and became a great chief and was always friendly to the whites." To my mind, this is unquestionably Prof. Hansen's masterpiece in production, and it combines hardiness, immense size, delicious quality, long keeping, beautiful color, small pit and early bearing, producing a good crop at two years of age and never missing a crop any year. At four years old it is not unusual for a Waneta to produce four bushels of plums. It is a rapid grower. We have shipped this plum across the United States and back, and it was returned to us in perfect condition.



PLUMS—(Continued)

Assininboin Plum

A very popular plum in Manitoba for its early, annual, heavy bearing of fine large plums. Developed from the wild plum of Stonewall, north of Winnipeg. The fruit has an attractive red color. Assininboin is a splendid plum for the far north not only for its extreme hardiness, but also for its very fine flavor and earliness; a very good plum for all of the prairie Northwest. Assininboin is highly recommended by the Canadian and Northwest fruit men, generally, as a sure thing for a good crop of the good fruit under the most trying circumstances; will stand farther north than any other plum. We will furnish the Assininboin Plums in one-year only as these trees grow rather stocky.

Opata

This is Sioux Indian for "bouquet" and is the first of the plums of the Sand Cherry Cross to ripen. At blooming time it is a gigantic bouquet of white flowers of the most exquisite fragrance. It blooms just a little later than the American Plum and escapes the frost danger that so often gets the crop of wild plums. The Opata is a Sand Cherry Cross. The wild sand cherries of the Dakotas with the Gold Plum of California. The trees of the Sand Cherry Crosses should be grown as bushes, not trees, for the reason that you can grow twice as much fruit and one or two years earlier by letting them branch from the ground, than they will if you make them in tree form, and they are much longer lived in bush form. Color of the flesh green, flavor very pleasant, ripens about July 15th and will hang on the tree in good condition for about two weeks.

Sapa

The Sioux Indian word for "black"—"As dark as the shadows of even banked in the Western Heavens." Turning the branches of this tree back when the fruit is ripe exposing the long ropes of glossy black fruit to the rays of the sun, the background, the smooth bark and glossy dark green foliage are a pleasant sight. Good for home consumption and the home market, marketed to best advantage in grape baskets or quart boxes. They sell readily and at good prices this way. When it first commences to mature the skin is dark green. The flesh a royal purple. The color of the skin and flesh gradually change until it is as black as the darkest night. These Sand Cherry Crosses are excellent for canning, jellies or jams, as the skin entirely disappears with cooking.

Prices of All Plums

Size	Each	Per 10	Per 25	Per 50
3 to 4 ft. .	35c	\$2.50	\$5.00	\$9.00
4 to 6 ft. .	40c	3.25	8.00	14.00



Waneta Plum

SMALL FRUITS

Blackberries

When you receive the Blackberries they will have a certain amount of the old cane on them. The new canes come up from below the ground, and produce the fruit the next year after planting. Plant your Blackberries about 2 feet apart in the row and the rows 5 feet apart.

We do not recommend Blackberries for any point north of Yankton in the prairie country, except in sheltered localities, but they can be grown successfully in almost any part of Minnesota in the timber country, or south of this point.

We have seen large fields of blackberries grown successfully and profitably in cottonwood groves that have been thinned out leaving open spaces. The roots are planted among the trees and allowed to grow wild. This method is worthy of trial in almost any section. Do not plant them too close together and mulch them heavily with well-rotted manure or old straw or hay immediately after planting.

Snyder—Undoubtedly the hardiest variety of the Blackberry; an abundant bearer, of good size, and good quality berries. 10 for 65c; 25 for \$1.20; 100 for \$4.00; 500 for \$16.00.

Eldorado—One of the hardiest and most vigorous of all blackberries, enduring the winters of the northwest without injury. The yield is enormous, berries large, jet black and borne in large clusters. Very sweet, has no core and will keep eight to ten days after picking. A splendid blackberry. 10 for 65c; 25 for \$1.20; 100 for \$4.00; 500 for \$16.00.



Blackberry

Dewberries

These will be delivered to you with a portion of the old cane attached. This is of no value except for handling purposes, as the new cane that produces the fruit next year comes from the crown of the little plant you will receive. The Dewberry will have a quantity of fine roots. In planting, these must be spread out, the soil worked in carefully among them and the crown not covered over one and one-half inches. Plant 18 inches apart in the row, rows 4 to 5 feet apart.

Lucretia—We do not advise planting this unless you have sandy soil, as it does better on that than on any other soil. This is a creeping plant and will often grow as much as fifteen feet in one season. The vines should be trimmed back to about three feet for best results. The fruit is about three times the size of the Blackberry, very sweet. 5 for 40c; 10 for 60c; 25 for \$1.00; 100 for \$3.00.

Currants

We picked from a field of two-year-old plants literally thousands of quarts of the best currants. It is a real field of currants.

Currants can be grown successfully in any part of the country and will produce fruit quicker than any other small fruit, and are a sure annual crop. They grow and produce with almost no care, but just like any other tree or plant, will pay a hundred-fold for additional care. Just give them a little cultivation, some manure worked into the soil, a little bit of trimming after the fruit is harvested, and you will have, not only fresh fruit, but quantities to can and make the best jelly. If you like a milder jelly, mix currant juice with one-half apple juice, and it's delicious. **Currant Prices (All but Perfection):** each, 15c; per 5, 70c; per 10, \$1.30; per 25, \$3.20; per 50, \$6.00.

Cherry Currant—Strong, very large fruit. This currant seems to be very popular in higher altitudes.

London Market—Plant is extremely vigorous, with perfect foliage which it retains through the season; an enormous cropper. For any use—home or market.

White Grape Currant—This is the best of the white currants and strongest growing. They run a little bit sweeter than the reds and are equally as good in yield.

Victoria—Large; bright red; bunches extremely long; berries medium size, of excellent quality. Good erect grower, very productive. Ripens late, making it one of the most valuable sorts. Hardy.

Perfection Currant—You have all grown the old standard varieties of Currants, producing only a medium crop and those of small size. By the introduction of this new **Perfection Currant** we are doubling the crop and the size. We picked currants of this variety in our nursery this past season, nearly as large as the Early Richmond Cherry and in clusters of ten to twelve currants on each stem. When first introduced, won **Berry Gold Medal** at Pan-American Exposition and gold medal awarded at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. It certainly is a wonderful fruit and should be in all your gardens. Each, 20c; per 5, 95c; per 10, \$1.80; per 25, \$4.20; per 50, \$8.00



Perfection Currant



SMALL FRUITS—(Continued)



Carrie Gooseberry 1/2 Size

Currants and Gooseberry plants may not be shipped into the following states because of Federal Quarantine:

Michigan, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Maine, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut.

Gooseberries

There are none of the fruits more desirable, none easier to grow and none that will yield more quarts of good fruit per square rod.

Can them in the ordinary way, preserve them or use the juice mixed with one half apple juice for jellies, and you will find them delicious.

Downing Gooseberry—Larger than the Carrie. Will not stand quite as much grief but is an excellent berry for Iowa, South Dakota, Nebraska and Minnesota or in localities where conditions are equally favorable. A very productive and profitable variety. 2 yr., 20c each; 10 for \$1.95.

Oregon Champion Gooseberry—Berries very large brownish-red color, very sweet and fine for table use and pies. Bush a strong grower, healthy, not very thorny and a very prolific bearer. One of the best berries for the market. 2 yr., each, 20c; per 10, \$1.85; per 100, \$13.50.

Houghton—Medium size, pale red, sweet when thoroughly ripe; very spreading grower, an excellent bearer; the standard gooseberry, the best for the Northwest. 2 yr., each, 20c; 5 for 90c; 10 for \$1.65; 50 for \$5.50; 100 for \$8.00; 500 for \$30.00.

Carrie Gooseberry

Prof. Hansen's report on this gooseberry at the State Horticulture meeting in 1910: "We have fruited the Carrie the past season or two and are well pleased with it."

I saw a large plantation near Excelsior, Minn., in 1907, in heavy bearing, and certainly it was a sight to behold."

156 12th Ave., N. W.
North St. Paul, Minn.
May 11, 1932

The House of Gurney, Inc.
Yankton, South Dakota

Dear Sirs:

We have received the Choke Cherry in a good condition and we are thanking you very much. We are pleased with Gurney's seeds and trees.

Thank you.

Mr. Chas. Thain

At the meeting of 1911 he further reports: "The Carrie is intermediate in size between the Houghton and Downing, and it is a heavy bearer at Brookings. It is a welcome addition to our present short list of Gooseberries."

Here at Yankton it has proved much the best of all. For size, quality and productiveness we call it best. 2 yr., each, 25c; 10 for \$2.00; 50, \$7.00; 100, \$13.00.

RASPBERRIES

Red Raspberries—Instructions for planting and care: Such as the Sunbeam and Ohta are to be handled just as the Blackberry. They make new growth produced from the cross section of the root, or below the ground on the stalk that you receive.

Latham Raspberry

Latham Raspberry—The great raspberry in Minnesota. This berry is the leading berry wherever red raspberries can be grown. High quality, large, hardy, better shipper than many other red raspberries. Good color. On account of its hardiness, productiveness and vigorous growth, it is planted now more extensively than any other variety of red raspberries. The House of Gurney, Inc., highly recommend this variety to anyone wishing to plant red raspberries. per 5, 60c; per 10, \$1.00; per 50, \$3.00; per 100, \$4.75; per 500, \$21.00; per 1,000, \$35.00.



Latham Raspberry

Ohta Raspberry

Introduced by Prof. N. E. Hansen of Brookings, South Dakota a few years after introducing the Sunbeam. There isn't a hardier Red Raspberry on the market than the Ohta. This is large, good quality, plant very vigorous. We are showing here a photograph of a bowl of the new Ohta. These berries are shown in the photograph about one-half size. We have picked Ohta berries this year from the time the first ones ripened, early in July, until the ground froze. The Ohta berry is absolutely an ever-bearing the first year, and if you want continuous berries each season, transplant a few of the Ohta from your patch each fall or spring, cutting the old stock down to about eight or ten inches.

The Ohta will add to his good name as an inventor of new fruit. The Ohta outbears the Sunbeam. Each, 20c; per 10, \$1.00; per 50, \$2.10; per 100, \$4.00; per 500, \$20.00.

King—Extra large, bright red, high quality, hardy Raspberry. Planted very extensively for market and home use. This is one of the standard sorts for the Northwest. Per 10, 70c; per 100, \$4.00; per 500, \$17.00.

Chief Raspberry—A Minnesota introduction that is becoming very popular among the fruit growers due to the fact that it ripens its fruit a week earlier than the Latham. Is unusually hardy. Plants free from disease. Of high quality and a good shipper. On account of this being an early bearer, it usually produces a good crop before dry weather sets in and on that account is one of the best raspberries for planting in practically all sections. Per 5, 50c; per 10, 70c; per 50, \$2.25; per 100, \$3.90; per 500, \$18.00; per 1,000, \$28.00.

(See illustration in color inside back cover.)



Chief Raspberry

Black Raspberries

Cumberland—Black; a healthy, vigorous grower; fruit very large, quality good. Keep and ship as well as any of the blacks. The most profitable market berry.

Kansas Black Raspberry—Strong vigorous grower, berries size of Gregg, of better color, jet black, firm and of best quality.

PRICES OF BLACK RASPBERRIES

Per 10, 60c; per 25, \$1.00; per 100, \$2.50; per 500, \$11.00; per 1,000, \$20.00.

Hamburg, Minn.
Oct. 5, 1932

Dear Mr. Gurney:

Our roses are still full of buds and still blooming right along. Certainly get a lot of compliments on them. We feel proud to be the owners of such lovely roses.

Yours truly,

Mrs. Clara Ische



SMALL FRUITS—(Continued)

Gurney's Everbearing Strawberries

They will produce fruit from early July until heavy freezing. In our large acreage of strawberries there was no time during the season that we did not have plenty of strawberries for everybody. No matter how small or large the piece of ground you have, you can have everbearing strawberries for the better part of four months each year. One hundred plants, properly cared for, and if possible, placed near the house where you can give them a little water from the well or some of the wash water about once a week during the hot, dry spells, will supply an ordinary family with all the strawberries they can use during the summer.

Strawberries

All strawberries offered by us are perfect varieties. You do not need other varieties planted with them to make them produce. All Strawberries shipped parcel post or express.

Mastodon

(See front cover.)

Four acres produced 1,386 crates or 22,176 quarts in one season! If you have been growing the ordinary Everbearing Strawberries and have never seen the Mastodon, it will be difficult for you to understand just how it will produce 5,600 quarts per acre.

A newspaper representative on inspecting one of the fields of Mastodons remarked, "This is the greatest sight I have ever seen, but when you tell your customers how good the Mastodon really is many of them will not believe you." The following description will impart to you in only a small way the actual value of these plants. You must see them to realize their wonderful value. Plants of the Mastodon are large, vigorous, deep-rooted. This explains their ability to produce enormous loads of fine fruit, even under adverse conditions. They are perfectly hardy. Every plant produces heavily, also, runners the first year. The berries are larger than any of the other Everbearers and of high quality. Regardless of your past experience with Everbearing Strawberries, we recommend that you plant this new Everbearing Strawberry, which is different. See front cover colored picture of Mastodon. Per 12, 40c; 25, 60c; 50, \$1.00; 100, \$1.50; 500, \$7.00; 1,000, \$12.00; 5,000, \$50.00.

Progressive Everbearing

"Put on your overcoats and pick enough strawberries for short-cake."

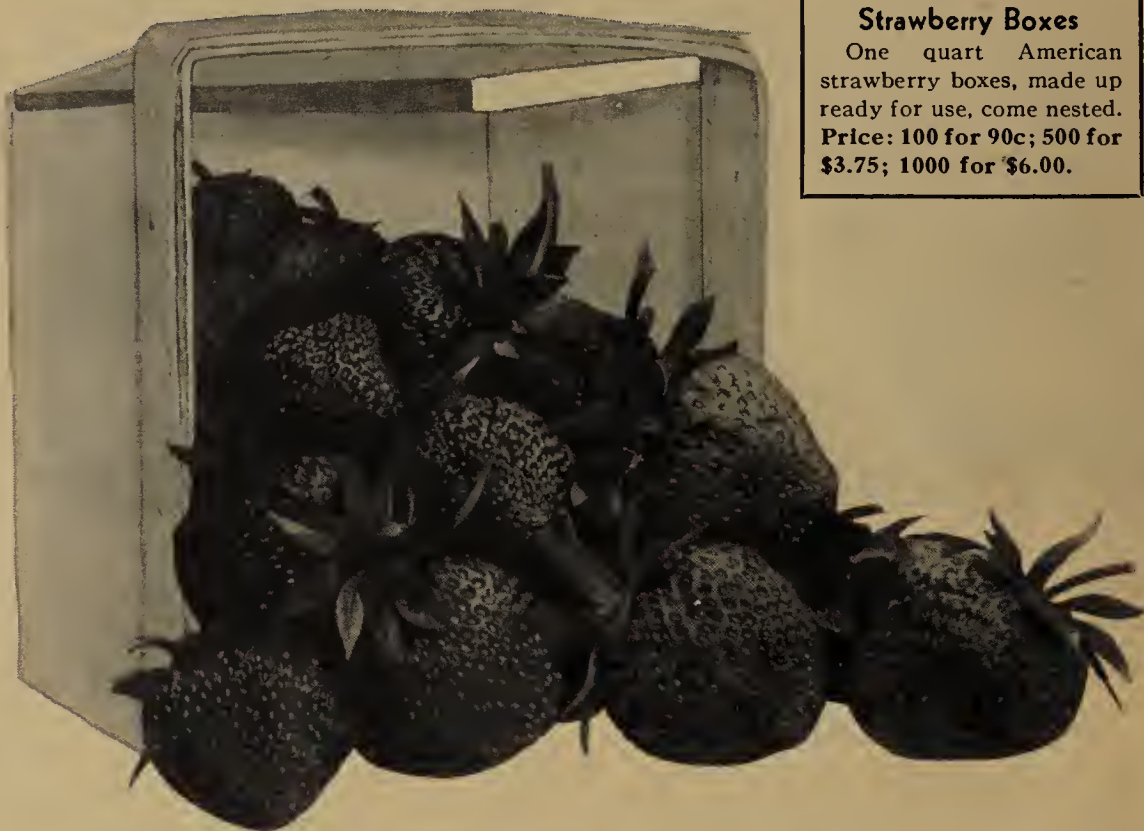
This is the hardiest of the everbearing Strawberries, producing large crops of medium sized fruit from July until heavy freezing. This is one of the older varieties but still a good variety and should appear in all catalogs. The season has been favorable to growing Strawberries and our plants are strong and healthy. We will furnish instructions to planters with each order. Per 25, 50c; 50, 80c; 100, \$1.30; 500, \$6.00; 1,000, \$10.00.

Instructions for Planting and Care of Strawberries

Plant Strawberries in the Spring Only

We sell millions of strawberries each year, and they go to all sections of the United States. We often ship them across the continent and have them reach their destination in perfect condition. We dig, pack and ship fresh every day, so they leave in the best possible condition. We want them to reach the customer fresh and green. In handling thousands upon thousands of growing plants there is always the possibility that some will be overheated in transit. When that happens we want you to notify us at once. However, more strawberries are killed after they are received by the planters than in any other way. They appear to be a trifle dry and they are immediately soaked. The crown of a strawberry plant should never be wet before planting, as it will rot in a few hours. Each plant has a number of fine roots, have your ground in excellent condition, force the flat hand into this mellow ground, withdraw the hand, leaving a hole an inch by about 4 inches and about 4 or 5 inches deep. Take the other hand spread the roots of the plant out fan-shaped, the crown to be just even with the top of the ground when the dirt is packed firmly against the plant. Plant them from 1 foot to 18 inches apart in the row and the rows 4 feet apart. During the growing season they will throw out a number of runners that set new plants. Train these to stay close to the original plant, not allowing it to become more than a foot wide. In the fall, when the ground freezes, cover the plant to a depth of about one or two inches with straw or hay. Straw is best, as you can rake it in among the plants in the spring and allow it to remain there. This keeps the fruit off the ground and clean always.

Strawberries are always sent separate from the balance of your order, either by parcel post or express. We do this that the plants may reach you in the best possible condition.



Dunlap Strawberries (the hardiest and most drought-resistant of any of the June-bearing varieties.)

June Bearing Strawberries Red Gold (Sugar Saver) Strawberries

We are always on the lookout for something better. As new varieties appear we try them out and when we find something that is better than anything else in our gardens we offer it to our customers with our recommendation. But before putting Gurney's recommendations on a variety it must prove to us that it really is better not only in quality but in size, bearing, hardness, ease of growing and every other point that makes it a desirable variety for you to raise.

If nothing more were said of this new strawberry, than that it requires only half as much sugar in canning as any other variety, you would be interested enough to try them out. You would want to be shown, and rightly so. But we are going to say more than that. It has the flavor of the wild strawberry. Berries often measure 8½ inches around with as high as 43 berries to a stem and eleven stems to the plant. The stems are sturdy and stand up well away from the ground, making picking a pleasure.

Another good feature is their long fruiting time, starting early and continuing long after other varieties are gone. Setting Red Gold is almost like having your strawberry crop insured, for it's almost impossible to have the crop ruined by late freezes or wet weather. Wet weather will prevent fertilization of other varieties but the long season of Red Gold avoids this possibility.

Plant Red Gold this year. You will never regret it. It is large, solid, a good bearer, has strong stems and is a Sugar Saver. Per 25, 50c; 50, 80c; 100, \$1.30; 500, \$6.00; 1,000, \$10.00.

Blakemore Strawberry

The new early Strawberry introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Has been tested in all parts of the country and found unusually prolific in plant making and berry production. Plants extremely healthy and able to withstand dry weather. Do well on poor soils. Berries are good size, bright, even red all over, and all the way through. An extra firm berry which may be left on the vines several days after ripe and reaches the market looking bright and fresh. Every berry of uniform size and shape. Per 25, 50c; 50, 80c; 100, \$1.30; 500, \$6.00; 1,000, \$10.00.

Dunlap Strawberries, a Standard Variety

Even with the introduction of the Everbearing Strawberry there is still a place for the old standard one crop per year strawberry. The Dunlap is absolutely the best. It is a self-fertilizer, fine quality berry, yields abundantly, and is a good shipper.

We grow a great many varieties of the old standard strawberries, but we consider the Dunlap the best of any for all purposes. Per 25, 40c; 50, 65c; 100, \$1.00; 500, \$3.85; 1,000, \$6.50; 5,000, \$30.00. Parcel post or express charges paid in all cases by us on Strawberry plants.



GRAPES



Beta Grapes

All heavy No. 1 plants. A row of grape vines in your garden will produce more profit, enjoyment and beauty than any other known fruit. The Rockport Colony sold \$465.00 worth of Beta grapes from 90 vines in one year. That is an unusual income and you may do as well from your own vineyard. Nothing so refreshing as the fresh, ripe fruit on the vines; nothing so desirable as the jams, jellies and grape juices for the winter.

Instructions for planting and care: One of the most satisfactory fruits, and can be grown anywhere. For the extreme north use the hardiest varieties, as the Beta. As you go farther south take standard varieties, as the Concord. They kill easily if left unprotected while out of the ground. When you receive the grape, it will have very long roots. These should be cut back to about 6 inches in length. The hole should be dug a spade's depth, and the roots spread out on the bottom of this hole. See that the earth is worked in well among the roots. Pack well, cultivate and fertilize, and you will have best results. A trellis will be needed the second year after planting.

Beta Grape—The people moving north regret the loss of their grapes, which are wonderfully attractive and refreshing in the late summer. Many the heartache and sigh of disappointment when the housewife finds she cannot grow grapes on her new homestead or northern home. The Beta changes all this, as it will grow readily in North Dakota without covering; not only grow, but produce as much fruit per vine as the large varieties in the East, rapid growers often making a growth of 15 to 20 feet in a single season. Extremely valuable for covering summer houses, outbuildings or fences. We recognized the value of this new grape when it was introduced. It has made homes beautiful and produced immense quantities of fruit. Each, 15c; 5, 70c; 10, \$1.25; 25, \$3.00; 50, \$5.50; 100, \$9.00.

Champlon—One of the earliest of the large black grapes. With winter protection these can be successfully grown in most parts of North Dakota. Very productive, vines vigorous and hardy. Each, 20c; 10, \$1.35; 50, \$5.00.

Caco—One of the most delicious of all grapes. Wine red or amber. Ripens ten days to two weeks earlier than the Concord. Fine, very strong, vigorous growers, healthy and prolific. Each, 30c; 5, \$1.35; 10, \$2.35.

Delaware—One of the finest table grapes, bunches not large, compact, well shouldered, berries rather small, juicy and sweet without any hard pulp. Spicy flavor, probably the best American grape, all things considered. Ripens medium early, color red. Each, 20c; 5, 95c; 25, \$4.00.

Lutie Grape—An old standard variety. Out of twenty-five varieties of grapes that we are growing in our trial grounds the Lutie Grape has led for two years. The Lutie is very vigorous and produces more fruit than any other variety in the trial grounds. It is a red grape, earlier than the Concord and probably more hardy. There is no reason why you cannot grow large quantities of these grapes, as there are but few fruits, if any, that will produce more fruit per square foot than grapes. Try ten of these. Each, 20c; 5, 90c; 10, \$1.70.

Moore Early—Similar to Concord, equally as hardy and at least ten days earlier. Very productive in rich soil. Each, 25c; 10, \$1.75; 50, \$6.00.



Concord Grape



Niagara Grape

Moyer Grape—A red grape, seedling from the Delaware. It is similar to the above described Delaware, is more free from rot and mildew, and the berries and bunches are larger. Flavor, rich and sweet, without a trace of foxiness. The fruit keeps and ships well. This grape was originated in Canada and is highly thought of, proving perfectly hardy everywhere the Concord is grown and possibly standing even more cold. Two weeks earlier than the Delaware, especially fine for the north. Each, 20c; 5, 95c; 10, \$1.80; 25, \$4.00.

Niagara—Large, slightly oval; pale yellow fruit, covered with a white bloom; the quality is equal to the Concord and it is the standard white grape of the country. Bunches are large and compact. Vine vigorous, hardy and very productive. Each, 15c; 5, 70c; 10, \$1.25; 25, \$2.50; 50, \$4.70.

Worden—Larger than Concord and ten days earlier. Hardy, healthy, vigorous and productive. Large bunches, dark purplish-black. Especially good on account of its earliness. Each, 15c; 10, \$1.20; 50, \$5.00; 100, \$9.00.

Rockport Mennonite Society sold \$465 worth of Beta Grapes from ninety vines. Can you beat that?

Concord Grape, The Old Standard

There are, no doubt, more Concord Grapes produced in the United States than all others together. This Grape is almost too well known to need a description. Large, color purplish-black, very hardy, productive, ripening about the middle of September. An excellent market grape. Mr. H. J. Gurney sold Mr. Henry Becker of Elk Point a number of Concord Grapes about thirty years ago. These Grapes have produced each season without winter protection. Many carloads of these are shipped out of different points along the Missouri River in Nebraska. Grapes will produce more fruit than any other plant with but little extra care. They blossom late and escape late frosts. You can depend on a crop at least eight years out of ten. We are offering strong plants, two years old. Each, 15c; 5, 75c; 12, \$1.00; 25, \$2.00; 100, \$5.50.



ASPARAGUS—SAGE—RHUBARB—HORSERADISH

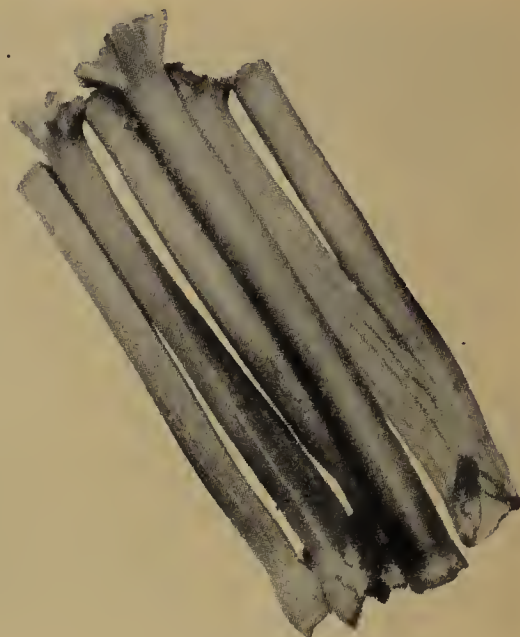
Rhubarb or Pie Plant

This is where the fellow with a little piece of ground in town, as well as the man with the big farm, can take a solar plexus punch at the high cost of living, and live better and feel better than he can without this saving. You can grow the plant so easily and in such a small space, and produce such an immense crop that makes the most excellent sauce and pies, that you are certainly neglecting one of the big little things if you fail to have a supply. If you could grow the ordinary farm crops as easily as you can grow rhubarb, you could simply plant the crop and take a vacation, because it will grow and produce anywhere and under almost any condition. It responds to better care and better conditions just as any other crop will.

Plan plenty for canning. You have heard the following: "An apple a day keeps the doctor away." There is more truth to this than many realize. The same may be said of the Rhubarb.

Giant Victorian—Large, early, tender, red stalk. We consider this the best. You get the larger stalks out of your rhubarb if you use plenty of fertilizer. It is a heavy feeder.

Giant Victorian Rhubarb—2 for 30c; 10, \$1.00; 25, \$2.20; 100, \$8.00.



Gurney's Rhubarb



Asparagus

Asparagus

This much neglected, earliest healthful, easily grown vegetable should find a place in every garden, whether on the farm or in town. You can grow such an immense quantity on so small a space that you certainly cannot afford to neglect it. Asparagus roots should be planted in a well-prepared bed, the roots covered about five or six inches and the soil made very rich with fertilizer each season in order to produce the maximum amount of very large shoots. If planted in rows the plants should be about one foot apart in the row, and the rows far enough apart for cultivation. If in a bed in the garden, plant them about one foot apart each way and cultivate with the hoe.

Washington Asparagus—This is the fourth year we have offered this wonderful asparagus. This is a high quality asparagus producing larger stocks than any other asparagus, is free from rust and cannot be recommended too highly. If you are intending to plant a small garden or grow asparagus for the market, you cannot make a mistake in planting this variety. All of the large planters are getting into this variety as rapidly as possible. It brings a higher price on the market. These are heavy one year plants. They must be planted either in the fall or in the spring.

Prices One Year Old Plants: 50, 90c; 100, \$1.60; 1,000, \$8.00.

Prices Two Year Old Plants: 50, \$1.50; 100, \$2.50; 1,000, \$15.00.

Conover's Colossal and Palmetto Asparagus—These are the standard early varieties of asparagus that we have been offering in the past. 25 plants, 50c; 50 plants, 90c; 100 plants, \$1.40; 1,000 plants, \$8.00.

Sage, the Large Leaf Variety

These plants are easily grown and should be grown in every garden. They are entirely hardy. 2 for 40c; 10, \$1.50.



Evergreens in Winter



New Bohemian Horseradish

New Bohemian Horseradish

This horseradish is perfectly hardy anywhere. Is a very desirable article as a relish. Its roots are dug in early spring, grated fine, vinegar added, and it is ready for use. For planting and care, first plant the roots about two inches deep in a desirable location where they can be left permanently. Give them good cultivation.

The Malner Horseradish roots were introduced by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. They are much earlier, and produce better than the ordinary sort. Roots grow larger, are whiter, and quality is far superior. All who grow horseradish should use this variety; we have discarded the old standard kind, as Malner will outyield and is much more satisfactory in every way. 5 for 60c; 10, \$1.00; 25, \$2.25; cuttings, \$1.00 per 50.

Elroy, Wis.
January 6, 1932

Mr. D. B. Gurney,
Dear Sir:

You sure did send us some dandy Raspberry plants and Strawberries, and, as dry as it was, we kept them alive by watering them. I want to thank you very much for replacing them and they looked wonderful this fall.

Yours truly,
A. Ruskosky

The House of Gurney, Inc.
Yankton, S. Dak.

Gentlemen:

In the spring of 1930, I set out two hundred Mastodon Everbearing Strawberries. That year was pretty dry. Toward fall, we got a taste of the berries. Same for 1931 until fall rains came. We started eating berries about the middle of August and ate our last October 23rd. We had berries three times a week—five and six in our family—a good big dish and sent a good jar to school in three lunches. Some runners had berries that had no roots. If frost had stayed off, we would have had lots more.

We are delighted with them.

Respectfully,

Mrs. E. F. Bauman

Brewster, Minn., March 9, 1932

NUT BEARING TREES

Almost every farm and garden contains some land that should be planted to nut trees adapted to the soil. Probably no branch of tree cultivation pays larger profits or is as well assured of a profitable market for all products. The nuts in many cases pay better than farm crops or fruits while most kinds make a growth of valuable timber that will, of itself, pay a large per cent on the investment. The nuts that we list can be grown in almost any section of the country.

Butternut or White Walnut—A fine native tree producing a large longish nut, which is prized for its sweet, oily, nutritious kernel.

Size	Each	Per 2	Per 5	Per 10	Per 100
1 year.....	.....	\$0.30	.....	\$1.00	\$7.00
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.45	.....	\$1.65	.....	.....

Hazel Nut—This forms a small growing bush and produces large quantities of nuts; it is perfectly hardy in any territory; does best if planted alongside of, or in, thin groves, or along banks in the natural timber. **Each, 20c; 10 for \$1.50.**

Black Walnut—This is the black walnut of commerce and produces probably the most valuable of any wood grown in the United States today. It also produces large quantities of nuts which are always marketable at a good price. We grow these in immense quantities.

The trees that we are offering are grown from nuts gathered from native trees. It is an established fact that the furthest north in which Black Walnuts have been located growing naturally is along the river at Yankton. The trees we are offering are from this stock. This assures you of the hardest Black Walnuts that you possibly can secure. These are very hardy when planted in connection with other trees where the soil is deep and they get a reasonable amount of moisture. They produce excellent nuts.

Size	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100	Per 500
12 to 18 in.....	.....	\$0.40	\$0.75	\$1.80	\$3.25	\$13.00
18 to 24 in.....	.....	.50	.90	2.00	3.75	15.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.....	.60	1.10	2.30	4.25	20.00
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.30	.....	2.75	10.00	.....	.....
4 to 6 ft.....	.50	.....	4.50	20.00	.....	.....

Horse Chestnuts—

The nuts that these trees were grown from were gathered from two trees that are at least eighteen inches through and perfect in form, growing in the City of Yankton. Those are probably the oldest Horse Chestnut trees in South Dakota and have proved perfectly hardy. The fruit of this is not edible. The tree is very beautiful and ornamental, having an almost perfectly globular crown. It bears large quantities of flowers followed by burrs containing two to four nuts.

We find these trees growing and doing well, perfectly hardy in the east part of South Dakota, eastern North Dakota. They are exceptionally hardy, a wonderful shade tree and should be planted more extensively. **Very rapid in growth. 3-4 ft., each, 60c; per 10, \$5.00; 5-6 ft., each, 95c; per 10, \$8.00; 6-8 ft., each, \$1.25; 2 in. cal., each, \$1.60.**

Black Walnut Seed should be planted in the fall with the hulls on, about 5 inches deep. Unhulled nuts, 15c per lb.; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 20 lbs., \$1.80. For fall delivery.



Horse Chestnut in Fall, Dr. Hohf's Residence

FOREST OR SHADE TREES

How grateful is the shade of a tree, whether it be a grove or a single tree, a man finds sanctuary from the rays of a blazing western sun under its spreading branches. Imagine if you can a park, a city, or a home without a

tree. To the dwellers in forest lands it is inconceivable, but to some of you who have seen the treeless prairie, the thought brings to mind the days of scorched plains, lawns burned brown, air dry as the breath of the Sahara, and no relief in sight for man or beast.

Man needs trees. He cannot be happy without them. He should have a place where he can go among whispering leaves and breathe the cool, health-giving breath of the trees. No town or city should be without its forest park; no farm should lack its grove; no city home should be entitled to the sacred name of home until it is sheltered under the protecting arms of the forest giant. And what is one to think of the town or city that has no trees lining its streets, to give comfort to the passerby and beauty to the environment? All city streets should be planted with trees.

The word cal. appearing after the large-sized trees means the measurement in caliper or the diameter of the tree taken from six to twelve inches above the ground, depending on the size of the tree.

Tran. in all cases means transplanted. All of the larger trees offered by us are transplanted.

Ash

This is one of the most valuable of all for northern and northwestern South Dakota and North Dakota. In planting in that section, you should make your planting largely of the Ash. It is an upright grower, with beautiful foliage, perfectly hardy and best for the high and dry places, or where a hard pan is close to the top of the ground. It will thrive in that part of the country where ninety per cent of the population will say that trees cannot be produced.

Size	Each	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100	Per 1000
6 to 12 in.....	.....	.....	\$0.60	\$0.85	\$4.75
12 to 18 in.....	.....	.....	.85	1.00	7.00
18 to 24 in.....	.....	.....	1.10	1.90	10.90
2 to 3 ft.....	.....	.....	2.00	3.00	18.00
4 to 6 ft. tran.	\$0.30	\$2.50	9.50	17.00	.....
6 to 8 ft. tran.	.45	3.20	13.00	24.00	.....
8 to 10 ft. tran.	.55	4.50	19.00	36.00	.....
1½ to 2 in. cal.	1.25	11.75	60.00	.....	.....
2 to 2½ in. cal.	2.00	19.00	80.00	.....	.....



Landscape Scene, State Hospital at Yankton



FOREST AND SHADE TREES—(Continued)

Basswood (Linden)

One of the most beautiful deciduous trees grown. Trunk always straight, the top almost a perfect globe; green leaves during the summer changing to bright yellow with the autumn; holds its leaves well beyond most other trees; very hardy.

Size	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.40	\$3.50
4 to 5 ft.....	.50	4.50
5 to 6 ft.....	.55	5.00

White Birch

A graceful tree with white bark; a very desirable lawn tree. Hardy if not too dry.

We want to call the attention of our customers to the color of the bark on the White Birch tree. The bark on trees often as tall as six to eight feet does not show any or but little white, while trees eight to ten feet tall begin to show white bark. 3-4 ft., 45c each; \$4.00 per 10.

Box Elder (Acer Negundo)

This is a rapid growing tree, producing firewood of good quality about as quickly as any tree will. Very hardy and long lived; is not a beautiful tree but it is desirable in your wind-break or groves on the farm. We do not advise the planting of these for street trees or in city parks, but intersperse a row of Box Elder in your grove on the farm for quick protection.

Size	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
12 to 18 in.....	.....	.....	\$1.00	\$ 7.00
18 to 24 in.....	.....	.....	1.80	10.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.....	.....	2.35	17.00
4 to 5 ft. tran..	\$0.35	\$2.50	12.00	.....
5 to 6 ft. tran..	.50	4.50	26.00	.....

Siberian Pea Tree (Caragana Arborescens)

Makes an Excellent Snow Catcher, Wind Break, Ornamental Hedge—Hardy Anywhere

A very hardy, low growing tree from Siberia; excellent for hedge purposes, for snow breaks, or ornamental specimens. The trees in the spring are covered with racemes of yellow flowers, later forming pods like peas. The bark is light green in color, the foliage light green with silvery background. Planted extensively in Canada, North Dakota, South Dakota, and adjoining states where conditions are severe. Height, 10 feet. Exceptionally good for dry, cold climates. If you have had difficulty in starting windbreaks, groves and other trees try these, they will give you a start.

Size	Each	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100	Per 1000
6 to 12 in....	.....	.....	\$0.90	\$1.30	\$12.00
12 to 18 in....	.....	\$0.50	1.25	2.00	14.00
18 to 24 in....	\$0.15	.70	1.60	3.00	20.00
2 to 3 ft....	.20	1.00	1.90	3.50	25.00
3 to 4 ft....	.35	2.25	11.50	.....	.....

500 at the 1000 rate.

Cottonwood

The Cottonwood and Poplar are the most rapid growing of any of the soft wooded varieties, and should be planted on every farm. They make excellent firewood, mighty good thick shelter, and are always pleasing to the eye. Cottonwood and Poplar are the coming tree for the manufacturer of paper pulp. We are selling hundreds of thousands of cuttings and trees to paper manufacturers each season.

Size	Each	10	100	1000
12 to 18 in.....	.....	.....	\$0.60	\$3.00
18 to 24 in.....	.....	.....	.75	4.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.....	.....	1.00	5.50
3 to 4 ft.....	.....	\$0.50	3.50	10.00
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0.15	1.00	8.00	30.00
5 to 6 ft.....	.20	1.50	10.00	.....
6 to 8 ft.....	.35	3.00	25.00	.....



Globe Locust and D. B.

Wild Black Cherry

(*Prunus Serotina*)—A hardy rapid grower. Bears fruit abundantly when quite young. The wood ranks next to the Black Walnut in commercial value. Makes a handsome lawn tree. Bears white blossoms in racemes in early spring and ripens an abundant crop of fruit in August. Fruit about the size of a pea. Height, 40 ft. Foliage colors beautiful. 4 to 5 feet, each, 40c; per 10, \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., ea., 30c; per 10, \$2.00.

Ailanthus

(Tree of Heaven)—Originated in Japan. An upright, rapid growing tree, with long, slender fern-like leaves, free from disease. May be cut to the ground each year and will grow in shrub form, cylindrical appearing. It is excellent where a small tree or large shrub is wanted. 3 to 4 ft., each, 30c; per 5, \$1.25; 4 to 6 ft., each, 45c; per 10, \$4.00.



Chinese Elm

Catalpa Speciosa Northern Grown

This is the hardy Catalpa of the north. In Yankton County there are some very large growers of the genuine Catalpa Speciosa, and in the city of Yankton there are large trees, some of them two feet through. We procure all of our seed from the trees here in Yankton County. They are fine for ornamental purposes and grow very straight and fast. The leaves measure 10 in. across and its beautiful white flowers give it a very tropical appearance. Our large sizes for ornamental purposes are transplanted and are very easily grown. Do not plant on high ground.

Size	Each	10	100	1000
12 to 18 in....	.....	.....	\$2.00	\$10.00
18 to 24 in....	.....	.....	2.50	12.00
3 to 4 ft. tran..	\$0.35	\$3.25	24.00	.....
4 to 5 ft. tran..	.40	3.50	28.00	.....
6 to 8 ft. tran..	.55	4.00	35.00	.....
8 to 10 ft. tran..	.65	5.50	.....	.....

Umbrella Catalpa

Catalpa Bungei—Umbrella Catalpa grafted on the Catalpa Speciosa. It makes a perfect umbrella-shaped head without pruning. Desirable in landscape or home planting, producing the wonderful globular heads. This is a particularly hardy variety and is suitable for any section south of Sioux Falls, S. Dakota. 5½ ft. head, \$1.25 each. Per 5, \$5.00.

Globe or Umbrella Locust

This is a thornless, rapid growing tree with dense, globular head; assumes compact form without shearing. To give it standard form, it is grafted on a Black Locust stem. The foliage is a dark glossy green, very healthy and vigorous. This excellent tree, hitherto little known in this country, is widely used in Europe in formal plantations and as a small street tree. It has been used in the West for a number of years, and is now becoming popular in the East and Middle West. Globe Locust can be used wherever Catalpa Bungei is used, and is more adaptable on account of its greater hardiness. 5 to 6 foot, each, \$1.60; per 5, \$7.50.

Horse Chestnut—An excellent shade tree. For prices and description see Nut Bearing Trees.

Elm, American White (*Ulmus Americana*)

Is a very desirable tree for a great many reasons. The Elm from Northern seed, such as we grow here, is always hardy. It grows into a beautiful spreading tree that will live longer than several generations of people and increases in beauty each year. It is free from diseases and insects, and wind seldom if ever breaks or damages it. From the time you plant it you can say, "This is a beautiful tree but it will be better next year." And it continues to get better.

This is the most popular of all street trees. It is planted over a wider range of country for ornamental and shade purposes than any other tree. It is the tree for the city and the town. It is the tree to produce the shade and stand the grief that the shade tree always receives on the farm as well as in the city.

Size	Each	Per 10	Per 25	Per 100	Per 1000
6 to 12 in. sd...	.....	.....	.....	\$1.00	\$5.00
12 to 18 in. sd...	.....	.....	.....	1.20	9.00
18 to 24 in. sd...	.....	.....	.....	1.70	11.00
2 to 3 ft. sd...	.....	.....	.....	\$1.00	2.50 16.00
4 to 6 ft. tran..	\$0.30	\$2.55	6.00	18.00	.....
6 to 8 ft. tran..	.40	3.20	.....	22.00	.....
8 to 10 ft. tran..	.65	5.40	.....	30.00	.....
1½ to 1½ in. cal. tran...	.95	9.00	.....	80.00	.....
1½ to 2 in. cal. tran...	1.55	14.50	.....	100.00	.....
2 to 2½ in. cal. tran...	1.95	18.00	.....	150.00	.....
2½ to 3 in. cal. tran...	2.25	20.00	.....	175.00	.....
3 to 4 in. cal. tran...	2.75	24.00	.....	.....	.....
4 to 5 in. cal. tran...	4.00	35.00	.....	.....	.....



CHINESE OR SIBERIAN ELM

(*Ulmus Pumila*)

The Northern, Rapid Growing, Hardy, Drought Resisting Type—Practically Free from Insects and Disease

George Gurney reports: "In August, 1930, I was inspecting tree planting in western South Dakota and North Dakota and noticed in all cases that the Chinese Elm were in full leaf, making rapid growth even on the hills, while the other varieties of trees had stopped growing, leaves were curled on account of heat and drought. I have seen fine specimens of Chinese Elm growing in different parts of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri. All doing well. They seem to thrive in all soils. They have stood season 1931 as well."

Prof. Purley L. Keane, of South Dakota State College, Brookings, South Dakota, says: "We have a number of Chinese Elms in Brookings, most of which are relatively young. We have some which have been planted in boulevards and private home grounds that are five or six years of age and have made very rapid growth. They apparently are more drought resisting than the American or White Elm. They apparently make greater growth under rather adverse and trying conditions than does the American Elm. The leaves are much smaller, giving the tree a finer, neater, trimmer, and more delicate appearance."

C. B. Waldron, Secretary of North Dakota State Horticultural Society, says: "The trees growing in and around Fargo seem to be hardy and generally satisfactory. Four years ago the Park Board planted a few hundred in their nursery where they made a very rapid growth and show no sign of winter killing. These trees were girdled by mice the first winter but they sent up sprouts from below the point of injury and are now pretty good trees."

In 1913, George Gurney planted one of the Chinese Elm trees (sent in by the Department of Agriculture) in his front yard. This tree had but little space between the house and sidewalk and a large row of trees planted in the parking just outside of the sidewalk. There is only two feet of clay and black soil underlaid with gravel in this place. Regardless of this, the tree has made a rapid growth and is now eight or ten feet taller than the trees that are growing less than twenty-five feet away that have been planted in their particular locations at least twenty years longer than the Chinese Elm.

The branches of new growth are rather slender and, in many cases, drooping, giving the tree a wonderfully beautiful appearance. The leaves are smaller than those of the American Elm and they have been described as giving the tree a fern-like appearance. Is one of the first trees to leaf out in the spring and holds its leaves longer than other trees in the fall. This tree has commanded more favorable comment than any other tree introduced for a great many years and justly so.

We have photographs of trees of the Chinese Elm in China showing the tree to live to a great age and gain considerable size. One of the Chinese Elms sent in from China to Washington a great many years ago is now seventy-five feet tall and very spreading.



Chinese or Siberian Elm (*Ulmus Pumila*)

Clayton W. Watkins, Extension Forester of Nebraska, says: "The experience I have had with this tree in plantings has been that it is a very rapid growing tree; in fact, the most rapid growing broadleaf, except the Poplars that we have used. In windbreak plantings, I think it makes an ideal row and the fact that it grows up quickly makes it valuable for giving protection to the smaller growing varieties."

Prof. T. J. Maney, Chief Pomology Section of Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, Ames, Iowa, says: "The Chinese Elm is doing fine in this locality. It is hardy and very vigorous in growth."

F. M. Harrington, Head of Department of Horticulture, the University of Montana Agricultural Experimental Station, Bozeman, Montana, says: "Regarding the Chinese Elm will say that we feel it is one of the very desirable trees for Montana conditions and we are pushing it for ornamental and shelter belt planting. It grows rapidly and is comparatively free from insects, particularly aphids."

Ernest George, in Charge Shelter Belt Project, Mandan, North Dakota, says: "The experiments conducted with Chinese Elm (*Ulmus Pumila*), on this station and in demonstration shelter belt plantings in western North and South Dakota and that part of Montana and Wyoming lying east of the Rocky Mountains, indicate that this species has considerable promise for planting in mixture with other species in shelter belt plantings. Its ability to adapt itself to all types of soils except low, wet situations, makes it of considerable importance for planting in this region."

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PLANTING

For windbreak purposes plant several rows of Chinese Elm 8 feet by 8 feet apart. For ornamental purposes plant from 25 to 30 feet apart. For hedges or snow catches plant 4 feet apart.

Protect your buildings and orchards from both the hot winds of summer and the cold winds of winter, as well as from drifting snow by planting a row or more of these rapid growing Chinese Elms.

PRICES OF CHINESE ELM

Size	Each	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1,000
6-12 in. seedling....	.....	.....	\$ 0.80	\$ 1.50	\$ 7.00	\$ 13.00
12-18 in. seedling....	.....	.....	1.25	2.00	9.75	17.00
18-24 in. seedling....	.....	\$ 0.65	1.55	2.75	13.50	25.00
2-3 ft. seedling....	.....	.80	1.85	3.60	19.00	35.00
3-4 ft. seedling....	.....	.90	2.70	5.80	26.00	50.00
4-5 ft. trans.....	\$0.30	2.70	12.00	20.00	95.00	180.00
5-6 ft. trans.....	.40	3.75	17.00	32.00	155.00	.....
6-8 ft. trans.....	.50	4.50	22.00	42.00	200.00	.....
8-10 ft. trans.....	.65	6.00	29.00	56.00	.....	.....
1¼-1½ in. cal. trans.	1.10	10.00	46.00	90.00	.....	.....



FOREST AND SHADE TREES—(Continued)



Hackberry

Hackberry (Celtis Occidentalis)

The Hackberry is a native well into the Dakotas, and there are wonderful specimens of these growing along the rivers, creeks and ravines. It is a perfectly hardy, rapid growing, beautifully shaped tree. When planted alone, allowing it to have plenty of room for spread, it forms into the best-shaped of any of the hardwood trees. It is well to give it considerable room in planting. Heavy winds will not break them.

I am showing here the picture of a Hackberry tree in front of the telephone office at Yankton, South Dakota. This tree spreads more than 40 feet, is a perfect globe, and is noticed and commented on by practically every visitor to this city.

Size	Each	10	100
6 to 12 in.....		\$1.00	\$ 5.00
4 to 6 ft.....	\$0.60	5.00	.....
6 to 8 ft.....	.80	7.30	64.00
8 to 10 ft.....	1.15	10.40	89.00
10 to 12 ft.....	1.35	12.00	100.00
2 to 2½ in. cal.*....	2.75	20.00	175.00
2½ to 3 in. cal.*....	3.50	27.00	240.00
3 to 4 in. cal.*....	4.50	37.00	.....

Maple, Silver or Soft (Acer Dasycarpum)

This is one of the rapid growing street trees. In towns it is one of the good shade trees and good street trees. If planted in groves in the country it does remarkably well and should be on every farm. Do not confuse this with the Silver Leaved Poplar.

Size	Each	10	100
12 to 18 in.....			\$ 2.50
4 to 5 ft. trans.†.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	16.00
5 to 6 ft. trans.†.....	.35	3.00	28.00
6 to 8 ft. trans.†.....	.45	4.00	37.00

Ginnala Maple

This is a hardy Maple from Siberia. A semi-dwarf tree, fourteen to twenty feet tall. Hardier

Terms Used on Tree Descriptions

*"Cal." means the diameter of the tree one foot from the ground.

†"Tr." or "Trans." means that the tree has been transplanted at least once. They are more valuable because the root system has been forced into a compact mass by pruning.

than the Soft Maple. The bright colored prettily cut leaves and the immense quantities of seed that they produce make them very attractive trees.

2 to 4 ft., ea., 20c; per 5, 90c; per 10, \$1.50.

Sugar or Rock Maple—This tree is chieftain of its clan; straight, spreading, symmetrical, of grand proportions, often 120 feet in height. It grows well and roots deeply. Its bold leaves have very rich autumn tints of clear yellow and scarlet. Hardy here when planted among other trees 12 to 18 in., per 10, \$1.00; per 100, \$5.00; 4 to 6 ft., ea., 60c; per 10, \$5.50.

Norway Maple—One of the most beautiful and desirable trees known. Of large size, perfect outline, with deep green foliage, which turns to a pale yellow in autumn. Desirable trees for street, park and garden. They grow faster than Hard Maple and do better here in Yankton. The leaves in the spring first appear red, later turning green.

Size	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0.40	\$3.50
6 to 8 ft.....	.65	5.50

Schwedleri—The Purple Norway Maple's beautiful leaves are attractive at all seasons but are especially fine in spring when the gleaming purple and red leaves contrast brightly with the green of other trees. They turn purplish-green in midsummer and golden yellow in the fall.

Size	Each	5
5 to 6 ft.....	\$1.00	\$4.50

Mountain Ash

A fine hardy tree, obtains a height of twenty feet. Head dense and upright in growth. Covered from July until winter with clusters of bright red berries. An excellent tree for the lawn where a larger shade tree cannot be used.

Size	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.40	\$3.50
4 to 6 ft.....	.45	4.00
6 to 8 ft.....	.55	5.00

Oak

Red Oak—An American variety, rapid in growth. Has large foliage which assumes in the fall a purplish scarlet hue. Makes a fine speci-

men tree and cannot be too highly recommended for general planting. 5-6 ft., each, \$1.50.

White Oak—Everyone knows the Oak and the value of its timber. Native of Dakota and Minnesota, making very fine sturdy trees. Two-year seedlings, each 10c; per 10, 90c; per 50, \$3.00.

Burr Oak—A large tree with wide spreading, round head. Acorns often more than one inch in diameter, in a mossy cup.

Size	Each	Per 10	Per 50
2-year seedlings.....	\$0.10	\$0.90	\$ 3.00
4-6 ft.....	.35	3.00	13.00
6-8 ft.....	.45	4.00	17.00
8-10 ft.....	.55	5.00	22.00

Russian Olive

Here is a variety that adapts itself to almost any purpose for which a tree can be used. If you want a hedge plant get Russian Olive. Plant them about one foot apart, cut them back to six inches from the ground, and you will have as compact and beautiful a hedge as you can desire. Its silvery foliage will always attract favorable attention. If it is a windbreak you wish to plant consider the Russian Olive. Set them about three feet apart, let them grow for a few years, and cut them back forcing them to branch low. You will have a compact windbreak starting right from the ground, serving every purpose for which a windbreak is intended. Do you want a specimen tree for your lawn, again consider the Russian Olive. Give it plenty of room, as it grows raise its branches to the height necessary for a specimen tree, and again its silvery foliage and well-shaped crown will be a point of beauty on your lawn. In addition to its adaptability, the Russian Olive is one of the hardiest trees that we know of and will grow on almost any kind of soil and under any normal condition. Notice that even after heavy freezing weather when all the leaves of other deciduous trees have fallen, the Russian Olive still retains its leaves, almost as fresh as in summer. In the spring it is covered with fragrant flowers, followed by the attractive olive-shaped, silvery white seeds, that hang in clusters like currants throughout the fall and winter. It is a wonderful tree.

Size	Each	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100	Per 500
6 to 12 in.....		\$1.00	\$1.75	\$8.00	
12 to 18 in.....		1.50	3.00	12.00	
18 to 24 in.....	\$0.90	2.00	3.50	16.00	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.20	1.30	4.50	8.00	.....
3 to 4 ft. tran... .	.25	2.00	9.00	17.00	.....
4 to 6 ft. tran... .	.35	3.00	14.00	25.00	.....
6 to 8 ft. tran... .	.45	4.00	18.00	.....	.....

Kentucky Coffee Tree

A perfectly hardy tree, medium rapid in growth, attaining a height up to 100 feet. Pods often ten inches long cling to trees throughout the winter. Leaves similar to the Black Walnut. Easily transplanted. 2½ to 3½ feet, 40c each; \$3.50 per 10.



Russian Olive Hedge, Excellent for the Purpose



Locust, Black (Robinia Pseudacacia)

A rapid growing tree, bears fragrant white flowers, wood very hard. Valuable for fence posts, hardy in sheltered locations, or where planted with other trees throughout the east half of the state.

Size	Each	10	100	1000
18 to 24 in.....			\$1.25	\$9.00
4 to 6 ft.....	\$0.30	\$2.50		
6 to 8 ft.....	.35	3.00		
8 to 10 ft.....	.45	4.00		

Locust, Honey (Gleditsia Triacanthos)

A very fine tree, delicate foliage, very fragrant flowers followed with bean-like pods, thorny, hardy.

Size	Each	10	100
12 to 18 in.....			\$1.50
5 to 6 ft. trans.....	\$0.55	\$4.60	
4 to 5 ft. trans.....	.35	3.00	

Poplars

Lombardy Poplar—A native of Europe. Remarkable for its erect growth and tall, spire-like form. Valuable in collection. 4 to 6 ft., 30c each; \$2.00 per 10; 6 to 8 ft., 50c each; \$4.50 per 10.

Bolleana Poplar—This is the aristocrat of the Poplar family. Exceptionally fine. May be planted in places where a tall, upright tree is wanted. Perfectly hardy; an upright grower with silvery green bark. Leaves silver on the bottom, green on top. Rapid in growth. One or more of these trees should be included in all landscape plantings.



A Specimen Bull or Ponderosa Pine
in Our Nursery

Size	Each	Per 5	Per 10
5 to 6 foot.....	\$0.35	\$1.50	\$2.90
6 to 8 foot.....	.45	2.00	3.90
8 to 10 foot.....	.55	2.50	4.80

Carolina and Norway Poplar—They are known as the "Sudden Saw Log." A one-year-old tree, grown from a cutting, has been known to grow 12 feet high in one season. Very hardy, and, unlike the cottonwood, never bear cotton-like seed.

Either variety, price:	Each	10	100	1000
2 to 3 foot.....			\$2.50	\$20.00
3 to 4 foot.....			3.50	30.00
4 to 5 foot.....	\$0.20	\$1.00	5.50	35.00
6 to 8 foot.....	.40	3.50	27.00	

Silver-Leaved Poplar—This is another of the native poplars that should be more generally planted. It will make cordwood faster than a cottonwood.

3 to 4 foot.....	Each, 30c;	\$2.50 per 10
4 to 6 foot.....	Each, 35c;	3.00 per 10

Simoni Poplar—Of only medium height, although bushy and as rapid growing as other varieties. Foliage small, bluntly oval tapering toward the stem; very dark, lustrous green. The bark is uniquely stained with red on young trees and twigs, but matured specimens show up the main trunk very light colored, reminding of the Birches. 1-Year, each, 25c; per 10, \$2.00.

The Northwest Poplar

The Northwest Poplar is an improvement over its relative the Cottonwood. This particular variety is from central North Dakota. Very rapid in growth, extremely hardy and does not produce this cotton that is so offensive throughout the season. Will stand on upland where Cottonwoods will not thrive. Rapid in growth and makes a large tree. This is something that you should add to your windbreak.

Size	Each	Per 50	Per 100
18 to 24 inch.....		\$1.55	\$3.00
2 to 3 foot.....		2.00	3.50
3 to 4 foot.....	\$0.20	2.20	4.00

Willows

Diamond Willow—Very valuable for fence posts, growing rapidly, produces posts that will keep in the ground for years. You should plant a good grove of them. The richer the ground the more rapidly they will produce posts, but they do well even on high and dry ground. 12-24 in., \$1.00 per 100; \$6.00 per 1000.

Niobe Weeping Willow—See Weeping Trees.

Golden Willow—Very beautiful, rapid grower, does well in low locations. Grows more rapidly than the ordinary willow. Half an acre of these trees cut to the ground every few years will keep an ordinary family in fuel. They make a large tree. 18-24 in., \$2.30 per 100; \$16.00 per 1000; 2-4 ft., 15c ea., 65c per 10; \$3.00 per 100; \$20.00 per 1000.

Laurel Leaf—This is a beautiful medium height tree with glossy, leathery foliage, especially good ornamental tree, as well as one of the most valuable of all willows for windbreaks, firewood, etc. They do well on high dry ground, and will stand drought.

Its leathery glossy foliage makes it one of the most beautiful of the willows and the fact that it thrives on higher and drier places than other willows makes it more desirable. Grows rapidly, producing a good tight windbreak or snow catcher about as quickly as any tree you could plant. 18 inch to 3 feet, \$2.00 per 10; \$16.50 per 1000.

Ural Willow—This is a Willow brought from the Ural Mountains in Russia and is offered by many as a hedge Willow. It is a very dwarf grower and suitable for hedge purposes. The branches are reddish-brown and the leaves are a rich green in color. Each, 20c; per 10, 60c; per 100, \$3.50.

You Can Grow Trees on Your Farm

A man from north-western South Dakota was in the office and remarked on the beautiful trees around Yankton. He also remarked that it was impossible to grow trees in his section of the country. I had just received a letter from his home town, enclosing a photograph of evergreens and forest trees purchased from us many years ago, that made a beautiful grove and windbreak. I showed him this letter and photograph and he said: "Oh, yes, I know that man well. He can grow trees, he takes care of them."



Showing Upright Growth
of Bolleana Poplar

Cuttings

A great many varieties of trees and plants can be propagated from cuttings more readily than any other way and at less expense. We do not advise shoving them into the ground as is commonly practiced. Plant, leaving one-half inch only of cutting above ground.

	100	1000
Cottonwood.....	\$0.40	\$3.70
Carolina Poplar.....	.40	3.70
Norway Poplar.....	.40	3.70
Laurel Leaf Willow.....	.40	3.70
Golden Willow.....	.40	3.70
White Willow.....	.65	4.00
Diamond Willow.....	.55	4.00



Weeping Mulberry, and D. B. Gurney



WEeping TREES

Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch

Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch (Betula)—This magnificent tree is without question, the most popular and the most planted of all pendulous or so-called weeping trees. It is a tall, slender tree, yet with vigorous growth. It has an erect central trunk, somewhat pyramidal in shape with graceful, drooping branches and glistening, silver-white bark. The foliage is fine, thin, deeply and delicately cut, and of a beautiful shade of green. The whole tree presents a soft and delightful effect not found in any other hardy ornamental tree. At time of planting these trees, prune them severely and wind three-fourths of the trunk of the tree with wrapping paper. Hold this in place with burlap. Do not wind too tight. Give them a thorough cultivation, and you will have no trouble in growing them.

Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch

Size	Each	Per 5	Per 10
3-4 ft.....	\$0.65	\$3.00	\$ 5.50
4-6 ft.....	1.00	4.75	9.00
6-8 ft.....	1.50	7.00	13.00



Colorado Blue Spruce

Niobe Weeping Willow

This is the grandest and one of the hardiest and best of all of the weeping trees. It is a rapid grower and will grow on almost any quality of ground. We are showing here photograph of a



Niobe Weeping Willow and Caragana Hedge
(Tree trimmed making it convenient to walk under.)

tree in the Albert Triebel yard at Yankton. This tree has been planted about eight years, and with the lightest breeze the whole tree is in motion. The bark of the tree is golden yellow, the underside of the leaves silver, and the top of the leaves a glossy dark green. The new shoots often grow to a length of six or eight feet and are not half as large around as an ordinary lead pencil. This is a specially valuable tree for hedges, single specimen and cemeteries. The price is so low you can afford to buy lots of them.

Niobe Weeping Willow Prices

Size	Each	Per 10	Per 25
3-4 ft.....	25c	\$2.00	\$4.00
4-6 ft.....	35c	3.00	7.00
6-8 ft.....	60c	5.50	.....

EVERGREENS for the Northwest

In traveling over the Dakotas we occasionally see an Oasis in the shape of Evergreens clustered around a farm house, or a few in the door yards in the cities and villages, in every case doing well, a "joy forever," and a protection from the winds. In Turner County, South Dakota, are some grand old Pine Trees that have stood for the last forty years, growing better each year. On adjoining farms owners tell us evergreens will not grow; they will not even believe what they have seen for forty years. The facts are: an evergreen is at home in the Dakotas, is as easily transplanted as any forest tree, and is worth much more than any other forest tree when growing on your place.

Here, in Yankton, we realized the great future for evergreens in the Northwest, and have planted hundreds of thousands of them at our nurseries. We know the varieties that will do best in all parts of the country and are prepared to give you the information, and furnish you with the trees, fresh dug and properly packed. Buy them by the hundreds and thousands; they are the cheapest and best windbreaks, shutting out the winter winds as no other trees will. Two rows of evergreens properly arranged will shut out the wind better than six rows of other trees.



Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch



Arbor Vitae Compacta



EVERGREENS

Silver Cedar

This is one of the very hardy cedars and will grow under almost any climatic conditions. It has a silvery cast similar to the Colorado Blue Spruce. It is growing in popularity and being used almost as extensively as the select Colorado Blue Spruce. Our trees have been clipped so as to form a compact crown. They will stand any amount of clipping and can be made into a large tree or kept down to any size desired.

Trailing, Prostrate, or Dwarf Juniper—A native of South Dakota, grows low and spreading; excellent for landscaping, foundation planting, or border planting where low trees or shrubs may be used. Its reddish-green changeable colors and its extreme hardiness, hardy anywhere, and its ability to withstand drought, puts it in a place by itself for planting in the Northwest.

Bull Pine—Native of Black Hills. Heavy, massive needles from 6 to 10 inches long of deep green color on the surface and bluish-white underneath. It is an extremely handsome ornamental tree, very drought-resistant, and hardy. Grows tall and upright, of well rounded pyramidal shape. A very desirable evergreen for western planting.

Jack Pine

A very rapid grower and very hardy. Will thrive in poor or sandy soil. Very desirable as a windbreak.

Jack Pine grows nearly as fast as the cottonwood, and gives you better service. This, in my opinion, is the most desirable of all evergreens for quick windbreaks; easily transplanted, growing in any kind of soil; holds its color and foliage all winter, making an excellent windbreak or shelter belt almost from the first year. Buy them not only in hundred lots but buy and plant thousands of them. They will increase the value and usefulness of your land many times their cost.

Mugho Pine—A dwarf species broader than its height, sometimes almost prostrate. Forms a broad dome shaped bush 4 to 8 feet broad. Excellent for planting on rocky banks and small lawns, particularly fine when grown in corner of entrances.

Scotch Pine

The Scotch Pine is a very satisfactory tree for groves and windbreaks. Also, has its place in landscaping as it makes a fine ornamental tree, very rapid in growth, perfectly hardy, and does exceptionally well in east half of South Dakota and also points south and southeast. Transplants more readily than other Pine. There are lots of good windbreaks of this Pine in the Northwest. It produces a large tree.

Black Hills Spruce

The Black Hills Spruce is a native of South Dakota, and is therefore hardy enough for the wind swept bare prairie country of the northwest. It grows readily on all soils and because of its close growing branches and heavy close set foliage it is one of the best spruces for ornamental purposes. It will stand trimming well and can be made into a very attractive hedge. Its compact habit of growth lends itself well to windbreak purposes and its dark green color, which it retains throughout the winter months, gives you a promise of the spring to come. Iowa farmers have found this tree particularly valuable for windbreaks and ornamental purposes, and found that its use has actually increased the value of their farms as real estate. These farmers come to us year after year and take them away in carload lots. The average loss in transplanting where care is taken seldom reaches 2 per cent.

See colored picture on outside back cover

The Red Cedar

This evergreen is a native of South Dakota and is found growing in all parts of the state. The seeds are often distributed by birds and carried far and wide. The Red Cedar can be used either as specimen trees, or in a grove, and makes an excellent windbreak. They may be pruned in any shape desired, and they are easily transplanted. Ironclad hardiness.

Austrian Pine—Similar in growth to the Bull Pine; not quite as hardy.

Norway Spruce—Dense, rapid-growing Spruce. Adaptable for planting south and east of us.

Pfitzer Juniper—A few years ago, this remarkable tree was almost unknown, yet it is today in the front rank of ornamental evergreen trees. Its great popularity is due to its ability to thrive in all parts of the country and under almost any conditions of soil or exposure. Will stand considerable shade. Foliage, an attractive bluish-green.

How to Trim Evergreens

Evergreens rarely require any pruning. They should be grown with the branches as near the ground as possible. Where pruning is necessary, the branches may be removed in the spring. If the tree is ill-shaped, this may be easily rectified by pinching the growth on the parts that are growing too rapidly. If the main lead on branch of the tree gets broken off, which is often the case, place a steel rod or a stake parallel with the trunk of the tree and pull one of the side limbs up and tie it to this stake with cloth. In two years you will have a perfectly straight tree and will not be able to see the injured part.

Notice to Evergreen Purchasers

Below we are listing evergreen without ball of earth on roots, also those that are balled and burlapped. All of these evergreens will be dug, packed and shipped as ordered, which will insure fresh trees in all cases. The roots of evergreens not balled and burlapped are muddled as soon as dug from the ground and will reach you in good condition. In all cases the balled and burlapped evergreens are dug with the original dirt on them; the roots are not disturbed, which practically insures growth.

Directions for Planting Evergreens

In planting balled and burlapped evergreens do not remove the burlap, but plant as received. Dig a hole much larger than the ball, place the tree in the hole, see that the ball is well watered, fill in around it with top dirt and tamp thoroughly. Plant the tree so that about two inches of dirt is over the top of the ball. Where the ball of dirt is tied on with heavy twine the twine should be cut as soon as the ball is placed in the hole.

All Evergreens Are Sold 5 at 10 Rates,
50 at 100 Rates

Seedling Evergreens

Again offering Seedling Evergreens due to the splendid results that many of our customers in the past have had in starting these little trees. Plant these where they can have good care, shading them with lath frame or brush so that they get about half of the sunlight. Keep well cultivated. Grow them in a frame or bed for one or two years then plant in their permanent location.

Prices of Seedling Evergreens

Variety	Per 25	Per 50	Per 100
Blue Spruce.....	\$3.00	\$5.00	\$8.50
Black Hills Spruce.....	2.00	3.75	6.00
Norway Spruce.....	1.50	2.75	5.00
South Dakota Bull Pine....	1.60	3.00	5.90
Jack Pine.....	1.50	2.75	5.00
Scotch Pine.....	1.50	2.75	5.00
Red Cedar.....	1.50	2.50	4.50
Arbor Vitae Chinese.....	1.20	2.00	3.50



Silver Cedar

Arbor Vitae—A well known evergreen, excellent for screens, when planted in a partially protected spot, grows very compact, easily transplanted. (This is a flat leaved or branched evergreen.) Specially desirable for all points south, east or north-east of Yankton. This would mean Nebraska, Iowa and Minnesota. Arbor Vitae stands trimming, which makes it very desirable for hedges and windbreaks in all that part of the country adapted to its growth. Its root system is of the type that makes it easily and safely transplanted, either as a balled and burlapped tree or "naked" as termed in the nursery.

Chinese Arbor Vitae—Upright in growth, very dense, fast grower, and very attractive branches arranged in flat vertical planes. Beautiful deep green color, lacy foliage. Much harder than the American Arbor Vitae.

Arbor Vitae Compacta—A dense pyramidal form of Siberian Arbor Vitae dwarf with very fine lace-like foliage. One of the hardiest.

Golden Arbor Vitae—8 to 10 feet. A beautiful variety of compact, globular form; color a lively yellowish green; one of the very handiest.

Pyramidal Arbor Vitae—This is an Arbor Vitae that is very upright in growth. A tree 8 or 10 feet tall will not spread more than two feet. Heavy foliage clear to the ground. They have proven just a little harder than other Arbor Vitae. They are a wonderfully fine ornamental tree and can be safely grown here where they have some protection from other trees, buildings or natural protection. They may be grown on the east or north side of the building within two feet of the foundation on account of their upright growth. There are many places that they can be used for foundation planting. See our very low price on them.

Colorado Blue Spruce

This is undoubtedly the most beautiful of the evergreens, and has come into use with surprising rapidity in the last few years for ornamental purposes. It has adapted itself to all conditions and the better the conditions the more rapid the growth.

The trees vary in color from light green to beautiful shades of blue. The price, of course, varies with the color. Only about one in twenty seedlings develops the beautiful blue color, and the balance grade down from blue to light green. We are showing a photograph here of thousands of them in our evergreen nursery. They are perfectly hardy.



EVERGREEN PRICE LIST

Variety	Size	No. of Times Trans- planted	MUDDERED NOT BALLED Packed Carefully			BALLED AND BURLAPPED		
			Each	Per 10	Per 100	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Chinese Arbor Vitae.....	12-18 in.	2	\$ 0.35	\$ 3.00	\$28.00	\$ 0.65	\$ 6.00	\$55.00
Chinese Arbor Vitae.....	18-24 in.	2	.45	4.00	38.00	.75	7.00	65.00
Chinese Arbor Vitae.....	2-3 ft.	3	.60	5.50	50.00	.90	8.50	80.00
Chinese Arbor Vitae.....	3-4 ft.	3	1.00	9.50	90.00	1.40	13.00	125.00
Chinese Arbor Vitae.....	4-5 ft.	4	1.35	12.50	120.00	1.60	15.00	.....
Arbor Vitae Compacta.....	12-18 in.	3	.65	6.00	.....	.90	8.00	.....
Arbor Vitae Compacta.....	18-24 in.	4	.80	7.50	.....	1.25	11.50	.....
Pyramidal Arbor Vitae.....	12-15 in.	3	.55	5.00	40.00	.85	8.00	75.00
Pyramidal Arbor Vitae.....	24-30 in.	4	.70	6.50	.....	1.10	10.00	90.00
Red Cedar.....	12-18 in.	3	.35	2.50	23.00	.60	5.00	42.00
Red Cedar.....	18-24 in.	3	.50	4.00	35.00	.70	6.00	55.00
Red Cedar.....	2-3 ft.	4	.65	6.00	55.00	1.00	9.00	80.00
Red Cedar.....	3-4 ft.	4	1.00	9.50	90.00	1.35	13.00	125.00
Silver Cedar Scopulorum.....	12-18 in.	3	.50	4.50	.....	.90	8.00	.....
Silver Cedar.....	18-24 in.	3	.60	5.50	.....	1.15	10.00	.....
Silver Cedar.....	2-3 ft.	4	1.10	10.00	.....	1.50	14.00	.....
Silver Cedar.....	3-4 ft.	4	1.35	12.00	.....	1.75	15.00	.....
Silver Cedar Sheared.....	2-3 ft.	4	1.35	12.00	.....	1.75	15.00	.....
Silver Cedar Sheared.....	3-4 ft.	5	1.50	13.00	.....	2.20	20.00	.....
Trailing Juniper.....	18-24 in.	4	.....	.....	.....	1.80	17.00	.....
Trailing Juniper.....	2-3 ft.	4	.....	.....	.....	2.00	19.00	.....
Pfitzer Juniper.....	12-18 in.	3	.....	.....	.....	.70	6.50	.....
Bull Pine.....	12-18 in.	2	.40	3.20	29.00	.70	5.00	.....
Bull Pine.....	18-24 in.	2	.50	4.00	35.00	.80	6.00	.....
Bull Pine.....	2-3 ft.	3	.65	6.00	50.00	1.00	8.00	.....
Jack Pine.....	12-18 in.	2	.30	2.75	24.00	.50	4.50	38.00
Jack Pine.....	18-24 in.	2	.35	3.00	27.00	.60	5.50	43.00
Jack Pine.....	2-3 ft.	3	.40	3.25	30.00	.65	6.00	50.00
Jack Pine.....	3-4 ft.	3	.50	4.00	36.00	.75	7.25	65.00
Mugho Pine.....	18-24 in.	3	.....	.....	.....	1.50	14.00	.....
Scotch Pine.....	12-18 in.	2	.25	2.20	20.00	.45	4.00	38.00
Scotch Pine.....	18-24 in.	3	.30	2.70	25.00	.50	4.50	42.00
Scotch Pine.....	2-3 ft.	3	.35	3.00	28.00	.55	5.00	45.00
Scotch Pine.....	3-4 ft.	3	.45	4.00	36.00	.65	6.00	54.00
Scotch Pine.....	4-5 ft.	4	1.00	9.00	.....	1.30	.....	.....
Colorado Blue Spruce.....	8-12 in.	3	.60	5.50	.....	.85	7.50	.....
Colorado Blue Spruce.....	12-18 in.	4	.80	7.50	.....	1.05	9.50	.....
Colorado Blue Spruce.....	18-24 in.	4	1.25	10.50	.....	1.55	13.50	.....
Colorado Blue Spruce.....	2-3 ft.	5	1.50	13.00	.....	1.90	17.00	.....
Colorado Blue Spruce.....	7-8 ft.	7	8.00	70.00	.....	12.50	111.00	.....
Colorado Blue Spruce Select.....	8-12 in.	3	1.00	9.00	.....	1.25	11.00	.....
Colorado Blue Spruce Select.....	12-18 in.	4	2.50	22.00	.....	2.90	28.00	.....
Colorado Blue Spruce Select.....	18-24 in.	5	3.00	28.00	.....	3.90	35.00	.....
Colorado Blue Spruce Select.....	2-3 ft.	5	4.50	40.00	.....	5.00	45.00	.....
Colorado Blue Spruce Select.....	7-8 ft.	7	10.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Black Hills Spruce.....	8-12 in.	2	.35	3.10	29.00	.50	4.80	.....
Black Hills Spruce.....	12-18 in.	3	.55	5.00	45.00	.80	7.00	.....
Black Hills Spruce.....	18-24 in.	4	.80	7.50	67.00	1.25	11.00	.....
Black Hills Spruce.....	24-30 in.	5	1.20	11.00	.....	1.55	14.00	.....
Black Hills Spruce.....	30-36 in.	5	1.75	16.00	.....	2.20	.....	.....
Norway Spruce.....	18-24 in.	2	.45	4.00	.....	.70	6.00	.....
Norway Spruce.....	30-36 in.	3	.65	6.00	.....	.90	8.00	.....
Austrian Pine.....	12-18 in.	2	.40	3.50	.....	.70	6.50	.....
Austrian Pine.....	18-24 in.	3	.55	5.00	.....	.75	7.00	.....
Austrian Pine.....	2-3 ft.	3	.60	5.50	.....	.85	8.00	.....



Siberian Arbor Vitae



Sheared Red Cedar



End of Row of Black Hills Spruce Growing in Our Nursery. Notice How Bushy or Compact They Grow



Row in Our Nursery of Arbor Vitae Compacta. A Real Beauty



HEDGE PLANTS

Thunbergi Berberis or Japanese Barberry

Perfectly hardy, will make a dense hedge from three to four feet high that will always remain symmetrical without pruning. However, it may be pruned to almost any form. It bears large nearly round crimson berries which remain on nearly all winter. The foliage colors beautifully. Plant 16 to 20 inches apart.

Size	Each	10	50	100
7 to 10 in. sd.	25c	\$0.80	\$2.80	\$ 5.00
12 to 18 in. tran.	25c	2.00	6.00	11.00
18 to 24 in. tran.	30c	2.70	9.50	16.00
2 to 3 ft. tran.	35c	3.00	14.00	....

Honeysuckle (Tartarian)

An excellent specimen of hedge plant. Should be planted 18 in. apart. Their fragrant blossoms in the spring and mass of bright berries make them worth while. They may be pruned as low as three feet or will make a hedge or screen eight to ten feet high if left unpruned.

Size	Each	10	50	100
18 to 24 in.	20c	\$1.80	\$ 8.00	\$15.00
2 to 3 ft.	25c	2.00	9.00	17.00
3 to 4 ft.	40c	3.00	11.00	20.00

Purple Lilacs

The Lilacs in the purple and white are also easily cared for, and as a screen there is nothing better that grows the same height. It will not stand the trimming the other plants do, but is used a great deal for hedge purposes.

Size	Each	10	50	100
18 to 24 in.	25c	\$2.00	\$ 9.00	\$17.00
2 to 3 ft.	30c	2.70	13.00	22.00
3 to 4 ft.	35c	3.00	....	....

Buckthorn

Perfectly hardy and very ornamental. Makes fine ornamental hedges. Can be trimmed to any desired shape. Plant 9 inches apart.

Size	Each	10	50	100
6 to 12 in. ....	....	....	\$2.00	\$ 3.90
12 to 18 in. ....	....	\$0.95	2.90	5.50
18 to 24 in. ....	....	1.45	3.70	7.20
2 to 3 ft.	19c	1.70	6.55	11.50

Russian Olive

Will make an excellent ornamental hedge, can be pruned and held to three and one-half feet tall. Perfectly hardy and is becoming very popular as a hedge plant. It seems to adapt itself to almost any condition whether hot or cold. Plant 12 inches apart.

Size	Ea.	10	50	100	500
6 to 12 in. ....	....	....	\$1.00	\$ 1.75	\$ 8.00
12 to 18 in. ....	....	....	1.50	3.00	12.00
18 to 24 in. ....	....	\$0.90	2.00	3.50	16.00
2 to 3 ft.	20c	1.30	4.50	8.00	....
3 to 4 ft. trans.	25c	2.00	9.00	17.00	....

Caragana (Siberian Pea Tree)

The hardest ornamental hedge plant known. Planted extensively in Canada, North Dakota and Montana where conditions are severe. This plant also does well where conditions are more favorable. Will stand pruning, and may be pruned to two and one-half or three feet, or will make a hedge much taller. Plant 8 inches apart. See forest and shade trees for additional description and prices.

Caragana Prices

Size	Ea.	10	50	100	1000
6 to 12 in. ....	....	....	\$ 0.90	\$1.30	\$12.00
12 to 18 in. ....	....	\$0.50	1.25	2.00	14.00
18 to 24 in.	15c	.70	1.60	3.00	20.00
2 to 3 feet.	20c	1.00	1.90	3.50	25.00
3 to 4 feet.	35c	2.25	11.50	....	....

500 at the 1000 rate.

Russian Artimesia—A hardy shrub or hedge plant, growing about five feet tall. This plant is extremely hardy and will stand drought. It is exceptionally good to plant where you have difficulty in growing anything else. A great hedge plant for holding the snow and to plant on steep embankments, or to prevent soil washing. Very spreading. Strong plants. Each, 20c; 10, \$1.70; 50, \$4.00. Cuttings, \$2.00 per 100.

Cotoneaster Acutifolia

Black Fruited Quinceberry—This is a new hedge plant. Was not planted extensively until about ten years ago. On account of its extreme hardness and rapid growth it has come into rapid favor. Beautiful dark glossy leaves, and with the showy berries which it produces it is fast becoming one of the most popular hedge plants. Plant 8 to 12 inches apart. 10 to 12 in., 10, \$1.20; 50, \$5.50. 12 to 18 in., 10, \$1.35; 50, \$6.50.

Alpine Currant

This shrub is nearly evergreen, of fine form and does well in any location. We recommend it especially for those shady places where ordinary shrubs do not thrive. The foliage is glossy, fine cut and very dense. White flowers followed by crimson berries. An exceptionally fine hedge plant for the north. Extremely hardy. 12-18 in., each, 25c; 10, \$2.00; 50, \$8.75. 18-24 inch, each, 35c; 10, \$2.95; 50, \$14.00.

Mulberry (Russian)

Planted extensively for ornamental hedge purposes. They stand hot dry weather exceptionally well, and will stand severe pruning. Would advise the harder hedge plants for north of Nebraska. Plant 12 inches apart.

Size	Ea.	10	100	1000
12 to 18 in. ....	....	....	\$ 1.25	\$ 7.00
18 to 24 in. ....	....	....	1.50	9.00
2 to 3 ft.	15c	\$0.90	2.00	12.00
4 to 6 ft. trans.	30c	2.00	18.00	....
6 to 8 ft. trans.	40c	3.50	....	....

Privet (Amoor River North)

Hardy at Yankton. Foliage glossy green, holds its color well into late fall. Will stand shearing to any extent. This is a strictly first class ornamental hedge plant and should be planted extensively in localities where they are hardy. Plant 10 inches apart. 18-24 inch, 15c each; 50, \$5.00; 100, \$9.50. 12-18 inch, 10, \$1.10; 50, \$4.70; 100, \$9.00. 2-3 ft., 10, \$1.40; 100, \$12.00.

Spirea Van Houttei

A hedge of the graceful Spirea Van Houttei dividing two properties is beautiful during the entire season. First with its glossy leaves, followed by the beautiful sprays of white flowers, then by the gentle swaying of its long slender branches and dark green foliage, makes it truly the most beautiful hedge for that purpose. It never grows high enough to be called a "Spite" fence, but is enjoyed equally by those on both sides. It is often planted and cared for in partnership. Does not require trimming. See illustration on page 79.

Size	Ea.	10	50	100
18 to 24 inches.	20c	\$1.85	\$ 6.00	\$ 9.00
2 to 3 feet.	25c	2.00	8.00	15.00
3 to 4 feet.	35c	3.00	15.00	20.00

Sunshine Heavy Duty "B" Batteries

Are Priced Reasonably

One Battery	\$1.80
Two for	3.50
Three for	5.10
Four for	6.70

Postpaid

4½-Volt "C" Batteries, Postpaid . .	30c
-------------------------------------	-----



Tree Honeysuckle Hedge

Almost any home is improved by a hedge. If you were to travel the countryside of England you would be amazed at the almost universal use of hedges on all grounds from the lowly cottage to the Earl's estate. A hedge makes your home grounds a little domain of its own. It gives privacy and at the same time frames the picture of your grounds as no other planning can do. Lilacs, Tartarian Honeysuckle, Russian Olive, Buckthorn, Japanese Barberry, Amoor River North Privet, and Caragana will thrive under almost any conditions of climate or soil and require a minimum of care. Of course, a hedge to be really beautiful and serviceable should be clipped to a straight line both sides and top. There are some plants that might be used for hedge that do not take so kindly to trimming, although their natural symmetrical growth makes them beautiful. The Spirea Van Houttei is one of these. If you are thinking of putting in a hedge it would be worth your while to write us. We have a bulletin that gives you much information and it is free for the asking.



Buckthorn Hedge

A Buckthorn hedge in front of the Convent of the Sacred Heart in Yankton, South Dakota. Just below this hedge is the large Sacred Heart Hospital which has accommodated thousands of people every year. It was not large enough and was doubled in size in 1930. I regret that I did not get a photograph of their garden, all from Gurney's Seeds. It is a beautiful garden.



ORNAMENTAL AND FLOWERING SHRUBS

Aralia Spinosa

(Or Devil's Walking Stick). A very attractive small tree or shrub, about 10 feet high, with immense leaves, finely divided. Flowers, in large white bunches, followed by a mass of dark purple berries. Tropical in appearance. In this locality they usually die back to the ground in the winter, coming up each spring and making a good strong growth. We do not figure this a drawback, on account of their rapid growth. 3 ft., each, 60c; 5 for \$2.50.

Butterfly Bush

The Everblooming—This shrub, from a young plant set out either in the spring or fall, will mature to full size the first summer, producing a handsome bush, which often attains a height of four feet the first year. It produces long, graceful stems, which terminate in tapering panicles of beautiful lilac-colored flowers that are of miniature size and borne by the hundreds on a flower head which is frequently 10 inches long. A single plant the first season will throw out as many as 50 flower spikes 30c each; 10 for \$2.50.

Beauty Bush

Beauty Bush (*Kolkwitzia amabilis*)—A new Chinese shrub, covered in June with a mass of arching sprays of pink, tubular flowers, almost an inch long and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter. 1½-2 ft., each, 40c; 5 for \$1.90.

Bechtel's Flowering Crab Pyrus (Angustifolia)

This more than beautiful ornamental tree is a selection or sort of the Iowa wild crab. It is an exceedingly hardy shrub, withstanding the most severe winters and producing in the spring an immense quantity of double, clear, rich pink flowers more than 1½ inches across, similar in appearance to the pink rambler rose. After the flowers are gone, they are followed by the heavy, dark green foliage, which makes it a beautiful ornamental tree each summer. It blooms at two years in the nursery and is a continuous annual bloomer. One of the very best ornamental trees, exceptionally desirable for cemeteries, or other places where it is hard to get trees or plants to survive. 45c each; 5 for \$2.00.



Bechtel's Flowering Crab



Hedge of Barberry Thunbergia Used on the Border

Crandall Currant

This is a large, graceful, ornamental shrub which produces fragrant yellow flowers and large quantities of large black currants. This is both ornamental and useful. 30c each; 5 for \$1.40.

Alpine Currant

This shrub is nearly evergreen, of fine form and does well in any location. We recommend it especially for those shady places where ordinary shrubs do not thrive. The foliage is glossy, fine cut and very dense. White flowers followed by crimson berries. An exceptionally fine hedge plant for the North. Extremely hardy. 12-18 inch, each, 25c; 10, \$2.00; 50, \$8.75. 18-24 inch, each, 35c; 10, \$2.95; 50, \$14.00.

Dogwood

Red Osier (*Cornus Stolonifera*)—Growing 6 to 10 feet tall, forms a small handsome tree; its clusters of small, white flowers in early summer are very dainty, and its bark of dark red in winter; bears in early fall a profusion of purplish berries. 18-24 inch, each, 25c; 10 for \$2.00.

Siberian Dogwood (*Cornus Alba Siberica*)—An upright shrub having bright red branches. Its rather long leaves are pale underneath. Flowers are creamy white, in flat-topped clusters; fruit a light blue or white. 18-24 inch, each, 25c; 10 for \$2.00.

Yellow Dogwood—The stems are a bright golden yellow in the fall and winter, contrasting vividly with those of the crimson Siberian Dogwoods. The bush is more spreading, and the foliage is about the same. Height, 5 to 8 feet. 18-24 inch, each, 30c; 10 for \$2.50.

Deutzia

Deutzia, Pride of Rochester—Has very large panicles of double white flowers. White when fully opened but a striking pink when in bud. A very upright grower. Blooms late in June. These do especially well when planted on the east side of a house or partly protected by trees or other shrubs. 2-3 ft., each, 30c; 10 for \$2.75.

Japanese Barberry

Berberis—See Hedge Plants

Do not confuse the Japanese or Thunberg's barberry with the common purple and green barberry. It is perfectly safe to plant this barberry as it has no connection with the rust that destroys small grain. We are not offering the common barberry on that account. See picture above.

Thunberg's Barberry—This might well be called the most valuable of the low-growing shrubs. It will stand pruning in any form; masses well in any situation; is very attractive and showy during the whole season, and is particularly beautiful in the fall, and one of its best qualities is that it is effective during the entire winter, as it has beautiful red berries, which combine well with winter landscapes or with the dark foliage of evergreens. Makes an excellent hedge plant, and is extensively used as such.

Size	Each	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
7 to 10 inch seedlings ...		\$0.80	\$2.80	\$ 5.00
12 to 18 inch trans. ...	25c	2.00	6.00	11.00
18 to 24 inch trans. ...	30c	2.70	9.50	16.00
2-3 feet.	35c	3.00	14.00	.....

Red Leafed Barberry—This is the same as Japanese Barberry, but has bright red leaves that make it very attractive the entire season.

One year plants, each 15c; 10 for \$1.00.

6-12 inch Transplant, each 25c; 10 for \$1.70

12-18 inch Transplant, each 30c; 10 for \$2.00

18-24 inch Transplant, each 40c; 10 for \$3.00

Harcourt, Iowa
The House of Gurney
Dear Sirs:
May 2, 1932

I received the Red Cedars and I got them set out, and I thank you for the fine trees you sent me. I used to get them from the timber, but no more of them for me as transplanted trees are the best by far. I have several hundred of the wild ones but had to make many trips as so many of them died. Thank you.

Yours very truly,

Mr. Swan Nelson



ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

Flowering Plum or Prunus Triloba

A hardy flowering plum of wonderful beauty. Flowers are often 1½ inches across of delicate pink color. Resembles a rose entirely covering the bush. Grows about eight feet tall. Will produce flowers the first year after transplanting. The foliage is very attractive making this a valuable shrub for all collections. 3-4 feet, each, 35c; 5, \$1.45.

Flowering Almond (Amygdalus)—A flowering shrub three to four feet high, of branching habit, blossoms very early in the spring. With a little winter protection these stand the severe winters of North Dakota nicely. We can furnish them either in the white or pink. Each 35c; 5 for \$1.50.

Prunus Tomientosa—Small compact but wide spreading tree-like bush. Flowers white appearing with the leaves and somewhat scattered on the branches, followed by numerous small red fruits that are edible. 2-4 ft., each, 30c; 10, \$2.50; 50, \$11.00.

Ptelea Trifoliata

Hop Tree—Small trees 15 to 20 feet high, with glossy, trifoliate leaves that exhale a hop-like odor when bruised. This odor is even more noticeable in the seeds, which hang in hop-like light green clusters far into autumn. Very hardy. Each, 25c; 5 for \$1.00.

New Ulm, Minn.
April 29, 1932

Mr. George Gurney
Yankton, South Dakota
Dear Sir:

I have received my order yesterday in a fine condition. The shrubs have nice roots. I thank you for the extra package you sent along.

Yours truly,

Alfred Rim

Forsythia

Golden Bell—Few, if any, of the spring flowering hardy shrubs can surpass this slender and brilliant flowering shrub. It is upright growth; foliage rich, dark green; flowers brilliant golden yellow which open in very early spring before the shrub leafs out. 2-3 ft., 35c each; 10 for \$3.00.



Violet Ford and Golden Elder. Violet is George's "Right-Hand Man."

Landscape Scene

Elderberry—(Sambucus)

These beautiful shrubs are not half appreciated. The cut leaved elder bears large clusters of fragrant white flowers, turning to clusters of red. Then bluish-black edible berries are borne in immense quantities, bending the plant until they resemble weeping trees. The leaves are large and resemble fern fronds. Plant them liberally. Excellent for grouping or specimen plants.

Elderberry, Common—Makes a bush six feet high, foliage bright green, blossoms in June and July with delicate white fragrant flowers in dense masses, followed by black edible berries much prized for wine and pastry. An ornamental plant throughout the season. They may be used as a hedge. Should be planted two to three feet apart. 18-24 in., each, 30c; 10, \$2.50; 50, \$11.00.

Cut-Leaf Elder—This is the same as the Cut-Leaf Golden Elder but has the green leaves. Very hardy, rapid-growing shrub producing the large bunches of white flowers followed by the dark glistening berries. 18-24 in., each, 30c; 10, \$2.50.

Cutleaf Golden Elder (Sambucus Laciniata)—Grows 6 to 8 feet high with foliage that is almost fern-like. Drooping habit. They make a beautiful screen, are very ornamental at all seasons of the year. Include at least a few of these in your order. 18-24 in., 25c each; 10, \$2.00; 2-3 feet, each, 35c; 10, \$3.00.

Golden Elder (Sambucus Aurea)—A very striking shrub, 8 to 10 feet high; similar to the American Elder, only that the foliage is a very bright yellow. Can be trimmed to a small, compact shrub. 1-3 ft., 35c each; 10, \$3.00.

Red-Berried Elderberry—Same as Common Elderberry except the berries are red. 2-3 ft., 25c each; 10, \$2.00; 3-4 ft., 35c each; 10, \$3.00.



Tartarian or Tree Honeysuckle
(Can Be Trimmed to a Small, Compact Shrub)

Honeysuckle Tartarian or Upright

Of all the hedge and specimen plants offered in the catalog I like the Tartarian or Upright Honeysuckle as well as or better than others. I like it for a great many reasons: its hardiness, its rapid growth, its immense number of beautiful star shaped pink and white flowers coming early in May and lasting for some little time. These flowers are followed by an immense crop of beautiful red berries that last nearly all summer. The berries are not edible. Its glossy, leathery foliage comes very early in the spring ahead of other hedge plants and lasts well into the fall. Its grayish-white wood is beautiful at all seasons of the year. Its ability to stand heavy trimming and cutting back, makes it one of the most desirable for hedge purposes. Its upright pyramidal growth makes it one of the most beautiful specimen plants. Its fragrance fills the air for long distances when in bloom. Its adaptability to all conditions, and its quick recovery of growth after transplanting. It is hardy in any portion of the United States and well into Canada. In planting Tartarian Honeysuckle for hedge purposes, they should be planted 18 inches apart in a row, and will stand trimming equally as well as the other hedge plants. For hedge purposes we have a very beautiful lot of plants.

Size	Each	10	50	100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.20	\$1.80	\$ 8.00	\$15.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	.25	2.00	9.00	17.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.40	3.00	11.00	20.50

Honeysuckle

Morrow's Honeysuckle (Lonicera Morrowi)—A medium sized honeysuckle, having wide-spread branches; leaves a downy gray underneath; flowers white, changing to yellow; berries bright red. 2 to 3 ft., each, 35c; 10 for \$3.00.



ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—(Continued)

Hydrangea (Paniculata Grandiflora)

Your home grounds can hardly do without a group of these plants. The flowers open up on the first of August and it is not unusual for them to last well into the winter. We have flowers in our nurseries measuring better than 12 inches long and 9½ inches through. They are hardy here at Yankton.

18-24 in., each, 30c; per 5, \$1.20; 2-3 ft., 40c each; per 5, \$1.90; 12-18 in., each, 25c; per 5, \$1.10.

Hydrangea Arborescence (Snowball Hydrangea)—This magnificent perfectly hardy American shrub has snow-white blossoms of largest size. One of its most valuable characteristics is its coming into bloom just after the passing of all early spring-blooming shrubs, flowering from early June until late July. This does better planted in partially shady places. 2-3 ft., 45c each; 10 for \$4.00; 18-24 inch, 30c each; 10 for \$2.80; 12-18 inch, 25c each; per 5, \$1.10.

Kerria Japonica

Kerria Japonica—A slender, green-branched shrub, with globular yellow flowers from July to October. Each, 25c; per 5, \$1.00.

Lilacs

Lilac Time is the loveliest time of the year. Who is there who has no memories of childhood permeated with the fragrance of lilacs? There is something lacking in the home ground that does not have at least one group of this good old-fashioned flowering shrub. You will find that those we list are perfectly hardy under any conditions.

Common Purple—Is perfectly hardy, makes a dense growth from 6 to 10 feet high, flowers fragrant; is often used for hedge purposes. 2 to 3 ft., 30c each; \$2.70 per 10; 18 to 24 in., 25c each; \$2.00 per 10; 3-4 ft., 35c each; per 10, \$3.00.

Common White—Same as Purple, except that it has pure white blossoms. 2 to 3 ft., 30c



Water Lily Pool

each; \$2.70 per 10; 18 to 24 in., 25c each; \$2.00 per 10; 3-4 ft., each, 35c; per 10, \$3.00.

Charles X—Rapid in growth, leaves glossy. Large loose trusses of reddish purple. A fine variety. 1½ to 2½ ft., 35c each; 3 for \$1.00.

Persian Purple Lilac—6 to 8 feet high, with slender upright branches, foliage rich green; blossoms in late spring with pale lilac colored flowers. Very fragrant. 2-3 ft., 30c each; \$2.50 per 10; 3 to 4 ft., 40c each; \$3.50 per 10; \$19.00 per 100.

Josikaea—Dark shiny leaves, purple flowers in June after other lilacs are gone. Unusually good and should be added to your collection. 18-24 in., 35c each; 5 for \$1.50; 2-3 ft., 40c each.

Congo—Wine red, very attractive. Especially fine. If you like the common purple and white Lilacs you will not make a mistake by adding this to your collection. 2-3 ft., 50c each; \$4.50 per 10.

Souvenir de Ludwig Spaeth—This is one of the prettiest Lilacs that grows. Flowers dark purplish-red. Extra large. A variety that is sure to please and give satisfaction. 18 to 24 inch, 35c each; \$1.50 per 5.

Violacea—Violet-blue flowers, in rather loose panicles. Each, 30c; per 5, \$1.25.

Mahonia Aquifolium

(Oregon Grape)—Six feet. Well-known shrub of medium size, with dark green leaves, which become coppery purple during winter. New growth very glossy. Flowers bright yellow, in slender, erect, clustered racemes, followed by a profusion of dark blue berries. Each, 30c; per 5, \$1.25.

Purple Leaf Plum Cistena

One of Prof. Hansen's hardy shrubs that has the bright colored leaves the entire season. They are used extensively in landscape planting and will lend color to any grouping. The leaves are a bright purplish red. Shrubs, 4-6 ft. tall. 2-4 ft., each, 30c; per 5, \$1.40; 4-6 ft., each, 40c; per 5, \$1.90.

Rhodotypos Kerrioides

(Jethead)—A handsome, distinct and useful shrub. Becomes 5 feet tall; branches upright; leaves long, pointed, deeply toothed. Flowers white, an inch across. Black nutlets retained throughout the winter. 12 to 24 inch, 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

Rose Acacia

(Moss Locust)—An elegant shrub, with light green pinnate leaves and long graceful clusters of pea-shaped, rose-colored flowers in June, often throughout the summer. Very hardy. Own roots (bush shape). 2 to 3 feet, 35c; per 5, \$1.50.

Russian Artemisia

A hardy shrub or hedge plant, growing about five feet tall. This plant is extremely hardy and will stand drought. It is exceptionally good to plant where you have difficulty in growing anything else. A great hedge plant for holding the snow and to plant on steep embankments or to prevent soil washing. Very spreading. Strong plants. Each, 20c; per 10, \$1.70. Per 50, \$4.00; cuttings, \$2.00 per 100.

Snowball

Common Snowball (Viburnum Sterilis)—Hardy, attains a height of 3 to 10 feet. Is filled with white balls of bloom in the last part of May. 2 to 3 feet, 45c each; \$4.00 per 10; 18-24 in., 30c each; \$1.40 per 5; 12-18 in., each, 20c; per 5, \$1.15.

Highbush Cranberry (Viburnum Opulus)—8 to 10 feet. Handsome, dense, brilliant, green foliage, a rich setting of large bunches of crimson berries which enliven the late summer and remain on bare branches into the winter. 2 to 3 ft., 45c each; \$4.00 per 10; 18-24 in., 30c each; \$1.40 per 5.

Viburnum Dentatum—Upright bushy shrub obtaining a height of 15 feet. This shrub is a native in parts of Minnesota; exceptionally hardy. Similar in appearance to the Viburnum Lantana. Flowers are borne in cymes 2 to 3 inches broad; fruit bluish black. 1-2 ft., each, 30c; per 10, \$2.75.

Viburnum Lantana—10 to 15 feet. Beautiful wrinkled, Lantana-like leaves; white flowered in May and June. Fruits color unequally from crimson to black, causing a most charming combination of colors throughout the summer. Good in shady locations. 18-24 in., 40c each; per 5, \$1.75.



Don Gurney between rows of Bolleana Poplar



ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—(Continued)

Spirea

Anthony Waterer—Makes a bush 18 to 24 inches high, covered from spring till late in the fall with large heads of crimson flowers. 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

Billardi—5 to 7 feet high, with upright spikes of rich pink flowers from July on. This is an exceptionally hardy strong growing Spirea, good for the north. 2 to 3 feet, 30c each; \$1.25 per 5; 18 to 24 inches, each, 25c; per 5, \$1.00.

Spirea Collosa Alba—Height, 24 inches. Covered with white blossoms from spring until fall; very vigorous and attractive. Excellent for grouping with other shrubs or for foundation plantings. They can safely be planted under windows, etc., on account of their height. This plant may be cut to within two inches of the ground in the fall and will come up and blossom each season. 12 to 18 in., each, 25c; per 10, \$2.00.

Collosa Rosea—A free-blooming variety producing large panicles of deep, rosy blossoms nearly all summer. Grows 4 to 6 feet high. 18 to 24 inch. 25c each; \$2.00 per ten.

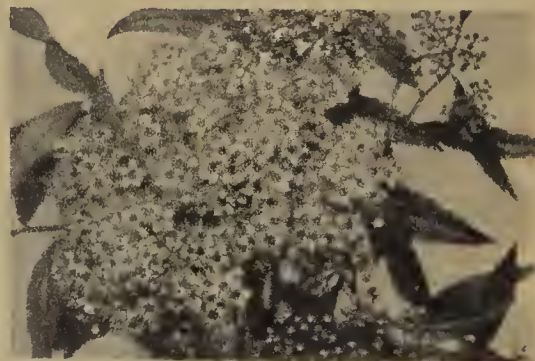
Collosa Rubra—Similar to the above covered with red flowers. The leaves have a slightly purple cast when young. 18 to 24 inches, each, 25c; per 10, \$2.00. 2 to 3 ft., each, 30c; per 5, \$1.40.

Golden Spirea—A rapid growing variety, 8 to 10 feet high, with masses of snowy white flowers drooping the branches with their weight; young foliage bright yellow, changing to golden bronze in fall. 2 to 3 feet, 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

Spirea Thunbergi—Covered in the early part of the season with clusters of feather white blossoms. This is one of the most ornamental of the Spirea. A valuable hardy plant. 12 to 18 inches, 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

Prunifolia—Similar to Van Houttei; more upright in growth. Flowers small double white. Hardy in southern part of South Dakota and under similar conditions when planted with other shrubs or trees. 2 to 3 feet, 45c each; \$4.00 per 10.

Sorbifolia (Ash leaved Spirea)—One of the earliest shrubs to come into leaf and flower in the spring. Long spikes of white flowers in June and July. Leaves similar to the Mountain Ash. Entirely hardy. 18 to 24 in., 30c each 5 for \$1.20.



Spirea Froebel

Spirea, Collosa Froebel

A strong growing shrub, somewhat similar to Anthony Waterer, but grows a trifle taller, with broader leaves. The flowers are more rose pink. Blooms from June till fall. The tips of the leaves are reddish-purple, making the bush much more attractive than the Anthony Waterer. Hardier than the Anthony Waterer. 18-24 in., each 20c; per 5, 90c; per 50, \$6.20; 2-3 ft., each 25c; per 5, \$1.00; per 50, \$7.00.

Spirea Van Houttei

Commonly known as the Bridal Wreath, is the most desirable and popular of shrubs, especially for the cold northwest. They are rapid growers producing flowers the next year after planting and continuing each spring, being a mass of white, borne on long, drooping stems. After the flowers are gone, they are followed by very attractive foliage remaining throughout the season. Blooming period about Memorial Day.

The Spirea Van Houttei is used as specimen shrubs, hedges or to cover objectionable spots in the ground. Can be trimmed or shaped to any

height or desirable shape wanted. For hedge work they should be planted about 18 inches apart in the row. Very easily transplanted, seldom losing a plant out of hundreds. In my own home I have a hedge standing nearly 10 feet high and 150 feet long. It is a veritable snow bank on each Memorial Day. Remember, this is absolutely hardy anywhere in the northwest. Price, 18 to 24-inch, each, 20c; per 10, \$1.85; per 50, \$6.00; per 100, \$9.00. 2 to 3 ft., each, 25c; per 10, \$2.00; per 50, \$8.00; per 100, \$15.00. 3 to 4 ft., each, 35c; per 10, \$3.00; per 50, \$15.00; per 100, \$20.00.



Spirea

Mock Orange (Philadelphus)

(Picture Below)

Mock Orange (P. coronarius)—Hardy, free flowering shrub, with showy, fragrant white flowers; grows 8 to 10 feet high. One of the most popular shrubs, 2 to 3 ft., 30c each; per 5, \$1.40; 18 to 24 in., 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

Philadelphus Grandiflora—8 to 10-foot shrub; large white flowers, fragrant, very rapid grower, hardy. 2 to 3 ft., each 30c; 5 for \$1.25; 18 to 24 in., each 25c; 5 for \$1.00.

Philadelphus Lemoine—See Picture—A dwarf variety of the syringa, growing at the most 3 to 4 feet high, bushing out to about that diameter and covered every spring with its clusters of large pure white and very fragrant flowers. Fragrance equal to that of the orange blossoms. This variety is extremely hardy. With its fragrant flowers and glossy leaves, it is beautiful throughout the summer. 18 to 24 inches, 30c; 10 for \$2.50; 2 to 3 feet, each, 35c; 10 for \$3.00; 50 for \$14.00.

Philadelphus Mt. Blanc—Erect growing shrub with small fine foliage and creamy white flowers in June. An exceptionally fine variety. Height, 6 to 8 feet. 2 to 3 ft., 30c each; per 10, \$2.75; 18 to 24 in., each 25c; per 10, \$2.00.

Philadelphus Virginails—A magnificent new variety. The bush grows moderately tall, with good foliage and compact habit. The flowers are the largest, handsomest, and most sweetly



Lemoine Mock Orange

fragrant of any known variety, with longest blooming season. 1½ to 2 feet, 35c each; \$3.00 per 10; 2-3 feet, each 40c; per 5, \$1.90.



D. B. Gurney with W. C. Lusk of Lusk Newspapers. Mr. Lusk's voice is often heard over WNAX



ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—(Continued)

Sumac

The Sumac are planted extensively on account of the bright colored leaves and red berries that hang in bunches on the tops of them throughout the winter. We are offering only perfectly hardy varieties.

Sumac (*Rhus glabra*)—Tall growing shrub, reaching 12 to 15 feet. It is perfectly hardy and its clusters of small red fruit, with its bright foliage in autumn, make it very desirable. 2 to 4 ft., 30c each; \$1.40 per 5.

Fernleaf Staghorn (*Rhus Typhina* Var. *laciniata*)—Rapid, robust grower, produces cones of bright red fruit. Leaves beautifully formed, rivaling the most delicate fern. For massing with other shrubs the effect is striking. Can be cut to the ground each season and a mass of beautiful foliage will result. In the fall the leaves turn to the most beautiful pinkish red, a large group of them is a wonderful sight. 2 to 3 ft., 30c each; 5 for \$1.25. 3 to 4 ft., 35c each.

Sumac Staghorn—Similar to the above but not fern leaved. Somewhat taller growing. 2 to 3 ft., each 25c; 10 for \$2.00; 3 to 4 ft., each 35c; 10 for \$3.00.

Sumac (Common)—This is a native shrub, exceptionally hardy and valued on account of its bright colored leaves that hang on well into the fall. We do not know of any shrub that the leaves color up so beautifully in late summer and fall as the Sumac. Followed by clusters of bright red berries which it retains until spring. 2 to 3 ft., 25c each; per 5, \$1.10; \$10.50 per 50.



Sumac

Snowberry

Snowberry (*Symphoricarpos racemosus*)—A valuable medium-sized shrub, branching near the ground. Has small pinkish flowers, with large, waxy white berries in the fall. Very odd and attractive. Use in all groupings. 18-24 in., 25c each; per 5, \$1.00.

Coral Berry or Indian Berry (*Symphoricarpos vulgaris*)—Same as above, except that it has purplish red berries, which hang on during the winter. Fine in groups with Snowberry or for wild groups. Will do well on south side of buildings where it is hot and dry. Will also stand partial shade. 2 to 3 ft., 30c each; \$1.20 per 5. 18-24 in., each, 25c; per 10, \$2.05.

ROSES

All Roses Offered by Us Are Heavy Field Grown Two-Year-Old Plants—All on Hardy Roots

Hints to Rose Buyers

You can grow roses practically anywhere by following our instructions. There are several classes of roses consisting of the Hybrid Teas (which are also known as monthly blooming or everblooming roses), Hybrid Perpetuals (which are almost everblooming and slightly hardier than the Hybrid Teas), Baby Ramblers (which are slightly hardier than the Hybrid Perpetuals), and the Climbing Roses. The above Roses are not hardy in the North but may be brought through the winter by handling them in the following way: In the fall about the time the ground starts to freeze, the Hybrid Teas, Hybrid Perpetuals, and Baby Ramblers may be cut back to within eight inches of the ground. Cover the tops entirely with moist earth. When this freezes, add several inches of mulching. Climbing Roses differ from the Hybrid Teas, Hybrid Perpetuals, and Baby Ramblers due to the fact that they produce all of their flowers on one-year old wood and it is, therefore, necessary to save most of the top. They may be laid down and covered with mulching or with dirt in the same manner as mentioned above. The hardy Roses do not need winter protection although in some localities, it is advisable. If your drainage is not good, dig a hole a foot deeper than necessary, placing gravel in the bottom of the hole for drainage. There isn't any better fertilizer than well rotted cow manure mixed with the soil. It is better to have the top soil come in direct contact



From a South Dakota Rose Garden

Weigela

Rosea—Hardy south of central Nebraska without winter protection. North of that point it should be protected through the winter.

Beautiful shrubs that bloom in May, June and July. The flowers are produced in such great profusion as to almost entirely hide the foliage. They are very desirable for the border or for grouping and as specimen plants for the lawn. 2 to 3 ft., 40c each; \$1.90 per 5.

Eva Rathke—The best and finest of all of our Weigelas. Blooms a brilliant crimson color. Blooms nearly all summer. In full bloom the whole plant fairly glows with color. Grows about five feet tall. It is a wonderful shrub. 18 to 24 in., each, 40c; 10 for \$3.70.

Tamarix

Odessa—A Russian variety, much superior to the African Tamarix. The foliage is bluish green, similar to the Colorado Blue Spruce. The flowers are of delicate pink color. Blooms in July, and often again in August and September. The branches are very graceful and the shrub is much hardier than the African. Very hardy. Excellent for making bouquets, owing to its superb foliage, and very delicate, beautiful flowers. 3 to 4 ft., 25c each; 10 for \$2.30. 4 to 5 ft., 30c each; per 5, \$1.35.

Wahoo or Fire Bush Euonymus Americana

This is a native shrub of South Dakota. Hardy in any part of the State and should be extensively planted. Height, 8 feet.

A very ornamental and showy small tree, its chief beauty consists in its brilliant berries, which hang in clusters from the branches till midwinter; berries rose color. 2 to 3 ft., 25c each; \$1.10 per 5. 3 to 4 ft., 30c each; \$1.25 per 5.

with the roots. Plant in a sunny situation. Let them produce as many flowers as they will the first year. Many of the perpetual blooming roses will produce dozens of flowers the first year. When you receive your roses, plant an inch or so deeper than they grew. Then cut the tops back to within six inches of the ground and cover the tops with moist earth, leaving them covered until the buds show signs of starting.

Roses for Landscaping

Rosa Rubiginosa (English Sweetbrier)—This is the true Eglantine and highly valued for the spicy fragrance of the young foliage. The pink flowers come only in June but the fragrance of the foliage is with the plant always. Used in quantity for hedge-planting and equally good for single specimens. Each, 30c; per 5, \$1.25.

Rugosa Rubra—Came from Japan. Flowers beautiful, bright rosy-crimson and single, succeeded by large berries of rich rosy-red, which last on the bushes until well into the winter. Noted for its delightful pungent fragrance. Each, 30c; per 5, \$1.25.

Rosa Blanda—This wild Rose of northeastern North America has slender stems up to five feet high, covered in May and June with pink flowers more than two inches across, followed by globular fruits. Each, 30c; per 5, \$1.25.



ROSES—(Continued)

Pink

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

Each, 35c; 3 for 90c; 10 for \$2.50.

This is a class of the hardier perpetuals or everblooming Roses, as a rule the flowers running larger than the Hybrid Teas. You can not make a mistake in purchasing either the Hybrid Perpetuals or the Hybrid Teas. If given proper winter protection they are hardy anywhere in South Dakota.

Dr. E. M. Mills—Hugonis Hybrid. Primrose color with pink suffusion.

Frau Karl Druschki—This brilliant white type rose has become renowned as the very highest type of its class and the best snow-white rose ever introduced. It is an extraordinarily strong grower, branching freely, and has the vigor and hardness of an oak. Large, heavy foliage and magnificent flowers that are produced with great freedom on long, stiff stems. The color is marvelously white, without a tinge of yellow or any other shade. Hardy everywhere.

General Jacqueminot—A rich, velvety crimson, changing to a dark scarlet crimson, sometimes called the Black Rose. This is the best known of all Hybrid Perpetuals, and is without rival in fragrance and richness of color. An old favorite and one of the best known roses in cultivation.

Gurney's Pink Neyron—One of the finest hardy roses ever grown. It blooms unceasingly from June to November, on uniformly long, stiff, thornless stems, cup-shaped flowers 4 to 6 inches across. Color is a bright ruddy pink.

Madam Plantier—Extremely hardy, completely hides itself in June with its lovely pure white; sweet-scented flowers; a free and continuous bloomer.

Hybrid Tea Roses

Each, 35c; 3 for 90c; 10 for \$2.50.

The Hybrid Teas are a class of everblooming roses. They produce wonderful shades of roses continually from June until freezing. For best results, Hybrid Tea Roses should be severely pruned. All roses offered, 2-year extra heavy.

Red

Francis Scott Key—A jolly, big rose, chockful of broad curled petals, with great round buds on tall strong stems—a rose to love and cherish in these days of so many loose-petaled semi-double varieties. Its massive beauty commands admiration, especially in autumn. Color, deep rich red.

Gruss an Teplitz or Virginia R. Coxe—Hardy in all sections; grows freely to a height of four to five feet; vivid, dazzling, fiery crimson, sweetly fragrant; produces a mass of gorgeous blooms on long stems.

Hadley—Deep, rich velvety crimson, retaining its brilliancy throughout the year. Well formed buds and large double flowers on rapid growing, long and stiff stems; prolific during all seasons with a fragrance excelled only by American Beauty.

Madame Edouard Herriott or Daily Mail—A coral red shaded yellow at base, passing to shrimp red, or bronze and geranium red. This rose has wonderfully beautiful coloring. A quite hardy, vigorous, well branched shrub with burnished bronze-green foliage. Gold Cup Winner at Int. Hort. Exh., London.

Souvenir de Georges Pernet—Flowers large, of globular form, and the bush is vigorous and free in growth. Color, orient-red shading to cochineal-carmine at the end of the petals, the whole being overspread with a golden sheen.

Betty Uprichard—Color, the inner face of petals is delicate salmon-pink to carmine, while the outer petals are glowing carmine with coppery sheen, and a suffusion of orange, a glorious combination of colors. Awarded Gold Medal, National Rose Society.

Columbla—Peach-blow pink, deepening as it opens to a glowing and enduring color. A large rose with long, stiff stems, nearly thornless; absolutely free from mildew and an easy bloomer.

Lady Ashdown—Brilliant shining pink with a golden underglow, unsurpassed in rose colors. Flower moderately large, with a fine, high pointed center, borne singly on erect stems. Blooms abundantly over a long season. Bush grows lustily. Very hardy, and indispensable where winters are severe.

Mme. Caroline Testout—The "grand old lady" of Rosedom, and a general favorite everywhere. The flowers are of brilliant satiny rose, deepening at center and bordered with silvery-rose; immense broad petals and extremely large. Extremely hardy.

Yellow

Lady Margaret Stewart—Stout, erect plants with immense, copper-orange buds, opening to bright golden yellow flowers of wonderful shape and luscious color. It is a severe rival of Rev. F. Page Roberts and it would not surprise us to see it become even more popular.

Mrs. Aaron Ward (H. T.)—A remarkably floriferous variety of strong, vigorous, but compact growth; the young foliage is unusually attractive, a rich bronzy-green color, the flowers of which are of splendid form, full, double and equally attractive when full blown as in the bud state; in color a distinct Indian Yellow, shading lighter towards the edges.

Mrs. Dudley Cross—In color, a pale chamois, or light yellow faintly flushed with rose. The flowers are beautifully formed, large, full and double, borne continuously on long, stiff stems, and for cutting it is most valuable. Bears its handsome flowers in great profusion all summer through.

Shadings

ORANGE, SALMON TO APRICOT

Golden Emblem—It is so continual flowering that as a garden and bedding rose, it is without rival. The coloring is a yellow cadmium toning to sunflower yellow. Altogether the most striking as well as the most remarkable variety among modern roses.

Grange Colombe—Large, pointed buds and cupped double flowers of creamy-white, with salmon and fawn centers; moderately fragrant. Plant very sturdy and vigorous, blooming heavily in spring and fall; foliage good; hardy.

Ophelia—Salmon flesh shaded rose with chamois center. A rose that is lovely at every stage. The buds and flowers are beautifully formed and colored, enhanced by rich veining on the petals. Stems are long and carry flowers erect.

Shot Silk—Its brilliant color is hard to describe; sort of an orange cerise suffused with gold. Buds and flowers are of immense size, very fragrant and produced with great freedom. This is one of the really good ones.

Talisman—It is the most remarkable piece of coloring that we know in any rose; a combination of shadings of gold, apricot, yellow, and deep pink or old-rose. The outside of the petals is bright yellow, gold, and pink; as the flower develops and the petals unfold, they become bright apricot, gold, deep rose-pink or old-rose.



Climbing Roses Covering Wall

Baby Ramblers

Each, 35c; per 3, 90c.

The Baby Rambler Roses are dwarf or semi-dwarf rose bushes producing immense quantities of flowers from June until frost. They are a very hardy class and require but little winter protection to bring them through in good condition. We are offering the 2-year heavy plants, dormant.

Climbing Baby Rambler—The hardy climbing Crimson Baby Rambler. It blooms very freely in June and has flowers during the entire season. Taller growing than other Baby Ramblers.

Gruss an Aachen—Yellowish-rose colored with salmon-pink and red shadings; full, strong, free blooming and disease proof; erect and of moderate growth. Owing to the size and beauty of its flowers and its symmetrical growth, this variety is highly recommended for low, bright massing.

Ellen Poulsen—Dark, brilliant pink; large, full, sweet-scented and very floriferous.

Ideal—Dark velvety crimson outdoors, brilliant scarlet under glass, a prospective Christmas-red rose. Compact and bushy with glossy leathery leaves and shapely trusses. Orleans type, sport from Edith Cavell.

White Baby Rambler—Pure snow-white double blooms in profuse clusters, making a sheet of white color, with a fragrance similar to Hyacinths. A compact, bushy grower of dwarf habit; foliage dark, glossy and finely cut; ever-blooming and hardy.



Baby Rambler Roses



Hardy Rugosa Hybrid Perpetual Roses or Eskimo Roses

Each 35c; 3 for 90c

Hardest of all roses; will stand the winter without winter protection. Blooms continuously from early in the summer until the ground freezes in the fall; will freeze up each season with an immense number of buds and blossoms. To get best results and the most flowers, cut flowers from them liberally as soon as in bloom.

Amelia Graveraux—One of the most handsome hybrids. The color is a rather brighter red than Hansa and the flowers are better formed and resemble the Tea Roses. Very fragrant.

Blanche Double de Coubert—Pure white, semi-double, very pretty, and quite one of the best of the Rugosas.

Hansa Rugosa—The description of the Conrad Ferdinand Meyer may well apply to this with the exception of the color. The flowers are crimson and especially fine.

Conrad Ferdinand Meyer—Early flowering Hybrid combining the ornamental qualities of its Rugosa foliage with the blossoms, beauty and perfume of the Hybrid Perpetuals. Flowers large, cup-shaped, double, delicate silvery pink. Blooms throughout season.

Rosa Rugosa Red—This rose is perfectly hardy, is not only grown for the beautiful single red flowers that it produces in abundance in June, but for the beautiful foliage which the bush retains until early winter, and the large red apples in evidence throughout the latter part of the summer and early winter which make a striking contrast showing above the green leaves. Plants grow three to five feet tall.

Sarah Van Fleet—Wild rose pink, semi-double, open cupped flower, intensely fragrant. True Rugosa foliage resistant to disease.

F. J. Grootendorst—This is a new type of rose, a Rugosa Baby Rambler—a cross between Rugosa and the crimson Baby Rambler. Imagine a shrub-like Rugosa Rose covered with trusses of crimson Baby Rambler roses. It is absolutely hardy and continues to bloom until late in the fall. Use this rose in your landscape as a foundation or border shrub.

Devils Lake, N. Dak.
Dec. 17, 1931

The House of Gurney, Inc.
Gentlemen:

All the Rose bushes I received from you for the past few years lived and grew well. I had the most beautiful Roses ever grown in North Dakota.

I am more than pleased.

Yours truly,

Eddie Kneisel



Paul's Scarlet Climber

Climbing or Pillar Roses

Plants heavy two-year No. 1 equal or superior to those offered by others for at least double our prices. We are able to make these prices on account of the large number we grow and sell each season.

American Pillar—Large single flowers of rich rosy-pink, approaching carmine, just a glint of white at center and golden-yellow stamens, a profusion of bloom almost covering the foliage, grows thick, vigorous canes and broad dark green leaflets, tough, shining and insect proof. A new and valuable climber. Each, 35c; per 3, 90c.

Crimson Rambler—The famous crimson-cluster climber, so extremely effective when grown on pillars and trellises. Makes shoots 8 to 10 feet long in a season. Flowers are produced, from ground to tip, in large pyramidal clusters of thirty to forty. Each, 30c; per 3, 80c.

Doctor Van Fleet—One of the newer types of climbers which combines absolute hardiness with flowers large as the Tea and Noisette class. The variety shows a mass of beautiful clustered buds, which open out into large shapely flowers; delicate flesh pink. An admirable cutting variety with stems 12 to 18 inches long. Each, 35c; per 3, 90c.

Excelsa—Known as the Red Dorothy Perkins, a very valuable addition to our list of roses. Has intense crimson scarlet double flowers in brilliant clusters set in glossy shining foliage, and one of the handsomest of the red climbers. Very hardy. Each, 30c; per 3, 85c.

Flower of Fairfield—The "ever-blooming Crimson Rambler"; commencing to bloom on the first young red shoots, continuing longer than most. Each, 35c; per 3, 90c.

Gardenia—Bright yellow, cream color when open; very fragrant and free; early flowering. Double, yellow flowers. Each, 30c; per 3, 85c.

Paul's Scarlet Climber—No other rose in any class can compare with this for brilliancy of color which is maintained until the petals fall. The flowers, a vivid scarlet, are of good size semi-double, very freely produced in clusters of from 3 to 20 flowers each on much branched canes, the plants being literally covered from top to bottom with bloom. It is one of strong climbing habit and hardy. This is one of the most popular climbing roses. Each, 35c; per 3, \$1.00.

Thousand Beauties (Tausendschoen)—The most sensational climbing rose yet introduced. A single cluster of flowers is a bouquet in itself. Blooms profusely from the beginning of June to the last of July. Individual flowers of graceful form. The color is the most delicate shade of soft pink, changing to carmine on reverse of petals when fully expanded. Each, 35c; per 3, 90c.

White Dorothy Perkins—Same as Dorothy Perkins, but pure white; best white climber. Each, 30c; per 3, 85c.

Miscellaneous Roses

Harrison's Yellow—Semi-double, bright yellow; showy, hardy and fine; blooms very early; the best of its color. Each, 35c; per 3, 90c.

Persian Yellow—Deep, golden-yellow, semi-double; very fine, hardy. Two-year heavy. Each, 35c; per 3, 90c.

R. Hugonis (Native of Western China)—This Chinese Rose gives us the only dependable yellow shrub rose, aside from the Austrian Brier type, from which it differs materially in graceful habit, and unique blooming quality. The long arching branches are closely set with lovely single flowers very early in the season, sometimes before June 1st in this latitude. The blooms are approximately 1½ inches across, and of clear bright yellow which does not fade to white. The foliage is pale green, finely divided, persistent, and on curiously thorned red stems. The plant is dependably hardy. Each, 35c; per 3, 90c.

The Harrison and Persian Yellow, Hugonis and Rugosa Roses are perfectly hardy without winter protection.



Gruss-an-Teplitz

HARDY CLIMBING VINES

Climbing Vines are for the purpose of covering an unsightly object like a fence, outbuilding, or for beautifying either the porch, summer house or other place. Consequently, you want hardy vines, with a rapid top growth, something that you do not need to take down in the winter. The hardest and best of all of those that will stand the north are the Ampelopsis, Bittersweet, Beta Grape and Wild Grape. Those next in hardness would be the Honeysuckle, Cinnamon Vine and Clematis.

Ampelopsis Engelmanni (Engelmann's Ivy)—A type of the Virginia Creeper, but different in growth as well as foliage. It has much shorter joints, and very much smaller and thicker foliage. This is the only hardy ampelopsis that will cling to brick, stone or plaster. It is a fast grower. Each, 25c; 5, \$1.00.

Ampelopsis Veitchi (Boston Ivy)—This is one of the finest climbers we have for covering walls, as it clings firmly to the smoothest surface covering it closely with overlapped foliage, giving it the appearance of being shingled with green leaves. The color is deep green in summer, changing to the brightest shades of crimson and yellow in autumn. Each, 40c; 5 for \$1.80.

Ampelopsis Quinquifolia (Virginia Creeper)—Deeply cut leaves which turn to a beautiful crimson in fall; fine for covering trees, rocky slopes, etc. Very hardy. Each, 25c; 5 for \$1.00.

Cinnamon Vine—A rapid growing climber, taking its name from the peculiar fragrance of the delicate white flowers. Each, 20c; 6, \$1.00.



Clematis

Clematis—All Clematis require a deep rich soil, plenty of water and good drainage. Should be planted with the crowns covered three inches.



CLIMBING VINES

(Continued)

Clematis Paniculata—Handsome hardy climber. Is one of the choicest and most satisfactory climbing flowering plants. Of strong, rapid growth. Dense, small bright green foliage. Pure white fragrant flowers in August and September, followed by silvery feathery seed pods. Each, 25c; per 5, \$1.20.

Clematis (Madam Edouard Andre)—Has been called the crimson Jackmanni. This plant is a strong, vigorous grower, very free in bloom, lovely flowers of a distinct crimson color. Different from all other varieties. Each, 60c; 5, \$2.50 in pots.

Jackmanni Clematis—Well known, large-flowering blue Clematis, flowers almost violet with a rich velvety appearance, distinctly veined. Blooms from July until frost. Plant is hardy. Each, 60c; per 5, \$2.50 in pots.

Clematis Henryi—This is the finest of all large flowering white clematis. A vigorous grower and free bloomer. Flowers large creamy white with reddish chocolate anthers. Each, 60c; 5, \$2.50 in pots.

Dutchman's Pipe or Aristolochia—The flowers in shape are similar to the old fashioned Dutch pipe. Is a rapid climber and does best on the north side of houses, where the full force of the sun does not strike them. Hardy here at Yankton, better not plant too far north, blooms in June. Each, 40c; 5, \$1.75.

Bittersweet (Celastrus Scandens)—Perfectly hardy, rapid growth. Handsome glossy foliage. Large clusters of beautiful orange-crimson berries that are retained all winter. The berries are in great demand for inside winter decorations. We do not know of any vine that is more satisfactory. It is exceptionally fine for trellises, porches. If you wish something to give a little color to your trees, plant one at the base of the shade trees. This vine seems to do better on trees than other vines. Each, 25c; per 5, \$1.05.

Honeysuckle (Scarlet and Yellow Climbing)—Very hardy producing large quantities of long, trumpet-shaped flowers, heavy, glossy leaves make them one of the most valuable of the hardy climbers. Each, 30c; 5, \$1.35.

Honeysuckle (Halleana)—Color, an intermingling of white and yellow, extremely fragrant and most satisfactory. This is the variety most often found growing on porch trellises, or used as a covering. Each, 25c; 5, \$1.00.

Wistaria—These are very popular vines and do well where they are grown in a protected spot, valued on account of their graceful climbing habits and the long panicles of flowers that they bear in profusion. The flowers are pea-shaped, bloom in May and June.

Wistaria, Purple—This variety bears in great profusion large clusters of pea-shaped flowers, blooms in May and June. Hardy in sheltered locations. Each, 35c; per 5, \$1.50.

Wistaria, White—This variety is pure white sometimes tinted light blue. Each, 40c; per 5, \$1.95.

Beta Grape—A rapid grower, is very popular for covering walls, summer houses and porches; hardy. Each, 20c; 5, 90c.

Trumpet Vine (Radicans)—A robust, woody vine, twining with numerous roots, along its stems its orange-scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers cluster at the tips of the branches. Each, 30c; 10, \$2.70.

Wild Grape—One of the best if not the best grape for covering porches, summer houses and arbors. Each, 20c; per 10, \$1.70.

Lycium Chlnensls (Chinese Matrimony Vine). A general, utility hardy climbing vine that will overcome any obstacle in growth and flourish everywhere. Each new shoot produces handsome purple flowers, and later a prodigious crop of scarlet berries. Each, 35c; 5, \$1.40.

HARDY PERENNIALS

These are the plants that stay with you from year to year, requiring no replanting and each year become larger and more beautiful with a minimum amount of care. The tops die down each year. Of course, the roots live well through the winter, and in the spring throw up new shoots and fill your garden with flowers. When you receive the perennial roots from us, they will be well supplied with fine roots, and they should be cared for much as you would the Strawberry plants. Soak the ground well at the time of planting and cultivate throughout during the hot months. Our perennials are all field-grown plants. Each, 18c; per 10, \$1.50 unless otherwise priced.

Achillea Millefolium Roseum (Rosy Millefol)—Finely cut deep green foliage, pink flowers in dense heads and found all summer. Suitable for general use. 12 inches high.

Achillea (The Pearl)—This is an early Achillea having many white flowers resembling Pompon Chrysanthemums. It reaches a height of two feet, is perfectly hardy and a good bloomer.

Anchusa Italica (Dropmore)—A splendid recent introduction. The freely branching plants are covered in early summer with large graceful spikes of clear bright gentian blue. Attracts universal admiration. Grows well in any sunny location. Very effective in beds or borders.

Anthemis Montana—Large, daisy-like, pale-rayed, white flowers. Of bushy habit. An excellent hardy perennial border plant and useful at the same time for cut flowers.

Anthemis Tinctoria—Handsome, finely cut foliage, and large golden yellow flowers produced all summer. Succeeds in the poorest soil; excellent cut flowers.

Make your outdoor living room beautiful by planting quantities of hardy perennials. The Hollyhock, Delphinium, Asters, Golden Glow and Heliopsis are excellent for tall background. Include the three varieties of Sedum in your rock garden. The Gypsophila should be in every garden, as it is almost necessary in bouquets. The long flowering season of the hardy Phlox and the large panicles of showy flowers make it indispensable in groupings and for border planting.



Ampelopsis Quinquifolia or Virginia Creeper



Aquilegia Columbine

Aquilegia, Single Mixed (Columbine)—These are flowers that are indispensable to the perennial garden. The plants are strong and thrifty. The flowers are large and vary in color through charming tones of cream, pink, lavender, blue, white, and red. Season, mid-summer.

Aquilegia Chrysantha (Columbine)—A splash of sunshine among other flowers. Its bright yellow, long spurred blossoms remind one of a bright colored humming bird, poised for flight. Flowers are borne on long stems, the plant reaching a height of 3 to 4 feet.

Aquilegia Caerulea (Rocky Mountain Columbine)—Here is a flower especially adapted for rock gardens. Also doing well in any perennial border. It is the smallest of the Aquilegia bearing large numbers of flowers of large size in a bright violet-blue with white outer petals.

Aster Climax—A very hardy variety, coming in either white or blue. Small single flowers borne in profusion on a spreading plant to a height of 4 feet. This is an exceptionally fine variety.

Aster Boltonia (Asteroides)—One of the hardiest of the Boltonias, producing white single flowers in great quantities from early August well into September. It grows to a height of 4½ to 5 feet.

Aster Boltonia (Latistuaama)—This is a very hardy daisy-like Aster, having pink flowers borne in profusion on tall stems reaching a height of 4 to 5 feet. Its blooming season is August and September. This aster is unusually valuable in the perennial ground on account of its height and ability to cover considerable space, as well as for the flowers that appear late in the season.

Bleeding Heart (Dicentra Spectabilis)—This is an old-fashioned flower that should be planted in the fall. Its flowers are pink and white heart-shaped. Its foliage, beautiful and graceful and the drooping racemes of flowers in the fern-like foliage make a beautiful garden bouquet. They attain a height of two feet. Each, 30c; per 5, \$1.30.

Chinese Lantern Plant (Physalis Franchetii)—A very hardy perennial producing enormous orange colored fruit. Very attractive in beds, and excellent for winter decoration.

Canterbury Bells (Campanula Media)—This is one of the most beautiful early summer flowers, having tall spikes of huge bell-shaped pink flowers making a garden bouquet of entrancing beauty. It is a biennial, but no garden is quite complete without the Canterbury Bell.



HARDY PERENNIALS—(Continued)



Yucca

Cacti (Pear)—This is a flat-leaved, spiny variety producing beautiful double, yellow, waxy flowers $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. Very showy. Excellent for rock gardens and dry situations. Each, 25c; per 5, \$1.00.

Cacti (Pin Cushion or Devil's Pin Cushion)—A small variety producing globular plants 3 to 5 inches high. It produces small rosettes of cactus entirely around the mother plant. The blossom is deep pink or red. Very attractive; drought-resistant. Excellent rock garden plant. Each, 25c; per 5, \$1.00.

Coreopsis—Here we have a flower that blooms from early summer until frost. It is never without a profusion of deep golden yellow flowers, daisy-like in shape, and excellent for cut flowers. They succeed well in any sunny location.

Delphinium Belladonna (Larkspur)—You cannot picture the midsummer garden without the Delphinium dominating all other colors. Its light blue flowers borne in great numbers on tall spikes are without peer in midsummer.

Delphinium Formosum (Larkspur)—This is the old favorite Larkspur, being a dark blue white center. It grows three to four feet high, is very vigorous, and excellent in combination with the Belladonna.

Delphinium, Tail English (Larkspur)—An excellent grade imported from England. The plants are strong and vigorous growers with large flowers on spikes 3 feet long and over. Most of these run in the lighter shades of blue.

Delphinium, Mixed Hybrids—This is a large-flowered Delphinium and a group of these in mixed colors make an attractive display.

Dianthus Barbatus (Sweet William)—Charming, hardy plants, great favorites in the old-fashioned garden. Stems 12 to 18 inches high, flowers in greatest profusion in large round clusters at the top of the stems. Keep them cut and they will grow all summer.

Dianthus Chinensis—Flowers large, solitary or more or less clustered, pink or lilac.

Dianthus Latifolius Atrococcineus—Beautiful summer bedding variety, producing masses of brilliant fiery crimson flowers all season.

Dianthus Plumarius (Common Grass or Garden Pink)—Thick tufts of handsome bluish-green foliage and pretty carnation-like fragrant flowers. Very hardy and grows well under any condition. Splendid for rock garden.

Gaillardia Grandiflora Superba (Blanket Flower)—This daisy-like flower with its petals of orange and yellow, having a deep maroon center will blossom all summer. Its petals are ringed by circles of maroon. It is an excellent cut flower and not particular as to soil.

Gaiega Hortlandii (Goat's Rue)—Has large spikes of lilac flowers and the young foliage variegated. They form very bushy plants. Attractive foliage. Pea-shaped flowers.

Golden Glow Rudbeckia—You all know this tall flower growing from 5 to 7 feet high, and blooming all summer. The golden-yellow flowers resemble cactus Dahlias. Use them in the background.

Gypsophila (Baby's Breath)—This graceful, airy plant growing among other perennials makes your garden like a bride's bouquet. It will bloom during July and August, forming a symmetrical mass 2 to 3 feet in height, bearing minute pure white flowers. Mixed with other flowers in a bouquet, they lend grace and beauty.

Gypsophila Manginii—Light pink, resembling the annual, two feet, strong grower.

Heliopsis Pitcheriana (Orange Sunflower)—The name is taken from the Greek, meaning "like the Sun." The flowers are a deep, beautiful golden-yellow, about two inches in diameter; a useful cut flower. The plant grows about 3 feet high.

Hollyhocks—Perhaps the most universally known of any flower, blooming from June until September. A row along your fence line makes an excellent background for other flowers.

Hardy Fern—From the Black Hills. These are especially valuable for the north and east sides of the house, the north sides of fences, or where they are protected from the direct rays of the sun. They do best in moist locations. Large clumps.

Linum (Perennial Flax)—A rich blue-flowered flax. The attractive flowers last only a day, but they are borne continuously from July on. 15 inches tall.

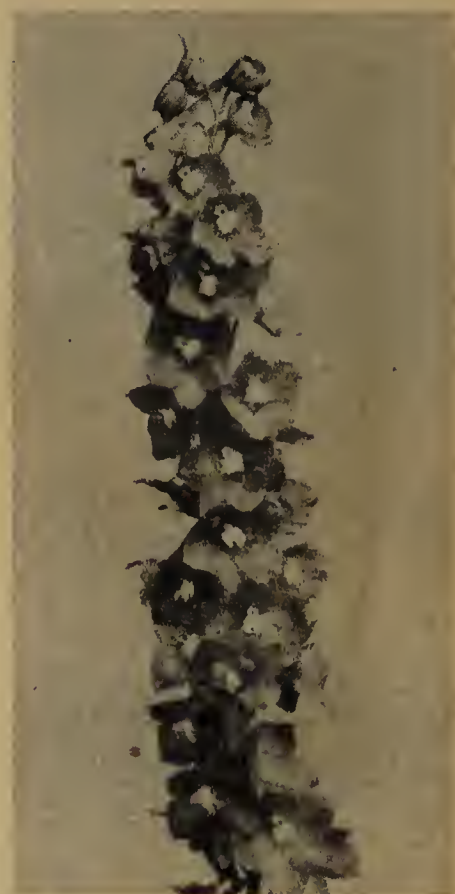
Lychnis Chalcidonica—Heads of vivid scarlet flowers, blooming a long time. One of the brightest plants in the hardy border. 3 feet.

Poppy Oriental—Enormous flowers of a brilliant orange color, with black centers. These flame colored flowers catch the eye quicker than any other plant and are easily grown.

Platycodon (Japanese Balloon Flower)—Form neat branched bushes of upright habit, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, producing their attractive blue or white flowers from July to October, deservedly one of the most popular hardy plants.



Gaillardia or Blanket Flower



Delphinium Formosum

Pentstemon Grandiflora—One of the best and hardiest perennials. A native of the Middle West, producing a large number of bell-shaped flowers on 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ foot spikes. Lavender-blue flowers. Flowers in June and July. Drought resistant. Easy to transplant. Excellent for rock gardens and bedding. Silvery foliage.

Pvethrum (Painted Daisy)—Grand, old-fashioned daisies that are indispensable in the border. Their fern-like foliage is attractive at all times while the artistic blooms of white and shades of pink and rose, covering the plant in June, are a great source of satisfaction. Very hardy and easy to grow, with a liking for sunshine. Extremely valuable for cut flowers.

Shasta Daisy—Excels all others of its type. They range from the fully double to the single, and in color from pure white to pale lemon-yellow. The plants are extremely productive of bloom, and make a spectacular field show and a profitable cut flower.

Sedum Acre (Wall Pepper; Mossy Stonecrop)—A beautiful trailing variety with bright yellow flowers. A pretty species for rockwork; well known and considerably used. Has thick glaucous foliage. Drought resisting.

Sedum Reflexum (Jenny Stonecrop)—Trailing. Yellow flowers. Excellent for rockeries. Height 8 to 10 inches.

Sedum Spectabile—Erect-growing mass of large rose-colored heads 18 inches high. Handsome light green foliage. Valuable for borders and edgings in dry soil where nothing else will grow and for rockeries. August and September.

Yucca Filamentosa (Adam's Needle)—This is a hardy evergreen plant producing long leaves; a tall stock producing sometimes as high as 200 flowers of pure white; blooming period about June and July. The leaves remain green the entire year. A fine plant for sunny, exposed places and for the lawn.

Above varieties: Each, 18c; per 10, \$1.50; per 50, \$5.00, unless otherwise priced.



Hardy Phlox

Hardy Phlox

The gorgeous bloom of the Perennial Phlox from the first of July until November puts it in a class by itself. Easy to grow, hardy, excellent for bordering shrubbery, and indispensable in the perennial garden. We are offering large, field-grown plants.

Beringer—Apple blossom pink. Deep pink eye.

Eclairer—Brilliant, rose-magenta or carmine. White eye. A wonderful variety.

Independence—Pure white. Large clusters. Vigorous grower. Long season of bloom. 24 inches high.

La Vague—An improvement over older varieties of similar color with immense conical heads. Produces in great profusion. Lavender-pink.

Mrs. Jenkins—Flowers large. Pure white. Early. Free bloomer. 20 inches tall.

Pantheon—Extra large. Almost flat flowers. Known as the peerless pink Phlox. A wonderful variety.

Rhineland—A splendid old-time variety of good growing quality, and excellent habit. Flower heads are large and on good strong stems. The color is a beautiful salmon-pink.

Von Hockberg—Produces large trusses of brilliant red that attract attention anywhere. Very productive.

Above varieties, each, 15c; per 7, 85c; per 50, \$5.00.

Trial Ground Mixture of Phlox—Each, 13c; per 5, 55c.

Phlox Subulata (Hardy Mountain Pink)

An early spring-flowering type, with pretty moss-like evergreen foliage, which, during the flowering season, is hidden under the masses of bloom. An excellent plant for the rockery, the border, and invaluable for carpeting the ground for covering graves. Each, 15c; per 10, \$1.25.

Siberian Iris

Siberica—Purplish-blue flowers, 3 feet high; useful for cutting. Each, 10c; 10, 80c; 50, \$2.50.

Snow Queen—This new variety possesses all the merits of the type differing only in color, which is an ivory-white. Each, 10c; 10, 80c; 50, \$2.50.

German Iris

The most wonderful combinations of color can be obtained by planting these very hardy drouth-resisting plants. We furnish large strong divisions.

Ambassadeur—Standards smoky reddish-violet. Falls very brilliant deep red-violet; rich orange beard. Each, 15c; 10, \$1.00; 50, \$4.00.

Albert Victor—A rich blue self-colored variety. One of the best of the standard sorts. Free blooming and vigorous. Each, 10c; 10, 80c; 50, \$3.00.

Black Hills—A semi-dwarf variety; native in the Black Hills. Exceptionally hardy. Color, light blue. Each, 10c; 10, 80c; 50, \$2.50.

Florida—Delightful shade of pale creamy-yellow with purple markings on the falls. Height, 6 inches. Each, 10c; 10, 80c; 50, \$3.00.

German No. 1—Uppers bronze lavender, falls are penciled purple, tips of falls shading to lavender. Each, 10c; 10, 80c; 50, \$3.00.

Honorabilis—Upright petals vivid yellow, lower petals a rich mahogany. Each, 10c; 10, 80c; 50, \$3.00.

Khedive—Beautiful soft lavender. Each, 10c; 10, 80c; 50, \$3.00.

Leda—Standards, white frilled and dotted with rose lilac-pink; tips and body of falls are of rich cream with rose-lilac markings at base. Each, 10c; 10, 80c; 50, \$3.00.

Lohengrin—Foliage and flowers of gigantic size, with petals 2 inches wide, of a deep violet-mauve. Each, 10c; 10, 80c; 50, \$3.00.

Loreley—Standards, straw-yellow; falls, violet-purple, showing much white at base; edged yellow. Splendid landscape variety. Mid-season. Each, 10c; 10, 80c; 50, \$3.00.

Mad. Chereau—Uppers and falls pure white, heavily bordered with dainty blue. One of the most charming sorts. Each, 12c; 10, 90c; 50, \$3.50.

Mithras—Standards, straw-yellow; falls, red-wine, bordered lemon-yellow. Each, 10c; 10, 80c; 50, \$3.00.

Monsignor—One of the richest colorings of the standard Iris, with particularly good quality in its petals. Each, 12c; 10, \$1.00; 50, \$4.00.

Nibelungen—Standards, fawn-yellow; falls, violet-blue with a fawn margin; distinct and pretty. Each, 10c; 10, 80c; 50, \$3.00.

Perfection—Standards, lavender, with purple shadings; falls, extremely rich dark velvety purple. This is nearly a universal favorite. Each, 10c; 10, 80c; 50, \$3.00.

Prosper Laugier—Standards, tan or light orange beard. A favorite with most all visitors at our gardens. Robust grower, and very free flowering. 32 inches. Each, 12c; 10, 90c; 50, \$3.50.



A Border Planting of Iris



Leda Iris

Quaker Lady—Height 24 inches. Pale lavender; falls, slightly deeper, the whole flower lighted with buff. Delicate coloring. Each, 10c; 10, 80c; 50, \$3.00.

Queen of Gypsies—Lilac, blended with pink and white. Each, 10c; 10, 80c; 50, \$3.00.

Rose Unique—Height 24 inches. Very bright old rose, the nearest to clear pink of any Iris we have ever seen. Each, 12c; 10, 90c; 50, \$3.50.

Viola Grandiflora—A tall late blooming Iris of rich blue with a violet shade. Each, 12c; 10, 90c; 50, \$3.50.

Walhall—Pure yellow uppers, falls light yellow penciled reddish-bronze. A very showy yellow Iris. Height 18 to 22 inches. Each, 10c; 10, 80c; 50, \$3.00.

Two each of fifteen different named varieties of German Iris, \$2.00.

Mixed German Iris

Price 10c each; 65c per 10; \$2.75 per 50.

Japanese Iris

Iris are truly wonderful, some standing 5 to 5½ feet high producing flowers as much as one foot across. Every shade of the rainbow is represented in the different flowers. Blooming in June and July after the German Iris are through. Ship in spring only.

Gold Bound—Double white and yellow.

Mahogany—Dark red.

Choselden—Double; ruby crimson, white halo surrounds the yellow blotches radiating into broad lines. Petaloid stigmas, light yellow.

Eleanor Parry—Double; claret red, flamed white and blue. Compact, medium size flower.

Kumo No Obi—Double; sky blue. Distinct white lines on each petal.

La Favorite—Double; large fine white, freely veined blue, and a rich purple center.

Oriole—Double; plum shading to deep plum.

The above Japanese Iris, 25c each; \$1.00 per 5.

Mixed Japanese Iris—A fine assortment of colors, that will make a wonderful showing. Strong plants. 15c each; per 5, 65c.



PEONIES

All Peonies Are Double Unless Otherwise Stated

All double, large three to five bud divisions. For best results plant in Fall.



Monsieur Jules Elie

Couronne d'Or—The famous "Crown of Gold." Pure white with a circle of golden stamens. Very fragrant. Semi-rose type. Late midseason. Flowers exceptionally well after cut. Each, 35c; 5, \$1.50; 10, \$2.60.

Delicatissima—Rose type, flowers large, profuse bloomer. Deep pink or light red over all. This is a very desirable Peony. It is noted for its hardiness and profusion of bloom under all conditions. Each, 35c; 5, \$1.50; 10, \$2.60.

Duchesse de Nemours—Sulphur-white with a greenish reflex that lights up the entire blossoms, which gradually changes to a pure white. Crown type, blooms early, following Festiva Maxima by a few days. Especially beautiful when half open. Each, 30c; 5, \$1.40; 10, \$2.25.

Fawbert—Late midseason; large. Color, old rose. Each, 30c; 5, \$1.40; 10, \$2.25.

Festiva Maxima—Undoubtedly the finest white Peony in existence. It is a flower of wondrous beauty with clear, carmine spots on center petals, of enormous size, measuring 7 or 8 inches in diameter. It has held first place in the Peony world for over sixty years. Each, 40c; 5, \$1.60; 10, \$3.00.

Francis Ortegot—This variety was originated in 1850 and still holds a high place among many Peony fanciers, producing deep crimson flowers above the foliage. Medium to large. A strong grower. Each, 40c; 5, \$1.60; 10, \$3.00.

Grandiflora (Richardson's)—Rose type; very late. Its immense double flowers are borne in greatest profusion. Color, bright sea shell-pink overlaid with delicate lilac and salmon-pink. No collection of Peonies is complete without Grandiflora. Each, 35c; 5, \$1.60; 10, \$2.60.

Gurney's Pink—Crown type. A fine pink color, rich and lasting. Full and fluffy and delightful. A very profuse bloomer producing an elegant effect. Each, 30c; 5, \$1.40; 10, \$2.25.

General Hooker—Rose type. Deep rich red. Each, 40c; 5, \$1.60; 10, \$2.25.

La Sublime—Semi-rose; early. Flowers, large, double, dark red. A variety that should be in every collection. Each, 45c; 5, \$2.00; 10, \$3.75.

L'Esperance—Bomb type. Light rose color and flowers large. Fairly early. Hardy and



Festiva Maxima

profuse. Should be in every garden. An old favorite. Each, 30c; 5, \$1.40; 10, \$2.25.

Livingstone—Rose type; late. Very full imbricated bloom; both buds and flowers are large and beautiful. Color, pale lilac-rose with sheen of silver. Very free sure bloomer in clusters; upright, erect grower; fine cut flower variety. One of the prize winners. Each, 35c; 5, \$1.50; 10, \$2.60.



General Hooker

Mrs. Douglas—Crown type. Flowers large shell-pink, the inner petals a fine cream color. Center of crown, pure white, blotched here and there with a deep claret or wine color. Each, 30c; 5, \$1.30; 10, \$2.00.

Mme. Bucquet—Semi-rose; midseason. Very pretty, perfect shaped bud flower. Velvety crimson, almost black. Very rich and magnificent. Each, 50c; 5, \$2.25; 10, \$3.75.

Madame de Verneville—(Crouse 1885). Very large anemone-shaped flower. Guard petals sulphur-white, center petals rose-white with carmine touches. Long, strong stems; flowers of good substance. Later than Festiva Maxima. Pleasing fragrance. Each, 35c; 5, \$1.50; 10, \$2.60.

Mary Halley—Bomb type. Flowers large, a deep crimson over all. Showy. An extra good bloomer. Each, 50c; 5, \$2.25; 10, \$3.75.

Monsieur Jules Elie—Bomb type, early midseason. This is the king of all Peonies. Immense globular, very full flowers. Color, an ideal glossy lilac-pink, shading to a deeper rose at base, the entire flower overlaid with a sheen of silver. Each, 50c; 5, \$2.25; 10, \$3.50.

Nigracans—Beautiful dark red, producing flowers well above foliage. Fragrant. High-class flower. Each, 40c; 5, \$1.75; 10, \$2.30.

Officinalis Rubra—A large round form of vivid crimson. This is the old deep bright red Peony of the old-time garden. Earliest of all good Peonies. Very desirable on Decoration Day. The red "Piney" of our Grandmother's gardens. As good as the new varieties and earlier. Nothing to take its place. Each, \$1.00; 5, \$4.50; 10, \$8.00.

Red Jacket—Bright red, large, double flower. Midseason. Each, 60c; 5, \$2.50; 10, \$4.75.

Solfatare—Guard petals snow-white, center sulphur-yellow, changing as the flower ages to pure white, all the petals are wide. This we consider an extra fine Peony. Each, 30c; 5, \$1.30; 10, \$2.00.

Single Red—Large and beautiful, showy; early; long stem. Each 30c; 5, \$1.40; 10, \$2.00.

Tenuifolia or Fern Leaf—Very fine cut foliage. Blooms the last of May. Double red. Height, 16 inches. Each, \$1.00; 5, \$4.75; 10, \$8.50.

Mixed Peonies—Large divisions. All good varieties. Each, 25c; 5, \$1.00; 10, \$1.80; 50, \$6.00; 100, \$10.00.



Sidney Gurney, son of Geo. Gurney,
with bunch of Beta Grapes



HARDY LILIES

Double Tiger Lily—Same as the Tiger Lily but has very attractive double flowers. 20c each; 5 for 90c.

Lily Elegans. Also Known as Russian Lily—This is one of the best of the hardy lilies—thrives in almost any soil. Is highly recommended for general planting. Each bulb produces many lilies on a stem—color deep brick red, slightly spotted. We recommend this lily to all Northern planters. Each, 20c; 5 for 90c.

The Regal Lily—A novelty of rare production and wondrous beauty. Experiments prove this new Lily to be hardier than most kinds. The flowers are white, slightly diffused with pink, with a beautiful glow of canary yellow at center, which continues part way up to the trumpet. Its perfume is exquisite, not oppressively heavy like some types, but the sweet refreshment of Jasmine. In the garden it should bloom early in July. Can be raised in pots. Price: large bulbs that will bloom first season, 25c; 5 for \$1.20.

Lily of the Valley—The lily of the valley will thrive and throw up its beautiful, modest, fragrant white bells in any kind of soil. Will also adapt itself to pot culture in winter, its delicate, permeating fragrance making it especially desirable. Per 6, 50c; per doz., 85c; 50 for \$3.90; 100 for \$7.75.

Day Lily (Hemerallis)—Popular, hardy plants belonging to the lily family. They succeed everywhere, and should be more extensively planted in our Northern States. They require little care. Among the oldest and best-loved garden plants. Need no winter protection. Bloom in July and August. Each, 15c; 5 for 70c; 12 for \$1.20.

Kwanso Day Lily—Orange with darker shadings. Each, 15c; per 12, \$1.20.

WATER LILIES

Marliacea Carneae—A delicate soft flesh pink deepening towards the base of the petals. 90c each.

Marliacea Chromatella—Petals and stamens bright yellow, 4 to 6 inches across. A free and continuous bloomer. 90c each.

Rose Arey—The flowers, a deep-cerise pink, sometimes reach 8 inches in diameter. The petals are pointed and have a noticeable curl that gives the effect of darker shading near the edges. A delightful surprise awaits you. \$2.00 each.

Odorata—The native White Pond Lily. Very desirable for planting in quantity in natural ponds for effect and for cut flowers. 55c each.

Day Blooming Tropical Lilies

Mrs. C. W. Ward—Deep rose-pink, star shaped, and very prolific, easily the most popular pink, and lovely as a cut flower; no pool should be without this lovely Lily. Well started plants from pots in bud, \$1.50 each.

Panama Pacific—Lovely rich reddish-purple, free flowering, and one of the favorites; makes a lovely contrast for the lighter blues. Well started plants from pots in bud, \$2.00 each.

Night Blooming Tropical Water Lilies

(The blooms open in late afternoon each day usually closing from 9:00 to 11:00 A. M. next day.)

Juno—Very best white night bloomer, large and conspicuously beautiful in any pool. Well started plants from pots in bud, \$1.75 each.

Rubra Rosea—Gorgeously brilliant crimson and a very free bloomer. Well started plants from pots in bud, \$1.40 each.



Lily of the Valley

Flava Day Lily (Yellow)—Has long, narrow leaves, produces many tall stems of fragrant waxy pure yellow flowers in June and July. Thrives in any good soil. Fine for Borders. Each, 15c; 5 for 65c; 12 for \$1.20.

Lilium Candidum (Madonna Lily)—3 to 4 feet. Probably the hardest and one of the loveliest. Flowers pure white. Their delicious fragrance is not equalled by any other Lily. Price 35c each; 5 for \$1.50.



Water Lily Alba Candidissima

Water Lilies

Alba Candidissima. A vigorous and desirable variety. Flowers good-sized and pure white. An early and free bloomer. \$1.00 each.

Aurora—Soft rosy yellow on first day changing to deep red on third day. Stamens orange, also useful for growing in tubs. \$1.00 each.

Comanche—This flower opens a rich apricot and then changes later to a deep coppery bronze that appears as a glowing red in the depths of the flower in contrast with the orange stamens. This has proven one of the freest flowering and best of the water lilies here at Yankton. \$1.90 each.

Gloriosa—A deep common rose becoming a darker red late in the season. Very free bloomer, large. George Gurney says: "If I could have only one water lily, I would prefer the Gloriosa. It produced more than any other two varieties in my pool the last two years." It is very hardy. \$3.00 each.

James Brydon—Brilliant rosy red flowers of large size. An exquisite variety. \$2.00 each.

Fairview, Mont.
May 12, 1932

The House of Gurney, Inc.
Yankton, South Dakota
Gentlemen:

I am writing to thank you for the strong hardy roses you sent me. I am more than pleased and will heartily recommend your firm.

Thanking you again,

Sincerely,

Mrs. William Lewis



WATER LILIES—(Continued)



Pool and Rock Garden

Collection "A"—One red, one pink, one white and one yellow water-lily. \$4.40.

Collection "B"—One red, one white and one pink water lily. \$3.40.

Collection "C"—One white, one pink and one yellow water lily. \$2.20.

Collection of six water plants, including Water Hyacinth and Water Poppy, \$1.10.

Collection of four water plants, not including Water Hyacinth and Water Poppy, 75c.

Water Poppy—The leaves float upon the surface of the water. Flowers are large and yellow. Price 25c each; two for 35c; 5 for 55c.

Water Hyacinth—Shiny dark green leaves, orchid like flowers. Price 25c each; two for 35c; 5 for 55c.

Snails

Japanese snails, each 15c; per 5, 60c.

DAHLIAS

When Man takes an interest in flowers and begins to work with Nature, he usually produces that which it would have taken Nature centuries to do and does it in a comparatively few years. This has happened with many flowers including the Shasta Daisy, the Peony, and the Dahlia. In the Dahlia, man has taken a comparatively insignificant flower and made one of exquisite beauty producing it in many forms from the huge, graceful Hybrid Cactus type down through the Cactus, the Decorative to the small compact heads of the Pompon producing enormous clusters which on a single stem, produce a complete bouquet. Peonies and Dahlias are in a class by themselves as creators of interest in flowers due to their many varieties and large assortment of types.

We are listing this year only those that we have found to be the best in their class. Our list is the result of many years of experimentation, and we offer you choice varieties at very reasonable prices.

Finest Dahlias

Mrs. John L. Emerson—A favorite garden and exhibition Dahlia that will produce six to eight-inch flowers throughout the season. In color, a beautiful golden-yellow overlaid carmine-red. One of the largest and most attractive Decorative Dahlias grown. Very long, curling pointed petals make it a pleasing cut-flower Dahlia. \$1.00 each; 3 for \$2.50.

Pride of Wayne—Another monster, of deep orchid-purple or lavender, borne perfectly stiff on cane-like stems. Flowers often measure six to eight inches across. 70c each; 3 for \$2.00.

Radio (Decorative)—This phenomenal Dahlia will produce flowers of greater size than any other Dahlia we have grown; grown ordinarily (without forcing, etc.), it produces flowers eight to ten inches in diameter. In addition to its

gigantic size, it is a continuous bloomer, producing its magnificent flowers on strong, stiff stems. In color, a most attractive combination of deep "American Beauty" red blending to yellow at center, with tips of gold. It makes a very sturdy and vigorous plant and one that I can recommend to the most critical enthusiast. \$1.00 each.

Dahlias for Cutting

California Enchantress—A Hybrid Cactus Dahlia of great substance, its flowers are of large size, and produced on very strong stems of wiry stiffness. In color, it is a delicate shade of rose-pink to lavender-pink with slight blending of white toward the center, making it very beautiful. With three admirable qualities: size, erect stems, and sturdy growth, it is a splendid Dahlia. 20c each; 3 for 50c.

Mrs. Charles H. Breck—A very unusual combination of colors, rarely found among Dahlias. This Hybrid Cactus Dahlia is of rich, sulphur-yellow, blending to rose-pink and lilac. Its stems are very long, stiff, and upright, making it an ideal garden and cut-flower Dahlia. 30c each; 3 for 80c.

Mrs. I. De Ver Warner—A blossom of soft orchid coloring and, unquestionably, a Dahlia of great merit. Its charming color, very large flowers, and long, strong, stems made it the cynosure for all eyes at recent exhibitions. A lovely deep, mauve-pink, of perfect form, a true Decorative type which is impressive in its very large size—without exception a leader among the better Dahlias. Extremely strong growing, very abundant blooming, and lending itself to either exhibition or garden uses with equal success. 25c each; 3 for 65c.



California Enchantress Dahlia



Mrs. Charles H. Breck Dahlia



Mrs. I. de Ver Warner Dahlia

Rene Caveux—Always a favorite and one really deserving of its popularity. This choice French creation is one of the most abundant flowering Dahlias in existence, being literally covered with flowers until very late. It is one of the earliest and most continuous bloomers as well. In color, a rich, clear, glowing crimson-red. Highly recommended; one that will give satisfaction under all conditions. 35c each; 3 for \$1.00.

Collection: One of each 4 Cut-flower Dahlias for \$1.00.



RAINBOW COLLECTION OF DAHLIAS

Giant Dahlias

Bashful Giant—One of the largest flowering Decorative Dahlias in existence. Its gigantic blooms are excellent for exhibition, growing under ordinary conditions 6 to 9 inches in diameter and 3 to 5 inches thick. An exquisite apricot with buff or gold tint. Sure to give satisfaction. **25c each; 3 for 65c.**

Bonnie Brae—This California creation is one of the largest Dahlias in existence, often producing flowers 8 and 9 inches across of true Decorative type. It is an exceptional exhibition variety and does equally as well as a garden variety being strong and vigorous. Soft rose-pink blending to cream and pale yellow at the center. **30c each; 3 for 80c.**

Glory of New Haven—One of the most beautiful Decorative Dahlias grown, and in my opinion the finest of the lavender shades. It might be described as a pink-mauve or silvery lilac. Its flowers are of large size, and are produced with remarkable freedom on long, stiff stems. A very sturdy, vigorous growing plant. An exceptional Dahlia. **35c each; 3 for 80c.**

Mrs. Elmer O. Drew—This immense new creation attracted considerable attention in my garden this past fall. Its flowers are of tremendous size—six to nine inches in diameter (without forcing or disbudding), and are composed of very long, beautifully curled petals. Rich purplish-maroon. Some would classify it as a Hybrid Cactus, but I think it nearer a Hybrid Decorative. Blooms very abundantly and gives complete satisfaction. **50c each; 3 for \$1.30.**

Millionaire—One of the best known Decorative Dahlias in existence as well as one of the largest, producing flowers from 6 to 8 inches under ordinary conditions and from 10 to 12 inches across under extraordinary conditions. Lavender shading to white at center. **25c each; 3 for 70c.**

Pride of California (Decorative)—Mammoth rich American beauty red. Very tall, vigorous grower, flowering continuously from early summer until late fall. Its perfectly formed flowers are produced on strong stems well above the foliage. An exceptionally large decorative flower. **20c each; 3 for 55c.**

Collection: One each of the above 6 Giant Dahlias for **\$1.50.**

Rainbow

Darlène—An exquisite shade of live shell-pink with a dainty blending of white at center. It is an early and continuous bloomer, excellent for florists' use. Flowers very uniform and perfect are produced on long stiff stems well above the foliage. We can recommend this Decorative Dahlia highly for cut-flower and garden purposes. **20c each; 3 for 50c.**

Marjorie Caselton (Cactus)—Pink Cactus Dahlias are always very dainty and desirable and this English importation is one of the most beautiful; a rose-pink blending to yellow at the center. Early, continuous and abundant bloomer. **25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.**

Elizabeth Slocombe—The largest and best of its color to our knowledge, and one that we can highly recommend at any price. Its immense flowers are produced on exceptionally long stiff stems, making it very desirable for cutting and exhibition purposes. A very strong, vigorous grower. The brilliant purplish-garnet coloring makes it very effective in the garden. As the flower matures, it fades to a lovely shade of garnet. A very deep flower of Decorative type. **20c each; 3 for 50c.**

Judge Alton B. Parker—Orange Dahlias are always scarce and Judge Maream realized this when he selected his friend Judge Parker as the namesake for this rare creation. It is of the tangerine-orange shades with deeper shadings at the center. A mammoth flower, seven to nine inches across, and one that always creates a sensation, blending particularly well with the autumn tones so much in vogue today. **25c each; 3 for 65c.**

Mrs. Carl Salbach—A beautiful lavender-pink Decorative Dahlia which has blends of deeper lavender toward the center. This sensational Dahlia has remarkable length of stem, and is a perfect cut-flower and exhibition type, as it lasts so long after cutting. These stately, beautiful blooms are worthy of a place in any garden. **20c each; 3 for 50c.**

Noir Alvarez—One of the finest of the darker colors in Dahlias, as it looks at times nearly black. A rich deep velvety ox-blood-red. An exceptionally fine Decorative variety of large size, which is always a continuous and abundant bloomer. The plants are tall and vigorous, producing flowers well above the foliage. Highly recommended for all purposes. **30c each; 3 for 80c.**

Pageant Beauty—Rich orange and gold, beautiful irregular formation of Peony-flowered type. **20c each; 3 for 50c.**

Rose—Rich, deep violet-rose, perfectly quilled, with a small inner petal inside of each of the larger petals, making this variety entirely distinct from any other in existence. **25c each; 3 for 70c.**

Souvenir de Gustave Doazon (Decorative)—Imported from France. Very large, tall, vigorous grower. Very long stems. A pleasing shade of orange-red. This giant is fine for cutting. **20c each; 3 for 50c.**

Storm King—Reliable pure white. **25c each; 3 for 70c.**



Marjorie Caselton, a Beautiful Cactus Type Dahlia

Miniature Pompon Dahlias

Amber Queen—Very abundant flowering, long stiff stems, ideal for cutting; in very heavy demand for bouquets at flower shops. An unusually beautiful combination of amber beautifully edged apricot. Highly recommended. **20c each; 3 for 50c.**

Golden Queen—Pure golden yellow, very abundant flowering. One of the very finest cut-flower Dahlias we have ever seen, and an excellent Pompon. In very heavy demand for bouquets. **20c each; 3 for 50c.**

Prince Charming—Purple, with cream white base. General effect is purple. **30c each; 3 for 80c.**

Mixed Dahlias: Each, 10c; per 5, 25c; per 10, 80c; per 25, \$1.75.



Dahlias Are Excellent as Cut Flowers



GLADIOLI

Gurney Bulbs Will Produce Full Size Flowers First Year



Mrs. Frank Pendleton

Gladioli have their place in every garden. The bulbs should be set so that the top is about two inches below the surface and spaced from six to eight inches apart. It makes the most stately of cut flowers and if picked when the first flowers open, it will continue to flower clear to the tip and last a long time. The following varieties have been selected for their special merit, and we are offering them at a price that should command your attention.

Alice Tiplady—The Queen of the Primulinus type. Large, open flowers gracefully placed on very long stems. A soft coppery bronze shaded buff. In color, texture, and beauty it is unsurpassed. Plant medium tall with long, slender flower spike. Each, 8c; per 10, 40c; per 25, 80c.

Albania—Glistening pure white without noticeable throat or other markings; clearest white yet produced, with wide fringed petals and long, full spikes. Each, 8c; per 5, 30c; per 25, 90c.

Butterboy—Deep, rich yellow; showy and distinctive. One of the choicest. 3 for 20c; per 10, 50c; per 25, \$1.00.

Crimson Glow—The color is of a glowing crimson scarlet, massive spikes and flowers of large size; a strong, vigorous grower. Per 3, 16c; per 10, 40c; per 25, 90c.

Dr. F. E. Bennett—Early Mid-Season. Brilliant orange-scarlet. Extra large and vigorous. Acknowledged one of the best. Per 3, 20c; per 10, 50c; per 25, 95c.

E. J. Shavlor—This is an extra-large flower of pure deep rose-pink shade. Its massive appearance is enhanced by the lovely ruffled edges of the petals. A strong grower with heavy spikes. Per 3, 18c; per dozen, 60c; per 25, \$1.00.

Evelyn Kirtland—Tall and stately; flowers fairly sparkling with a characteristic lustre, and joyous color tones. Rosy-pink, darker at edges and dimming to shell-pink at center, brilliant scarlet blotches on lower petals. Per 3, 18c; per 10, 50c; per 25, 90c.

Gloriana—Well named indeed. Rich salmon, bright and clean color, good spike, good in every way. Each, 10c; per 10, 50c; per 50, \$1.50.

Golden Measure—Large, thick flowers in heavy upright spikes; orange yellow with gold blotch on lower petal; exterior base rose pink. Deepest, largest good yellow. Each, 10c; per 10, 50c; per 25, 90c.

Helen Franklin—Lovely, ruffled white Glad with delicate pinkish violet markings on lower petals. 3 for 25c; per 10, 50c; per 25, \$1.10.

Henry Ford—Dark rhodamine-purple, shading to a deeper tone in the throat. 3 for 20c; per 10, 50c; per 25, \$1.00.

Jewell—Beautiful salmon-pink with clear golden yellow throat. Large wide open flowers on a tall, well formed spike. Early. Per 3, 18c; per 10, 50c; per 25, 90c.

Kunderd's Glory—Beautiful creamy apricot with light tint of pink, and fine markings of red on lower petals. Can be grown over five feet tall with high culture. It has received many certificates and awards, is known all over the world. Ruffled variety. 3 for 18c; per 10, 40c; per 25, 90c.

Maiden's Blush—Delicate shell-pink. An extra good cut flower. Per 3, 16c; per 10, 40c; per 25, 90c.

Masterpiece—A magnificent ruffled "American Beauty" rose color. Giant flower and plant. Extremely fine. Per 3, 18c; per 10, 50c; per 25, 90c.

Ming Toy—Very large flower of finest form. Tall plant. Showy deep buff yellow throat. A sensation. Per 3, 18c; per 10, 50c; per 25, 90c.

Mrs. F. C. Peters—Late. Beautiful rose-lilac, with purplish blotch in throat. Resembles an orchid in color. Many large flowers are open at once on a long, erect stem. A grand variety. Per 3, 20c; per 10, 45c; per 25, \$1.00.

Mrs. Frank Pendleton—All experts agree that this is one of the finest varieties yet introduced. Large size flowers borne on straight spikes, a lovely salmon-pink with brilliant deep red blotches in the throat. A color combination rivaling any of the finest orchids. Per 3, 18c; per 10, 50c; per 25, 90c.

Parkston, S. Dak.

Oct. 12, 1932

Mr. D. B. Gurney
Yankton, S. Dak.

Mr. Gurney:

Am sending you two snapshots taken in September, 1932. The fruit is from a Dakota Peach bought from The House of Gurney three years ago. The Peaches were larger than any we have been able to buy and better tasting.

I am very proud of my tree and boost for Gurney's trees. All of the trees on our place are from The House of Gurney and very satisfactory.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. Gottlieb Pietz



W. H. Phipps

Mrs. Leon Douglass—Mid-Season. Mammoth in size and a veritable giant in height. This salmon-rose-pink Glad has rapidly won the favor of Glad fans everywhere. Flame and scarlet splashing and flecking add to the richness of the flower. Per 3, 20c; per 10, 55c; per 25, \$1.00.

Myra—A new giant flowered Primulinus Hybrid, deep salmon over yellow ground. Tall, slender stem. Yellow throat with pink lines. Exquisitely showy. Grand. Stands drought well. Per 3, 20c; per 10, 55c; per 25, \$1.00.

Pfitzer's Triumph—Well named. A real triumph. The immense blooms of bright salmon-orange are well arranged on good stiff spike that displays many open. While the originator's description is as I have given it—salmon-orange—yet this outstanding Glad is usually classed with the reds. It's a knockout in color, form and size. Each, 12c; per 10, 90c; per 25, \$1.80.

Purple Glory—Late Mid-Season. Color is popularly called velvety maroon. A sensational variety always been very well received. Per 3, 20c; per 10, 60c; per 25, \$1.20.

Scarlet Princes (Virginia)—Iridescent color shifting in sun or shadow, from shining scarlet to raspberry red. It is a one-color bloom of ideal shape, when partially opened resembling long tubed rosebuds. Per 3, 18c; per 10, 50c; per 25, \$1.00.

W. H. Phipps—Late. LaFrance pink, overlaid with light rose-salmon. Lighter towards the center and with lightly speckled ruby throat markings. From twelve to twenty florets open at a time. A novelty which will cause you to exclaim with wonder. Each, 10c; per 10, 85c; per 25, \$1.50.

Mixed Gladioli—Per 10, 35c; per 25, 50c; per 50, 90c; per 100, \$1.60.



Large-Flowering Cannas

A few Cannas planted in groups in the shrub border or a solid mass of a single variety in a bed will give a touch to your home grounds that can not be obtained with any other flower. For many years, it has been the most popular bedding plant not only because of its massive foliage and bright colored flowers borne on tall stocks, but also because of the ease with which it is grown. It thrives well in any soil and takes kindly to the hot sun and drying winds of our very trying climate. In planting, spade the ground up deeply and if you want unusual results, put in a little well-rotted cow manure down about two feet, mixing it well with soil. Space the Cannas from twelve to eighteen inches apart depending on the height to which your variety grows, putting the root about two inches below the surface. Cannas like particularly well, a rich, moist soil and because of their huge wide-spreading leaves, they respond well to the application of plenty of moisture.

Strong Divisions

10c each; 6 for 55c; 12 for \$1.00; 25 for \$2.00

City of Portland—Green foliage. Very good growth; beautiful bloom. Color light salmon or rose-pink. Profuse bloomer. 3½ feet.

Gladiator—Yellow spotted red. 4½ feet. Excellent growth. Light green silver edged foliage of robust habit. Heavy bloomer.

Golden Gate—Large flowers of pure gold richly rayed with orange-crimson. Of sturdy growth, with bright green leaves. 4 feet.

King Humbert—Large heart-shaped leaves of bronze. Color, velvety orange-scarlet flecked carmine; rose tinted. 4 to 4½ feet.

Yellow King Humbert—Sturdy grower; floriferous. Immense flowers rich golden yellow spotted heavily with vermillion. Bronze leaves. 3 to 5 feet.

Statue of Liberty—Height 6 to 7 feet, flowers blazing flame red. Bronze foliage.

Wyoming—7 feet. Purple foliage. Blossoms orange colored, true orchid shape, with large rounded petals.

Callas

Ethiopica—This is the well known and ever popular White Calla Lily whose chaste, waxen beauty is typical of purity and refinement.



Canna

**For Tulips, Narcissus, Crocus,
and other Fall Bulbs, Write
for Fall Catalog.**

There is nothing to take its place in decorations for church functions, and its presence in the home is ever an inspiration. 35c each; 3 for 90c.

Caladium Esculentum

Or **Elephant's Ear**—Very easily grown. For obtaining tropical effects in lawn and garden, planting this beautiful plant takes a prominent place. Bright green leaves, 3 to 4 feet long and 2½ feet wide. Each, 25c; 5 for \$1.00.

Fancy-Leaved Caladiums—A class of beautiful variegated foliage plants, excellent for window boxes, vases or single pot plants, succeeding equally well in a somewhat shady situation out of doors. Among all foliage plants they

are undoubtedly the showiest, reveling in many soft colors and indescribable beauties of design. After becoming well established, they require liberal watering coupled with adequate drainage. The bulbs should be started into growth in April and dried off in October and kept in a warm and dry place until spring again. Each, 25c; \$1.00 per 5.

Tuberoses

Excelsior Pearl—This variety is characterized by its short, robust stem and long spikes of flowers, perfectly double and twice the size of the common Tuberose. Spikes frequently bear 30 to 50 flowers. They are always wax-like and pure white. Large bulbs. Price: each, 15c; per dozen, 55c; 100 for \$4.25.



John Peter DePagter, Landscape Architect,
and His Two Sons

Landscaping

We are equipped to do your landscaping. This will be done by landscape architects who have had a life's experience in this work. If interested, write in for instructions and paper. Our plan is to furnish you a planting plan for \$1.00 for your home grounds. When \$10.00 worth of nursery stock is purchased, this will entitle you to another \$1.00 worth of nursery stock free, making the plan cost you nothing. It is worth your while. If cemetery, park, or public grounds on a large scale, a slightly greater charge will be made. Do not send in drawings until you receive our plan paper which makes it easier for you.



Evergreens Are Sturdy Winter Friends

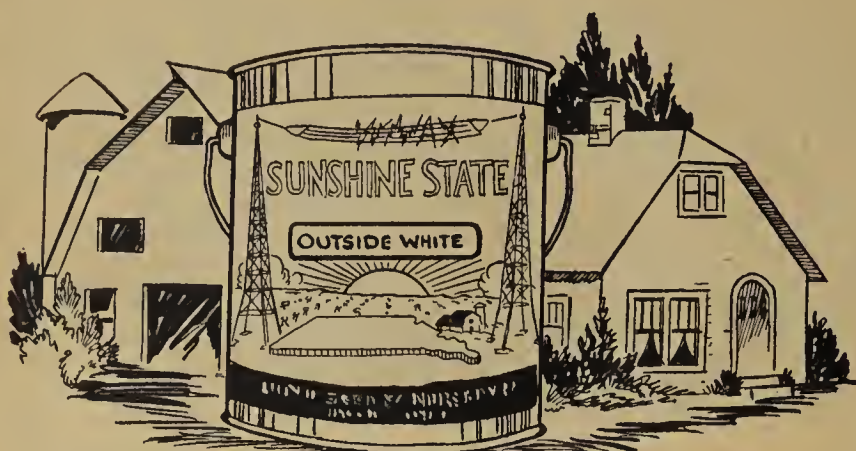


SUNSHINE STATE QUALITY PAINTS

AT THE LOWEST PRICES THEY
HAVE EVER BEEN OFFERED

**Every Gallon . . .
Guaranteed 3 Years**

Your buildings will last many times longer if properly protected with Sunshine State Paints. Buy now while paint prices are down. A few dollars spent on paint will save you many dollars in repairs.



Never has paint been needed so badly and never have Sunshine State Paints been priced so nearly in reach of every user.

HOUSE PAINT

You can make your home worth more by painting it up neat and bright with Sunshine State House Paint. A fine, heavy-bodied house paint which you can thin liberally with oil. Easily applied to get a beautiful finish. Lasting and durable. It comes to you fresh, smooth and uniform. Covers from 250 to 300 square feet, two coats to the gallon.

Freight paid on orders for five gallons or more.

Comes in Outside White, Cream, Pearl Gray, Ivory, Shutter Green, Tobacco Brown, Terra Cotta, Rose Pink, Light Bluff, Bungalow Brown, Apple Green, Colonial Yellow, Sky Blue, and Light Lead.

PRICES

5-Gallon Kits
Per Gallon
\$1.90

1-Gallon Cans
\$2.00

Quarts
\$0.58

FREE: Two gallons of pure linseed oil for thinning with each five gallons of House Paint ordered. One 4-inch paint BRUSH free with order for five gallons or more of House Paint.

BARN PAINT

Made of the most weather-resisting pigments (iron oxides). Will brighten up your outbuildings and protect them from decay. This is the finest value in a medium priced Barn Paint you can buy. Heavy-bodied.

	Bbls.	5-Gal.	1-Gal.
Light Red and Dark Red.....	\$0.95	\$1.00	\$1.10
Green, Light Gray, White.....	1.50	1.60	1.70

FLAT WALL PAINT

Designed for those who are anxious to obtain the best at the lowest price. It comes to you ready mixed yet very heavy in body and will stand reducing with turpentine.

Made in the following colors: White, Ivory, Cream, Pale Green, Pearl Gray, Sky Blue, Light Buff.

PRICES: 60c per Quart, \$2.00 per Gallon, \$1.90 per Gallon in Five Gallon Lots.

4-HOUR ENAMEL

An attractive enamel finish which dries hard in four hours. For inside use on floors, woodwork, furniture, etc. Easily applied with brush to get a beautiful finish. Fine for use in kitchens and bathrooms. Lustrous, beautiful. Comes in White, Ivory, Coral Pink, Jade Green, Chinese Yellow, Burnt Orange, Chinese Red, Rich Blue, Emerald Green, Pearl Gray, Light Blue, and Sage Green.

1-Gal.	Qts.	Pts.
\$2.40	\$0.80	\$0.45

PORCH FLOOR PAINT

Durable, weatherproof. Colors: Light Lead, Slate, Tan, Dust.

1-Gal.	Qts.
\$1.90	\$0.55

AUTO ENAMEL

Superior quality. Dries in four hours. Easily applied, with brush. Comes in Black, Royal Blue, Green, and Red. Quart for body and pint for fenders for average car.

1 Gallon....	\$2.50	Quart....	\$0.75	Pint....	\$0.40
--------------	--------	-----------	--------	----------	--------

SHINGLE STAIN

Finest quality stain made. Bright, durable. Comes in Red Oxide, Bungalow Brown, and Moss Green. A wonderful wood preservative.

5-Gal. Kits	1-Gal. Cans
\$1.00	\$1.10

INSIDE FLOOR PAINT

Enamel type paint which will give long service. Marproof. Washable. Comes in Light Lead, Slate, Tan and Dust.

1-Gal.	Qts.
\$1.90	\$0.55

ALL-PURPOSE VARNISH

May be used inside or outside. Dries overnight. Weatherproof. Fine for floors.

Gallon.....	\$2.00	Quart.....	\$0.60	Pint.....	\$0.35
-------------	--------	------------	--------	-----------	--------

WAGON PAINT

A beautiful protective paint. Colors: Red, Green and Orange.

Gallon.....	\$2.75	Quart.....	\$0.75
-------------	--------	------------	--------

BLACK IRON PAINT

Gallon	\$1.50
Quart .....	.45
Pint .....	.25

PAINT BRUSH

Well-made, 4-inch paint brush. Rubber set.

Each	\$1.00
------------	--------

PURE LINSEED OIL AND TURPENTINE

You must have at least two gallons of Linseed Oil with each five gallons of house or barn paint. Oil is not prepaid except with paint orders.

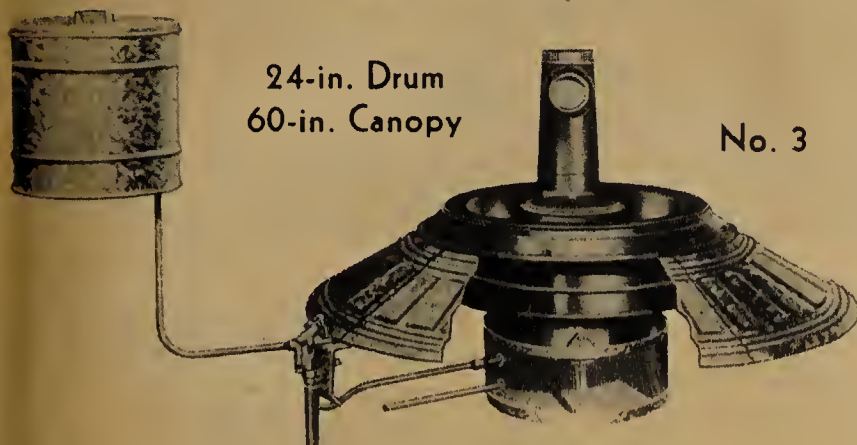
	Bbls.	5-Gals.	2-Gals.	1-Gal.
Turpentine per gal.	\$0.80	\$0.90	\$0.95	\$1.00
Raw Oil per gal.....	.75	.85	.90	.95
Boiled Oil per gal.	.78	.88	.93	.98

Prices subject to market changes



"WNAX" DRUM OIL BROODERS

Automatic—Self-Ventilating—Big Oil Tank—Fire-Proof



A Favorite Brooder Among Experienced Poultrymen

Comes fully equipped (except smoke pipe) ready to set up—including stove, piping valve and oil tank. Pipes are cut and fitted for placing oil tank inside or outside.

The drum type oil brooder is fast gaining favor among particular poultry raisers. There are some very good reasons why the "WNAX" will please you.

It has thermostatic control, extremely accurate and positive. Our valve is the finest example of precision engineering yet developed.

It ventilates as it heats, the products of combustion being drawn off through the smoke pipe.

There is ample heat for the very coldest night.

Very little attention or labor is required.

It burns furnace oil or distillate as well as any kerosene.

Why not take advantage of the 8c fuel it handles?

Fire hazard is reduced to the very minimum because of the completely enclosed heavy steel drum which houses the burner.

No. 1 18-inch Drum—42-inch Canopy. 400 Chicks... \$12.95

No. 2 18-inch Drum—52-inch Canopy. 600 Chicks... 14.10

No. 3 24-inch Drum—60-inch Canopy. 1000 Chicks... 16.65

No. 4 24-inch Drum—Hood Deflector. 1000 Chicks... 15.95

"WNAX" Blue Flame Brooders

The Only Successful Automatic Blue Flame Brooder

The new WNAX Blue Flame Brooder, automatically controlled and with the new pilot light will take care of your chicks like a motherly old hen. It is the simplest, most easily operated brooder ever built in the Blue Flame type.

The WNAX has no valves, floats, or sliding joints. A fine steel shell attractively enameled, encloses and protects all parts.

No leveling is needed. The wide range of the improved hand control takes care of uneven floors.

This brooder cannot overflow during operation. The oil pipe line from bottle to burner is brazed into a one piece oil-tight unit.

The finer Blue Flame burner is now equipped with the new pilot light, the greatest improvement in years. The thermostatic flame control controls from a full blue flame down to a candle-like pilot light. The pilot won't go out. It must be put out if required.

The canopy is die drawn from heavy galvanized steel, with wire bound edge, and asbestos insulated ring. Has an adjustable ventilator, and convenient tip-back bracket.

500 Chicks. 42-in. Canopy, 3½-in. Burner.....\$ 9.60

1000 Chicks. 52-in. Canopy, 5-in. Burner..... 10.80

Wafers for Brooders and Incubators

Heavy brass double wafer fits most brooders and incubators. Fully ether charged and very sensitive. 3-inch size only—plain stud one side. 25c.

Oil Brooder Lighting Rings or Wicks

Wire interwoven asbestos. Fit most oil brooders, including our "WNAX." Small (11-in.) size, 2 for 25c; Large (15-in.) size, 2 for 35c.

CRAZY CRYSTALS

Sufferers from such chronic ailments as rheumatism, arthritis, neuritis, common colds, diabetes, stomach, kidney, and liver disorders, high and low blood pressure, auto intoxication, and constipation will find actual and real relief from the use of this world's greatest medicinal mineral water made easily and cheaply in your own home from Crazy Crystals. One package of Crazy Crystals makes fifteen gallons of this world's greatest mineral water at a cost of but 2½c per quart.

Enclosed find \$1.50 for another box of Crazy Crystals. This is my third box. I have been sick for fourteen years with rheumatism and spent many dollars for treatments. Nothing has ever done me more good than Crazy Crystals. It is a fine and most economical medicine. I think everyone with such an ailment should give Crazy Crystals a fair trial.

Yours truly,

Mrs. Paul Weber, Granada, Minn.

Enclosed find \$1.50 for which mail me one box of Crazy Crystals. This is my second box, and I feel 100% better, and will recommend Crazy Crystals to anyone that has stomach trouble.

Yours truly,

O. C. Parks, Watford City, No. Dak.

Enclosed find \$1.50 for which please send me a package of Crazy Crystals. I cannot be without them, and I find they are all that you claim.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Stewart Anderson, Frankfort, So. Dak.

Enclosed find check for \$3.00. Please send me two boxes of Crazy Crystals. This is my third order and they have done me a wonderfully lot of good. I don't feel as though it would pay me to be without them.

Yours truly,

Mrs. J. J. Drinan, Armstrong, Ia.

CRAZY CRYSTAL ORDER BLANK

The House of Gurney Inc.,

Dear Sirs:

I am sending \$1.50 for a box of genuine Crazy Crystals.

I understand these crystals are guaranteed and if I am not satisfied, my money will be refunded.

Name.....

Address.....



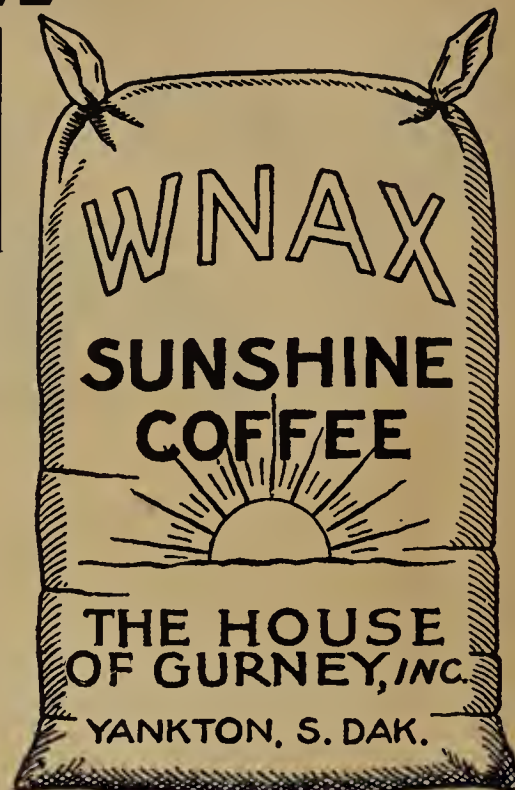
SUNSHINE COFFEE

Read
The Strongest Guarantee
We Know How to Make

PRICES

Steel Cut or Whole Berries
5 Pounds, Postpaid.... \$1.75
10 Pounds, Postpaid.... 3.35
20 Pounds, Postpaid.... 6.40

WE know you will like **SUNSHINE** Coffee. It is for that reason that we make the following guarantee which is positively the strongest guarantee we know how to make: "If, after receiving your **SUNSHINE** Coffee and using it a few days, you find that you are not entirely satisfied with it in every way or that you do not believe it is the best Coffee you have ever had in the house, return the balance to us at our expense and we will **REFUND ALL YOUR MONEY.**" In other words, we pay the transportation both ways and allow you to use part of the Coffee and give your money back besides.



CLIPPER FARM GRAIN AND SEED CLEANERS

No. 1-B \$34⁹⁵

CAPACITY

Wheat and other Grains.....20 Bu. Per Hour
Clover and other Seeds.....10 Bu. Per Hour
Size of Screens.....19x22 1/2 inches
Shipping weight.....185 lbs.
Length of Mill.....4 ft. 8 in.
Width of Mill.....2 ft. 2 in.
Height of Mill.....3 ft. 0 in.

Clipper Mills Are the Best

Clipper Cleaners are guaranteed to be first class in every respect. They are built on correct mechanical principles. They are made of the best materials, by competent and skillful workmen and very nicely finished in three coats of paint and varnish. We furnish the best outfit of screens ever sent out with a farm mill. Our perforated zinc screens are graduated in 64ths of an inch in both round and oblong holes. Our woven wire screens are made of plated wire with the meshes uniform and true to count. The zinc screens will not rust and our plated wire screens will last for years if properly cared for. If there is a difference in the size of the grains to be cleaned, the Clipper will make a perfect separation and it will make separations based on difference in weight that can be made on no other Mill, and in no other manner. This operation is made possible through the Vertical Air Blast. This is a feature that no other cleaner has, and it makes possible some very difficult separations that can be made in no other way. For instance, when cleaning seed wheat, if the blast is properly regulated and the mill turned just fast enough, all the light shrunken kernels can be blown out or separated, leaving only the largest, heaviest, plumpest grain which is the choicest kind of seed. The same is true when cleaning seed oats. The Vertical Blast blows out all the light, chaffy kernels and "pin Oats" leaving heavy weight, high grade seed. We guarantee it to grade, clean, or separate any grain or seed that is not impossible to separate. It is one of the best mills for grading seed corn that you can secure and each mill is equipped with special corn grading screens for edge drop planters. If you will grade your seed each season, you will increase your yield inside of five years from five to twenty per cent. Our screen outfit is very complete for the work required, and contains screens for wheat, oats, barley, rye, Red and Alsike clovers, alfalfa, sweet clover, timothy, millet, flax, peas, beans, cow peas, soy beans, grading seed corn, cleaning clover containing buckthorn, cleaning timothy seed containing pepper grass seed and sorrel;

OUR GUARANTEE

We absolutely guarantee these Clipper Mills to do satisfactory work or you may return them at our expense for a refund of your money. In other words, when you have given the Clipper Cleaner a trial, if you are not satisfied with it in every way, you may return it to us and we pay the freight both ways and refund your money.

The Clipper Will Solve Your Cleaning Problems for You



Clipper Cleaner No. 2-B

Our Prices are F.O.B. Yankton and Include
12 Screens for Cleaning Farm Grains, Clovers,
Alfalfas and Grading Seed Corn

No. 2-B \$43⁹⁵

CAPACITY

Wheat and other Grains.....25 Bu. Per Hour
Clover and other Seeds.....15 Bu. Per Hour
Size of Screens.....25x22 1/2 inches
Shipping weight.....210 lbs.
Length of Mill.....4 ft. 8 in.
Width of Mill.....2 ft. 8 in.
Height of Mill.....3 ft. 8 in.

also cane seed, milo maize, kaffir corn and separating corn from oats. These Mills can be operated easily by hand or by power and we include a power pulley with every machine. We also include 12 screens, and if we send you screens you cannot use, you may exchange them for others of different size. Clipper Cleaners are used by Agricultural Colleges, Experimental Stations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, breeders of fine seed corn, seedsmen generally, and thousands of farmers throughout the United States and Canada, and many foreign countries. Follow the example set by others and start this next year right by planting clean and graded seed and by getting higher prices at the markets for clean grain.

A Money Making Bargain

You cannot afford to plant weeds, consequently, you cannot afford to miss this extraordinary offer. To promote modern methods of seed cleaning and to enable you to clean and grade your own seeds and farm grains, we are pricing the Clipper Cleaners to you at less than the usual list price. We will include the usual ten screens for cleaning farm grains, clovers and alfalfas, and two screens for grading seed corn, as well as a power pulley with each mill. You will find that from an economic standpoint of time that the 2-B with its greater capacity will be more profitable.

Extra Screens of Any Size

No. 1, Old style, each.....\$1.50
No. 1-B, New Model, each.....1.50
No. 2, Old Style, each.....1.75
No. 2-B, New Model, each.....1.75
Be sure to state number of Mill



INDEX

A

Achillea	38, 83
Ageratum	28
Allanthus	68
Alfalfa	3, 41, 42
Alsike	42
Alyssum	28
Amaranth	28
Amethyst	28
Ampelopsis	82
Anemone	38
Anchusa	83
Anthemis	83
Anthriscum	28
Apples	56, 57, 58, 96
Apples, Crab	58
Apricots	60
Aquilegia	38, 83
Aralia	76
Arbor Vitae	73, 74
Artemisia	75, 78
Ash	67, 70
Asparagus	5, 66
Aster	27, 38, 83

B

"B" Batteries	4, 75
Baby's Breath	30, 39, 84
Baccata Apple	56
Balloon Vine	37
Balsam	28
Balsam Apples	37
Barberry	75, 76
Barley	3, 49
Basswood	68
Batteries	4, 75
Beans	5
Beans, Garden	5
Beauty Bush	76
Bechtel's Crab	76
Beets	7
Bent Grass	44
Birch	68, 72
Bittersweet	83
Blackberry	62
Black-eyed Susan	37
Bleeding Heart	37
Blue Grass	44, 45
Borecole	8
Box Elder	68
Broccoli	8
Bromus Grass	45
Brooders	4, 93
Broom Corn	52
Browallia	28
Brussels Sprouts	8
Buckthorn	75
Buckwheat	3, 48
Buffalo Berry	60
Butterfly Bush	76
Butternut	67

C

Cabbage	10
Cacti	84
Caladium	91
Calendula	29
Calla	91
Calliopsis	29
Canadian Blue Grass	45
Canary Grass	45
Candytuft	29
Cane	3, 52
Cannas	29, 91
Canterbury Bell	38, 83
Caragana	68, 75
Cardinal Climber	37
Carnations	38
Carrots	9
Catalpa	68
Cauliflower	8
Cedar	73, 74
Celeriac	8
Celery	8
Celosia (Cockscomb)	29
Centaurea	29
Cherries	59, 60, 96
Cherry, Wild Black	68
Chinese Cabbage	10
Chinese Elm	69
Chinese Lantern	38, 83
Chinese Woolflower	29
Chives	19
Choke Cherry	59
Chrysanthemums	29
Cineraria	28
Cinnamon Vine	82
Citron	11
Clarkia	28
Clematis	37, 83
Climbing Flowers	37
Climbing Vines	82, 83
Clipper Mills	94
Clover	4, 42, 43
Cobea Scandens	37
Cockscomb	29
Coffee	4, 94
Coffee Tree	70
Coleus	28
Columbine	38
Coral Berry	80
Coreopsis	38, 84
Corn, Field	46, 47

Corn, Fodder	48
Corn, Kaffir	3
Corn, Pop	4, 48
Corn, Sweet	12, 13
Cosmos	28
Cotoneaster	75
Cotton	16
Cottonwood	68
Cress	8
Crested Wheat Grass	45
Cucumber	11
Cucumber, Wild	37
Currants	62, 75, 76
Cuttings	71
Cypress Vine	37

D

Dahlias	29, 88, 89
Daisy	30, 39, 84
Darso	52
Delphinium	31, 40, 84
Deutzia	76
Dewberry	62
Dianthus	30, 84
Digitalis	39
Dill	13
Dogwood	76
Dutchman's Pipe	83

E

Egg Plant	13
Elder	77
Elderberry	77
Elm	68, 69
Emmer	3, 50
Enamel	92
Endive	13
English Rye Grass	45
Escholtzia	30, 31
Evergreens	72, 74
Everlasting Flower	31

F

Fanning Mills	94
Fern	84
Fescue Grass	45
Feterita	3, 52
Field Seed Prices	3
Fire Bush	80
Flax	3, 31, 40, 43
Flower Seed	27
Flowering Almond	77
Flowering Crab	76
Flowering Currant	76
Flowering Plums	77
Flowering Shrubs	76
Fodder Corn	48
Forest Trees	69, 71
Forget-me-not	30
Forsythia	77
Four o'Clock	30
Foxglove	39

G

Gaillardia	30, 39, 84
Galega	84
Garden Lemon	13
Garden Tools	93
Garlic	13
Geranium	31
Geum	39
Gladioli	90
Globe Amaranth	28
Globe Locust	68
Godetia	30
Golden Glow	84
Gooseberry	63
Gourds	37
Grapes	65, 83
Grass Seed	4, 44, 45
Grasses, Ornamental	30
Groehoma	3, 52
Ground Almond	5
Guarantee	41, 55
Gypsophila	30, 39, 84

H

Hackberry	70
Hardware	93
Hardy Perennials	83
Hazelnut	67
Hedge Plants	75
Helichrysum	31
Heliotrope	31
Heliopsis	84
Herbs	13
Hibiscus	39
Hog Pasture	45
Hollyhock	39, 84
Honeysuckle	75, 77, 83
Hop, Japanese	37
Hop Tree	77
Horseradish	66
Hubam Clover	43
Huckleberry, Garden	25
Hunnemannia	31
Hyacinth Bean	37
Hydrangea	78

I

Ice Plant	31
Incubators	4, 93
Inoculator for seed	41
Introductory	1
Iris	39, 85

J

Japanese Barberry	75, 76
Japanese Flowers	31
Junberry	60
Juniper	73, 74

K

Kaffir Corn	3, 52
Kale	8
Kentucky Blue Grass	44
Kentucky Coffee Tree	70
Kerria Japonica	78
Kochia	31
Kohl-Rabi	13
Kudzu	37

L

Lady Slipper	28
Landscaping	91
Larkspur	31, 40, 84
Lawn Grass	4, 44
Leek	19
Lettuce	14
Lilac	75, 78
Lily of the Valley	40, 87
Lilies	87, 88
Lima Beans	6
Linden	68
Linum	31, 84
Linaria	40
Linseed Oil	92
Lobelia	31
Locust	68, 71
Lupinus	31
Lyceum	83
Lychnis	40, 84

M

Mahonia	78
Mallow	39
Mangels	7
Maple	70
Marigold	32
Meadow Fescue	45
Mignonette	31
Millet	3, 51
Mills	94
Milo Maize	3, 52
Mixed Flower Garden	36
Mock Orange	79
Moon Flower	37
Morning Glory	37
Moss Rose	33
Mountain Ash	70
Mourning Bride	31
Mulberry	60, 75
Mushrooms	16
Muskmelons	15, 16
Mustard	16, 24

N

Nasturtiums	32
Navy Beans	6
Nursery Department	55
Nut Trees	67

O

Oaks	70
Oats	3, 50
Okra	13
Olive, Russian	70, 75
Onions	18, 19
Onion Sets	18
Onion Plants	18
Orchard Grass	45
Order Blanks	3, 4
Ornamental Grasses	30
Ornamental Shrubs	77-80
Oyster Plant	23

P

Pansy	33
Paint	92
Parsley	24
Parsnips	21
Pasture Grass	45
Pasture Mixture	3, 45
Peaches	61
Peanuts	26
Pears	60, 96
Peas	20
Peas, Field	3, 48
Peas, Sweet	35
Pea Tree	68, 75
Pentstemon	40, 84
Peonies	86
Peony Seed	40
Peppers	21
Perennials	38
Petunias	33
Phalaris	45
Phlox	32, 40, 85
Pie Plant	22
Pimento	21
Pin Cushion Flower	31
Pine	73, 74
Pinks	39
Platycodon	40, 84
Plums	61, 62, 96
Plums, Purple	78
Popcorn	4, 48
Poplar	71
Poppies	30, 34, 40, 84
Portulaca	33
Potatoes	4, 53, 54

Potato, Hybridized	21
Primrose	33
Privet	75
Proso	3, 51
Pruning Shears	57
Prunus	77
Ptelea Trifoliata	77
Pumpkins	21
Pyrethrum	84

Q

Queen Ann Lace Flower	34
Quince	60

R

Radio Batteries	4, 75
Radish	22
Rape	3, 48
Raspberry	63, 96
Red Clover	42
Red Fescue	45
Red Top	45
Reed Canary Grass	45
Rhodotypos Kerrioides	78
Rhubarb	22, 66
Rose Acacia	78
Roselle	22
Roses	80-82
Rules	3, 41, 55
Rutabagas	26
Rye	3, 50
Rye Grass	45

S

Sage	13, 66
Salpiglossis	34
Salsify	23
Salvia	34, 40
Scabiosa	31
Scarlet Runner	37
Schizanthus	34
Sedum	84
Seed Corn	4, 46, 47
Seed Grain	49
Seed Cleaners	94
Seed Sowers	52
Shade Trees	67-70
Snails	88
Snowball	78
Snowberry	80
Sorghum	52
Soy Beans	3, 48
Speltz	3, 50
Spinach	24
Spirea	75, 79
Sprayer	34
Spruce	73, 74
Squash	23
Stocks	34
Strawberry	64, 96
Strawberry Boxes	64
Strawberries, Planting and Care	64
Sudan Grass	3, 51
Sugar Beets	7
Summer Cypress	31
Sumac	80
Sunflowers	23, 34
Swedes	26
Sweet Clover	43
Sweet Corn	12, 13
Sweet Peas	35, 40
Sweet Potatoes	54
Sweet William	40, 84

T

Tamarix	80
Thunbergia	37
Timothy	42, 45
Tires	4
Tobacco	25
Tomatoes	24, 25
Tools	93
Tree Seeds	26
Tritoma	36
Trumpet Vine	83
Tuberose	91
Turpentine	92
Turnips	26

V

Varnish	92
Verbena	36
Vetch	3, 48
Viburnum	78
Vinca	36
Vines	82, 83
Violet	40

W

Wahoo	80
Walnut	67
Water Lily	87, 88
Watermelon	16-18
Weeping Trees	72
Weigela	80
Wheat	3, 49
Wheat Grass, Crested	45
White Dutch Clover	42
Wild Cucumber	37
Willows	71, 72
Wisteria	83
Woolflower	29

Y

Yucca	84
-------	----

Z

Zinnias	36
---------	----



Anoka Apple

(See opposite page.)

Bears at two years old. Originated by Professor Hansen at Brookings, South Dakota. This tree will bear earlier than any other apple. It is not unusual for the small two-year old trees to fruit in the nursery rows. It is just the tree for you people who are starting a new orchard. The quality is good, the season September very hardy, heavy bearer and an early bearer wherever tested.

Professor Yeager of the Agricultural College of North Dakota makes the following report on December 2nd, 1922:

"The spring of 1920 I received four Anoka Apple trees. This spring two of the four trees blossomed, one produced 23 apples, the other 26. Practically all the fruit was set from lateral buds. Upon examination this fall it seems that all four of the Anoka Apple trees have a lot of lateral fruit buds showing. The trees are not yet as high as one's head and were scarcely four feet high last spring. They began ripening about the 15th of August. The apples are medium to above medium in size." Prof. Yeager says, "Best apple to plant in North Dakota."

This tree has proven an early bearer wherever tried out. First degree of hardiness

Plums for the Northwest

(See opposite page.)

Opata

This is Sioux Indian for "bouquet" and is the first of the plums of the Sand Cherry Cross to ripen. At blooming time it is a gigantic bouquet of white flowers of the most exquisite fragrance. The Opata is a Sand Cherry Cross. The wild sand cherries of the Dakotas with the Gold Plum of California. They are much longer lived in bush form. Color of the flesh green, flavor very pleasant, ripens about July 15th and will hang on the tree in good condition for about two weeks.

Sapa

The Sioux Indian word for "black"—Good for home consumption and the home market, marketed to best advantage in grape baskets or quart boxes. They sell readily and at good prices this way. When it first commences to mature the skin is dark green. The flesh a royal purple. The color of the skin and flesh gradually change until it is as black as the darkest night. These Sand Cherry Crosses are excellent for canning, jellies or jams, as the skin entirely disappears with cooking.

Patten Pear

(See opposite page.)

Blight-resistant. Originated by Mr. Patten in northern Iowa. Sent out by the Agricultural Experiment Station in 1919. Upright in growth, large healthy foliage. Blooms past midseason. The blossoms handsome white. Fruit medium to large; smooth and regular; green turning to yellow as it ripens, often with bronze blush. Skin, thin and tender when ripe. Flesh very tender, juicy, rich, refreshing. Trees very hardy. Season, September.

Dunlap Strawberries

(See opposite page.)

The strawberry that has staged a come-back. June bearing. Even with the introduction of the Everbearing Strawberry there is still a place for the old standard one crop per year strawberry. The Dunlap is absolutely the best. It is a self-fertilizer, fine quality berry, yields abundantly, and is a good shipper.

We grow a great many varieties of the old standard strawberries, but we consider the Dunlap the best of any for all purposes.

Chief Raspberry

(See opposite page.)

This is a new Minnesota variety that comes into bearing about ten days earlier than other varieties, on that account it is unusually valuable for dry location. It has proven hardier with us than other varieties. The fruit is large and of good quality. Plants are very strong and vigorous. We recommend this variety for your main planting.

Montmorency Cherry

(See opposite page.)

Large red, rich, acid, very hardy and productive. Similar to the Early Richmond but ripens two weeks later. Does exceptionally well in western Nebraska and western Kansas and the West.

These cherries do exceptionally well in southern South Dakota and all points south. If possible, plant on well-drained soil. A clay loam is best. They do not do well in low, wet places. Plant in quantities; it will pay you well. It is not unusual for them to produce a good yield in three years after planting. They require less spraying than most fruits.



MRS. D. B. GURNEY AND DAUGHTER BONNIE

The little girl in the picture is now past 28 years and is now Bonnie Clark. In 1931, the third baby arrived. Mrs. "D. B." now has 9 grandchildren. This picture has appeared in the last twenty-seven catalogs.



Mrs. D. B. and Three of Her Grandchildren



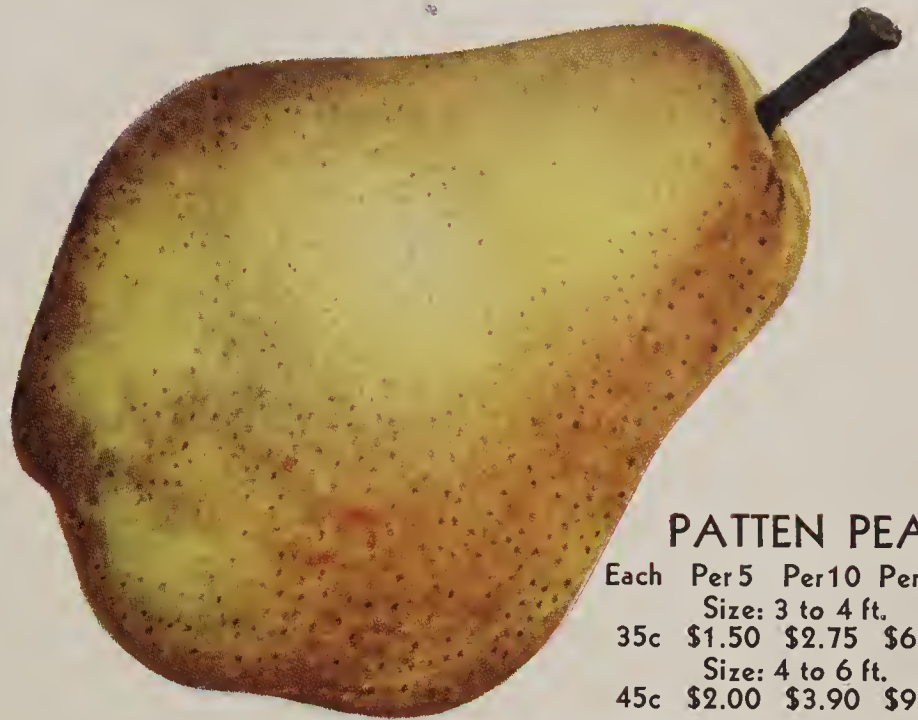
Mrs. Harold Clark (Bonnie), with Her Three Children

FRUITS YOU CAN GROW



DUNLAP STRAWBERRY

Prices: Per 25, 40c; per 50, 65c; per 100, \$1.00; per 500, \$3.85; per 1,000, \$6.50; per 5,000, \$30.00; Prepaid. See Complete Description on Page 64.



PATTEN PEAR

Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 25
35c	\$1.50	\$2.75	\$6.50

Size: 3 to 4 ft.
Size: 4 to 6 ft.
45c \$2.00 \$3.90 \$9.00

See Complete Description on Page 60.



SAPA and OPATA PLUMS

Size	Each	Per 10	Per 25	Per 50
3 to 4 ft.....	35c	\$2.50	\$5.00	\$ 9.00
4 to 6 ft.....	40c	3.25	8.00	14.00

See Complete Descriptions on Page 62.

The varieties on this page are leaders in their respective classes. The House of Gurney does not hesitate in recommending them.



MONTMORENCY CHERRY

Size	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50
2½ to 4 ft..	35c	\$1.60	\$2.50	\$12.00
4 to 5½ ft..	45c	2.00	3.50	14.50

See Complete Description on Page 59.



ANOKA APPLE

Size	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50
3 to 4 ft.....	35c	\$1.40	\$2.60	\$10.00
4 to 6 ft.....	40c	1.70	3.25	13.50

See Complete Description on Page 56.



CHIEF RASPBERRY

Prices: Per 5, 50c; per 10, 70c; per 50, \$2.25; per 100, \$3.90; per 500, \$18.00; per 1,000, \$28.00.

See Complete Description on Page 63.

A HOME IS NOT A HOME UNTIL IT IS PLANTED



HELICHRYSUM (Strawflower), MIXED
 Prices: Pkt., 5c; 1/2 oz., 15c; oz., 25c.
 See Complete Description on Page 31.

Brighten Your Surroundings
 With These
 Beauties



LARKSPUR (Wrexham Type)
 (LEFT)
 Prices: Pkt., 15c; 2 for 25c.
 Plants: 18c each; per 10, \$1.50.
 See Complete Description on Pages 40 and 84.



GRUSS-AN-TEPLITZ ROSE (ABOVE)
 Prices (2-year extra heavy): each, 35c;
 3 for 90c; 10 for \$2.50.
 See Complete Description on Page 81.

HARDY PHLOX (Perennial)
 Prices: Seed 8c per pkt.;
 plants 15c each, 7 for
 85c, 50 for \$5.00.
 See
 Complete Descriptions
 on Pages 40 and 85.



BLACK HILLS SPRUCE

PRICES	MUDDED NOT BALLED		
	Size	Each	Per 10
	8-12 in.	\$0.35	\$ 3.10
	12-18 in.	.55	5.00
	18-24 in.	.80	7.50
	24-30 in.	1.20	11.00
	30-36 in.	1.75	16.00

PRICES	BALLED AND BURLAPPED	
	Size	Each
	8-12 in.	\$ 0.50
	12-18 in.	.80
	18-24 in.	1.25
	24-30 in.	1.55
	30-36 in.	2.20

See Complete Description on Page 73.



WNAX Spencer Mixed SWEET PEAS
 Prices: Early Variety, 8c per pkt., 1 oz. for 15c, 1/4 lb. for 45c, 1 lb. for \$1.45; Late Variety, 5c per pkt., 1 oz. for 10c, 1/4 lb. for 30c, 1/2 lb. for 55c, 1 lb. for 90c.
 See Complete Description on Page 35.